

International Society for Environmental Ethics

Newsletter

Volume 17, No. 1 Spring 2006

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Dr. Knisley,

I am among those who originally supported the idea of the ISEE Newsletter when I was an NGO observer for the Presbyterian Church (USA) at the United Nations. I am always so pleased when mine arrives. It has become such a handsome publication with so many ideas and possible contacts. In retirement I am living in Vermont and writing poetry as a way to reach people who do not want to talk about ethics or the environment. I am fortunate to belong to a poetry group in Middlebury, Vermont--the Otter Creek Poets have met on a weekly basis for eight years. As group leader for one of our sessions, I gave an assignment to write a poem for the cover of your Newsletters. I have been pleased with the use of poetry and the quotes on the ISEE Newsletter. I also observe some end pages in your text that might be enriched. Some of the most powerful messages ever sent by one human being to humanity were written in poetry.

Sincerely,

Betty A. Little, Ph.D.
208 Gables Place
Rutland, VT

One of the poems received is printed later in the Newsletter.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Death of John Livingston Excerpted from the January 30, 2006 obituary posted to the York University Faculty of Environmental Studies webpage: <http://www.yorku.ca/fes/fesnews/Livingston.asp>. Thanks to David Orton for notifying us of Dr. Livingston's death.

The Faculty of Environmental Studies at York wishes to celebrate the many contributions and accomplishments of Professor Emeritus John Livingston, a key

player in the development of the Faculty and prominent figure in biological conservation both in Canada and around the world. Professor Livingston passed away from a heart attack on the evening of January 17 in his home on Saltspring Island, BC.

Born in Toronto, Professor Livingston's University education was interrupted by the Second World War and his service in the Royal Canadian Navy. However, his excellent academic record earned him a BA (In-Service) in English from the University of Toronto. He built a career for himself in the field of biological conservation, working as a consultant and for many nonprofit organizations, including taking on the role of President of the Audubon Society of Canada (now Nature Canada) and co-founding LGL Limited, an internationally renowned environmental research company. As a result of his extensive accomplishments, in 1970 he was invited to join FES.

At FES, Livingston represented both the ecological conscience and the insistence on academic excellence that were crucial in the development of the Faculty's international reputation. His books *Birds of the Northern Forest and Canada: A Natural History* remain classics in the field of natural history and his *The Fallacy of Wildlife Conservation* and *One Cosmic Instant* have been pivotal in the development of environmental thought. In 1994 his *Rogue Primate* won the Governor-General's Award for Nonfiction.

Livingston's analysis and advocacy inspired countless people to appreciate and understand the need to protect nature. FES has been flooded with messages from people wishing to honour and respect Livingston's life and achievements. The many stories circulating about him clearly demonstrate that his influence is deeply felt and his legacy will continue to inspire people all over the world. He is survived by his wife Ursula, daughter Sally, sons Zeke and Least, daughter-in-law Tina, grandchildren Bronwyn and Duncan, and sister Judith.

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>. Contact the list manager with questions: Gary Varner, gary@philosophy.tamu.edu.

CONFERENCES AND CALLS

Forest Disturbance, Management and Biodiversity Symposium April 26-27, 2006, Colorado Please join The National Commission on Science for Sustainable Forestry (NCSSF) for its fourth public symposium, Forest Disturbance, Management and Biodiversity, April 26-27, 2006 at the Warwick Hotel in Denver, CO. The NCSSF is a multi-sponsor commission convened and managed by the National Council for Science and the Environment.

The goal of this symposium is to present and evaluate the relationship between forest management, disturbance, and biodiversity, including: Impacts of historic management on natural disturbance regimes; Post disturbance management and effects on biodiversity; Alternatives to managing for “natural” disturbance regimes and biodiversity impacts; and Approaches to managing for biodiversity where historically “natural” disturbance results in loss of biodiversity. Speakers and panels will discuss such topics as land use history, old growth forests and disturbance, pathogens, disturbance and intensive forest management, various approaches to post-disturbance management, forest restoration, invasive species, and climate change impacts on forests. For further information, and to register online, visit www.ncssf.org or contact:

Aaron Lien, Program Coordinator
National Council for Science and the Environment
Center for Science Solutions
1707 H St. NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20006
Tel (202) 207 0006 Fax (202) 628 4311
aaron@ncssf.org

Ethics and Africa May 29-31, 2006, Cape Town, South Africa The department of Philosophy at the University of Cape Town, and the Jean Beer Blumenfeld Center for Ethics at Georgia State University, present this conference on Ethics and Africa. The conference will draw together scholars in political theory, ethics, applied ethics, international law, health, sociobiology, and more to present work and exchange ideas on ethical issues specifically relevant to the peoples and political context of Africa. Keynote speakers are:

- Chandran Kukathas: Neal A. Maxwell Professor of Political Theory, Public Policy and Public Service, Department of Political Science, University of Utah, USA
- Thomas Pogge: Professorial Fellow, Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics, Australian National University; Professor of Philosophy, Columbia and Oslo Universities

For further information, go to: <http://www2.gsu.edu/~wwwphl/EthicsFramesIndex.html>, or contact:

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Third Annual Joint ISEE/IAEP Joint Conference May 30-June 2, 2006, Colorado

With help from the University of North Texas, the ISEE and the International Association for Environmental Philosophy (IAEP) are hosting this third annual meeting intended to bring together the environmental philosophy community, from May 30 to June 2, 2006 at the Highlands Center on the border of Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado. The recently constructed Highlands Center stands at 8500 feet elevation and includes rooms, meeting space, and a cafeteria. Longs Peak (elevation 14,000 feet) hovers above the conference center and is within close hiking distance. Twenty rooms have been reserved, each of which comfortably houses one to three guests. In addition, camping facilities are available nearby at Rocky Mountain National Park. The program is posted at the IAEP website, <http://www.environmentalphilosophy.org/>, and the papers will also be available there by early May. Use your PayPal account to register at <http://www.cep.unt.edu/ISEE2/pay.html>. For information, contact either:

Robert Frodeman
Dept of Philosophy and Religion Studies
University of North Texas
philosophy@unt.edu
(940) 565-2134

Dale Jamieson
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New York University
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(212) 998-5429

Third International Conference: "Animals, Zoos and Conservation" June 8-9, 2006, Poznań, Poland The Poznań Zoological Garden and the Institute of Systematic Zoology of the University of Adam Mickiewicz at Poznań would like to invite you to participate in the Third International Conference:

"Animals, Zoos and Conservation." The Conference will be held in English. The scope of lectures will not be limited, but all should in one way or another be related to research done on active conservation, animals held in zoos, rescue centres and scientific collections. We are planning to publish a book with the proceedings of the Conference. Both oral presentations as well as posters will be accepted.

The conference fee is 300 zł (around 75 EUR) and covers: conference fee and materials, printing of book, lunches on 8th and 9th of June, coffee and snack as well as picnic at the zoo on 8th in the evening. Poznań is a university town with 600.000 inhabitants located in western Poland in the midway between Berlin and Warsaw. We have good connection by train with: Berlin, Warsaw, Wrocław (Breslau). We also have an airport with connection to: Warsaw, Hannover, Dortmund, Zurich, Frankfurt, Köln, Bonn, Copenhagen, Munich, London (Luton, Stanstead). For more information go to: <http://conference.wizytowka.pl/>, or contact:

"ZOO Conference"
Ogród Zoologiczny w Poznaniu
Ul. Browarna 25, 61-063 Poznań (Poland)
Tel. (+48 61) 870 95 02 Fax (+48 61) 877 35 33

e-mail: conference@op.pl
or: zoo.cwiertnia@interia.pl
or: zoo@zoo.poznan.pl
<http://www.zoo.poznan.pl/>

12th International Interdisciplinary Conference On The Environment June 22-24, 2006, Kona, Hawaii The Interdisciplinary Environmental Association (IEA) invites you to participate in the 12th International Interdisciplinary Conference on the Environment (IICE), to be held at the Sheraton Keauhou Bay Resort and Spa Kona, Hawaii. The IICE is motivated by the increasing need to combine ideas and research findings from different disciplines to enhance our understanding of the interactions between the natural environment and human institutions. Conference presentations are aimed at the educated layperson and focus on: What all disciplines have to offer with respect to understanding environmental and resource problems; Possible solutions that are available; The implications of the globalization of environmental concerns.

The conference welcomes environmental practitioners, academics, students and all interested persons regardless of background. Participants may organize sessions, present papers, participate in poster sessions, chair sessions, discuss papers, participate in round-table discussions, or simply observe. The conference also welcomes papers and posters submitted by students, both graduate and undergraduate. Advisors, please contact mreiter@desu.edu for details. To facilitate communication, authors should make an effort to write papers and design posters that can be understood by an audience outside their disciplines. All papers submitted for consideration for the journal Interdisciplinary Environmental Review must pass peer review.

The deadline for abstract submission and early registration is May 12, 2006. Please, submit your abstract (of no more than 300 words) via e-mail to Dr. Kimberly Reiter (kreiter@stetson.edu). Additionally, mail two hard copies of your abstract to the conference chair, address below. All submitted abstracts will be evaluated for presentation and publication in the Book of Abstracts which will be available at the Conference.

- You may submit abstracts for no more than 2 presentations (paper or poster);
- Abstracts/papers must not have been published, accepted, or submitted for publication elsewhere
- The disciplines that best fit your paper must be typed on the top right corner of the front page;
- For co-authorships please include names, affiliations, and addresses of all authors and indicate who will serve as presenter;
- All papers will be evaluated using a blind review process.

For further information go to: <http://www.ieaonline.org/conference.htm#> or contact:

12th IICE c/o Dr. Kimberly Reiter, Conference Chair
Department of History
Stetson University DeLand, FL 32720 USA
Tel (386) 822-7541 Fax (386) 822-7544
kreiter@stetson.edu

6th International Whitehead Conference July 3-6, 2006, Salzburg University The 6th International Whitehead Conference: The Importance of Process--System and Adventure, will bring into contact scholars and diverse research activities in all different fields undertaken by philosophers, scientists, and theologians from all over the world who are inspired by the process paradigm. The conference aims to promote exchange of research activities, strategies and results for each field, as well as enhanced cooperation between institutions doing research and applications of process thought. The conference includes an Ecological Ethics Section—within the growing fields of environmental and animal ethics, many ethicists have been inspired by Whitehead’s philosophy, and more generally by the philosophy of organism. This section provides an opportunity for an exchange of ideas between ethicists who apply process thought to animal and environmental ethics, including those who are critical of the validity of such applications. For further details on this section, please contact the section heads, Barbara Muraca (Alex5@t-online.de) or Jan Deckers (jan.deckers@ncl.ac.uk). For general registration and further conference details, see: <http://www.uni-salzburg.at/whiteheadconference/index2.html>.

Putting Science-and-Religion In Its Place: New Visions Of Nature? July 13-16, 2006, Oxford, UK A call for short papers to be presented at this year’s annual Ian Ramsey Centre summer conference, being held in collaboration with the University of California, Santa Barbara. UCSB has been hosting a major research project entitled ‘New Visions of Nature,’ which is moving towards completion. A special feature of this UCSB project is its interdisciplinary character, involving the participation of physical and social scientists, anthropologists, historians, philosophers and theologians. The aim of this conference is to ask what it means to put discussions of ‘science-and-religion’ in their contexts, and to explore in depth the tensions between universalist and particularist ways of understanding nature, science and religion. It will be held at St Anne’s College, Oxford, UK.

Speakers will include:

- John Hedley Brooke - Director of the Ian Ramsey Centre and Professor of Science and Religion, University of Oxford
- James Proctor - Director of the ‘New Visions in Nature’ project, UC Santa Barbara
- Willem Drees - University of Leiden and President of ESSSAT
- David Livingstone - Queen’s University, Belfast
- Ronald Numbers - University of Wisconsin (Madison)
- Nicolaas Rupke - Georg-August University, Goettingen

Submissions of short paper are invited. Papers must be relevant to the main conference topic, “Putting Science-and-Religion in its Place: New Visions of Nature,” although some breadth of interpretation is possible. Refer to the University of Santa Barbara’s webpage for more information on its New Visions of Nature project. Papers

are likely to fall into three main groups, scientific, philosophical and theological. However it may be hard to define such boundaries, and papers crossing them are encouraged.

An abstract of not more than 300 words (excluding title, names and keywords) must be submitted to Dr Michael Parsons by May 31, 2006 at the latest. Abstracts must be in MSWord or RFT format, and give 1) the name, academic position and affiliation of the author(s) and 2) the title. Keywords, if used, should be placed after the main body of the abstract. Acceptance is entirely at the discretion of the organising committee, and contributors will be notified if their paper is accepted within two weeks of the abstract's submission.

More information about Ian Ramsey Centre, this conference, and online registration may found on our website, <http://www.ianramseycentre.org/>. If you have questions about the academic programme, contact Conference Director Dr. Mike Parsons (mike.parsons@theology.ox.ac.uk). Booking and administrative queries should be directed to Mrs Cynthia Hall at the Ian Ramsey Centre:

Ian Ramsey Centre
University of Oxford, Theology Faculty
11 Bevington Road
Oxford OX2 6NB

Tel: +44 (0) 1865 274548
Fax: +44 (0) 1865 274717
ian-ramsey-centre@theology.ox.ac.uk

Animal Minds and the Bête-Machine in Early Modern Philosophy July 24-29, 2006, University of Malta This is a session at the Tenth International Conference of the International Society for the Study of European Ideas. This session will examine the two-fold theme animal minds and the bête-machine in early modern philosophy—roughly the period from Montaigne to Kant. Discourse on animal minds in the early modern period originates mainly although not exclusively in Descartes. His thesis, according to which animals have no rational souls—a view nowadays better known as the Cartesian ‘bête-machine’ or ‘beast machine’ doctrine—provoked a lively discussion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries about the nature of animals and their status. This workshop will discuss various Cartesian and competing early modern views on animal minds and the bête-machine and the puzzles they created in early modern thought. Descartes—who is often called ‘the father of modern philosophy’—and his early modern successors, occupy a position of central importance as some of the main sources of our modern intellectual identity. The workshop will contribute to the discussion of the main conference theme, ‘The European Mind: Narrative and Identity’, by elucidating the themes of animal minds and the bête-machine, two key indicators of the limits of what it meant to be human in a crucial period in our intellectual history. Further information: <http://issei2006.haifa.ac.il/ChavezArvizo.htm>, or contact:

Professor Enrique Chávez-Arviso
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Globalization, Env'l Ethics and Environmental Justice August 24-28, 206, East Lansing, Michigan Papers are invited for this interdisciplinary, international conference focused on unfolding environmental developments, organized by Lyman Briggs School of Science at Michigan State University, held at MSU in East Lansing, MI. As globalization advances and the global character of many environmental problems become more manifest, wider perspectives are stimulated in local environmental traditions. In North America, a burgeoning environmental justice movement makes links between environmental damage, poverty and race that strongly recall longstanding political concerns in Europe and the South. In Western Europe, scepticism and mistrust of GM and other new deep technologies raises questions about the character of "nature" long discussed in relation to the American wilderness tradition. About the globe, environmental activists grapple with new problems of human impacts, risk, technology, consumption and just distribution, and articulate new visions of the future.

This conference aims to bring together a range of disparate voices across the globe and the disciplines, broadening these new international discussions by bringing distinctly American traditions of environmental ethics into dialogue with international concerns in environmental politics, philosophy, literature, sociology, history and economics. The Lyman Briggs School has long pioneered research cooperation across the disciplines between arts and sciences at Michigan State University, the USA's first land-grant University. Workshop topics will include: Ecological Restoration; Nature, Culture and Artifact; Environmental Justice; Animals and Speciesism; Ecofeminism; The Land Ethic; Environmental Citizenship; Economy and Ecology; Risk and Technology; Ecology and Utopia; Environmental Movements; Environmental History; Climate Change & Disasters; Literature and Ecology.

Keynote speakers are:

- John Barry (Queen's University Belfast, UK)
- Dale Jamieson (New York University, USA)
- Arthur Mol (Wageningen University, Netherlands)
- Ariel Salleh (University of Western Sydney, Australia)
- Karen Warren (Macalester College, Minnesota, USA)

Abstracts should be received by June 16, 2006, and should be sent to:

Dr Piers H.G. Stephens
Lyman Briggs School, Michigan State University
35 E Holmes Hall
East Lansing
MI 48825-1107; USA
steph243@msu.edu
(517) 353-4878

Third Annual Conference of The Ethics Society Of South Africa September 11-13, 2006, Stellenbosch You are invited to participate in the Third Annual Conference of the Ethics Society of South Africa (ESSA) in Stellenbosch, South Africa September 11-13, 2006. It is this year jointly organized by the Centre for Applied Ethics in the Philosophy Department at Stellenbosch and the Executive of ESSA.

The conference has no specific theme. The organizers will consider papers in the area of theoretical and/or applied ethics. Postgraduate students are also encouraged to submit abstracts for papers. The key-note speaker will be Dr. Marcel Verweij, Senior Researcher and Lecturer at the Utrecht University Ethics Institute and a world renowned expert on the ethics of public medicine.

Abstracts of papers are invited; potential participants are also encouraged to suggest possible plenary sessions and/or workshops or seminars. Lectures in parallel sessions will be 45 minutes, including discussion time. Abstracts must be submitted as Word Files, must clearly state the title and name of the author(s) as well as their e-mail addresses, and must be no longer than 300 words. They must be submitted to Hennie L*tter at hppl@lw.rau.ac.za, no later than June 30, 2006. Participants will be informed of (non)acceptance of their abstracts no later than July 31, 2006. Hard copies may also be submitted, mailed to Hennie L*tter at Philosophy Dept., University of Johannesburg, P.O. Box 524, Auckland Park, 2006. Further information may be found at: <http://lists.nu.ac.za/pipermail/tank-l/2006-April/000077.html>. Inquiries about the program may also be directed to:

Prof. Anton van Niekerk
Chair, Dept of Philosophy
University of Stellenbosch
aavn@sun.ac.za
Tel 021-8082055 or 0824117869

Hennie L*tter
Chair, Dept of Philosophy
University of Johannesburg
hppl@lw.rau.ac.za
Tel 011-4892734 or 072-9948748
027 072 994-8748 (mobile)

Inquiries about accommodation or other arrangements/needs may be directed to: Prof. Van Niekerk's secretary, Liesl van Kerwel, Tel 021-8082418 or 0829453380; lek@sun.ac.za.

Conference on Climate and Philosophy September 15-16, 2006, Tampa, Florida

A conference on “Climate and Philosophy” will be held at the University of South Florida, Tampa, USA, on 15-16 September 2006. The conference is organized by the USF Philosophy Department and aims to be a think tank on the meaning of climate change. A panel on practical philosophy will discuss sociopolitical, cultural, ethical, and existential issues of climate change. A panel on theoretical philosophy will discuss formal, epistemological, and ontological features of climate change. Finally, a panel on pedagogy and didactics will discuss strategies for integrating climate change in the philosophy curriculum. Various speakers will talk on first- and second-order aspects of climate change—paper topics will be announced later.

We will be examining the heuristic potential of European, Asian, and African thinkers, such as Leibniz, Wolff, Kant, Hegel, Nietzsche, Heidegger, Laozi, Xunzi, Watsuji, or Fanon, for meeting the conceptual challenge posed by the accelerating global warming and the impending climate crash. Many of us in USF Philosophy Department think that the unfolding events of the human-nature interplay highlight the potential of thinkers who are marginalized or at best ‘problematized’ in the academy. Analytic and postmodern mainstreams have retreated to skepticism and have dismissed systematic explorations of deeper questions of being and nature; English-language philosophy is now largely concerned with second-order inquiries. We feel it is time to bring creative, critical, and synthetic approaches back into the fray.

“Climate and Philosophy” will have the format of a think tank. We hope that other universities in the state, the nation, and abroad can follow our lead. For further information, contact:

Martin Schönfeld, PhD
Philosophy FAO 248
University of South Florida
Tampa FL 33620 USA
mschonfe@chuma.cas.usf.edu

60th Annual Mountain-Plains Philosophy Conference Sept 28-30, 2006, Topeka, Kansas

This is a call for papers for the 60th Annual Mountains-Plains Philosophy Conference, which this year will be hosted by Washburn University in Topeka, KS. Dr. Robert Kane of the University of Texas at Austin will be the keynote speaker. Papers on any topic of philosophical interest will be considered. E-Mail submissions (Word or pdf) are preferred and should be no longer than 3000 words, suitable for reading aloud, and prepared for blind-reviewing (detachable title page). Please include a 100-word abstract in your cover letter and indicate whether, should your paper not be accepted, you would be willing to serve as a commentator or session moderator. The deadline for submission is June 1, 2006. Further information may be found at: <http://www.mt-plains.org/>, or by contacting:

David Beisecker
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University of Nevada, Las Vegas
4505 Maryland Pkwy, Box 455028
Las Vegas, NV 89154
beiseckd@unlv.nevada.edu

Int'l Association For Environmental Philosophy 8th Annual Meeting October 14-16, 2006, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania The IAEP is convening at Villanova University in Philadelphia, PA on October 14-16, 2006, immediately after the 45th Annual Meeting of the Society for Phenomenology and Existential Philosophy. Look for the program by mid-May on www.environmentalphilosophy.org. This year's conference will follow a new format. On Sunday, we will continue to have regular papers clustered by topic. On Monday, we will have three concurrent mini-conferences co-sponsored by the following organizations:

- Society for Nature, Philosophy, and Religion
- Ecofeminism, Environmental Justice and Social Ecology. Topic: "Environmental Justice and Wilderness Ethics: Tensions and Common Ground"
- Environmental and Architectural Phenomenology. Topic: "Architect Christopher Alexander' The Nature of Order: Conceptual and Applied Implications"

The first collection of past IAEP conference presentations has just been published by Indiana University Press under the title *Rethinking Nature: Essays in Environmental Philosophy*, ed. Bruce V. Foltz and Robert Frodeman, and a second volume is being planned.

The International Association for Environmental Philosophy offers a forum for the philosophical discussion of our relation to the natural environment. Embracing a broad understanding of environmental philosophy, IAEP encourages not only discussions of environmental ethics, but of environmental aesthetics, ontology, theology, the philosophy of science, political philosophy, ecofeminism, and the philosophy of technology. IAEP also welcomes a diversity of approaches to these issues, including those inspired by Continental philosophy, the history of philosophy, and the tradition of American philosophy. Membership in IAEP is open to everyone. Regular membership for 2005-2006 is \$50 (\$30 for students); it is payable to IAEP and should be sent to:

Ted Toadvine
Dept. of Philosophy
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403-1295
toadvine@uoregon.edu

Membership includes subscription to the journal Environmental Philosophy (formerly Call to Earth, now greatly enlarged). Non-membership and library subscriptions to Environmental Philosophy are \$45, and can be ordered from the same address. Back issues are also available. For more information, please visit our website at: www.environmentalphilosophy.org.

Ethics & The Environment Call for Submissions 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 organisms, 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 to the Editor. Please send two copies, one without identification, for anonymous review. For matters of style, please consult *The Chicago Manual Of Style*. Send submissions to:

Victoria Davion, Editor,
Ethics & The Environment,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602-1627
Inquiries to: mfreer@uga.edu
(706)542-2362; FAX: (706)542-2839

New Encyclopedia of Sustainability, Call for Applications for Associate Editors

Berkshire Publishing Group is embarking on an *Encyclopedia of Sustainability*, inspired by its *Encyclopedia of World Environmental History*, and needs to appoint an editorial board. We currently seek associate editors who will work with Berkshire to ensure comprehensive coverage and recommend authors. Associate editors will also review a small number of articles.

The premise of the Berkshire *Encyclopedia of Sustainability* is simple: it will be a much-needed reference guide to environmental solutions. Environmental problems are well-documented (though still subject to debate, which will be discussed in many articles), while the solutions remain less well-publicized than they need to be. Coverage will be largely practical, not abstract, connecting academic research to real world applications. It will be comprehensive, including science and technology, agriculture and consumer product design, community development and financial markets. Definitions of sustainability and other key terms will be carefully developed

and assessed. International and cross-cultural differences will also have an important place.

Editors of Berkshire's *Encyclopedia of World Environmental History* included J.R. McNeill, Shepard Krech III, and Carolyn Merchant. Contributors included James Lovelock, William McNeill, J. Donald Hughes, and Conrad Totman. The work was highly praised by Lester Brown, William Cronon, James Gustav Speth, and Patricia Limerick, and the sustainability project will be of similarly high standard.

A PhD and academic position are generally required, as are publications related to the theme of sustainability. Other credentials may be accepted, however, so individuals who have developed expertise and networks through professional activities outside the university world are encouraged to contact us. A scholarly orientation is, however, essential: this work is not an activist publication or collection of opinions. Scientific, demographic, and historical data will provide the foundation for all contributions; differences of opinion, and environmental movements, and counter-movements, will be covered; information about social attitudes and cultural perspectives are an important part of this topic and will be needed by the students who will find this a definitive, fresh resource.

Contact Karen Christensen, karen@berkshirepublishing.com, for further information.

New *Encyclopedia of Earth*, Call for Volunteer Authors and Editors The new *Encyclopedia of Earth* seeks to fill a growing void on the web by offering a trusted source for information about the Earth that is free to all users and whose content is not supported by commercial interests. The *Encyclopedia* is one component of the Earth Portal (<http://earthportal.net/>), the world's first comprehensive resource for timely, objective, science-based environmental information. In addition to the *Encyclopedia*, the Earth Portal contains news services, structured metadata, a federated environmental search engine, and a suite of stewarding tools that will enable users to effortlessly build subject-specific portals. The Environmental Information Coalition (EIC)—the partnership that is building the Earth Portal—brings together highly respected scientists, educators, and professionals, and the organizations, agencies, and institutions for which they work. An outstanding International Advisory Board has been established to provide overall guidance and scientific grounding to the Earth Portal and the *Encyclopedia*. All content will be reviewed and approved prior to being published at the free public site.

Professor Cutler J. Cleveland of Boston University, Editor-in-Chief of the recent 6-volume *Encyclopedia of Energy* (Elsevier Science), is the Editor-in-Chief of the *Encyclopedia of Earth*. Applications are invited for Authors and Topic Editors in this exciting initiative. As an Author you would contribute articles in your areas of expertise, edit and add to the work of other authors, and receive recognition and attribution for high quality, peer-reviewed work. Using pre-existing materials is permissible, consistent with copyright restrictions. As a Topic Editor you would approve or disapprove draft *Encyclopedia* content in your area of expertise, shape

policies, maintain quality, contribute and edit articles, and be given full recognition and attribution for your work. As either Author or Topic Editor, you will be carrying out public education and outreach consistent with the mission of your institution and, perhaps, with the requirements of grants that support your work. Most important, you will find your involvement in the *Encyclopedia* rewarding and fun.

If you would like to apply, please contact Lauren Pidot at lpidot@ncseonline.org for an application form.

PHILOSOPHY IN THE FIELDS

Philosophical Field Station in Chile The Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies at the University of North Texas in Denton, Texas announces its new field station for interdisciplinary work in environmental science, philosophy, and policy. Co-sponsored by the Omora Foundation (<http://www.omora.org>), the field station is located in Cape Horn, Chile, at 55° S, at the southern tip of South America. While still in its early stages, a variety of activities and opportunities for both the UNT community and researchers worldwide are planned, including:

- Internships for travel and research to Cape Horn will be available for UNT graduate students beginning in the fall of 2006.
- The Cape Horn Research Workshop, a joint Chilean-US international meeting, planned for June 2007.
- Construction of a research dorm and library, as well as a separate classroom and research center.
- Experiential nature-writing course, "Tracing the Path of Darwin: Writing at the Beagle Channel."

We invite researchers and graduate students at other institutions to contact us for possible research at the field station, and for opportunities for partnerships. Further information may be found at the field station website: <http://www.phil.unt.edu/chile/>, or by contacting:

Robert Frodeman
Dept of Philosophy and Religion Studies
University of North Texas
225 EESAT, Box 310920
Denton, TX 76203
Tel (940) 565-2134 Fax (940) 565 4448
<http://www.phil.unt.edu>

U.S. Students Study Environmental Ethics in Mexico During summer of 2005, Mark Woods, an associate professor at the University of San Diego (USD), taught a six week environmental ethics course in the USD Summer Program in Guadalajara, Mexico. It was the first time a philosopher had taught in this study abroad program in over twenty years. Most of the students lived with host families, and their stay in Mexico provided them with a unique opportunity to begin to experience environmental problems within the perspective of a third world country. Compared to many other first world countries, United States college students tend to be less well-traveled internationally, and the fact that Woods taught environmental ethics outside the confines of the U.S. helped establish an outside perspective to examine U.S. patterns of economics, consumption, and environmental impacts. While the students studied a number of standard environmental ethics topics, they focused their field of study on issues of globalization, sustainability, justice, consumption, and technology. Woods plans on teaching a new course on environmental justice in the Guadalajara Program in summer 2007.

In the last issue of the ISSE Newsletter, Jennifer Everett announced her survey research on Higher Education and Sustainability and asked a number of questions about what environmental philosophers, and a college education as a whole, should be providing for students. Woods believes that one important role for environmental philosophers who teach in the U.S. should be to look for opportunities to teach environmental philosophy to U.S. students outside of the borders of the U.S. Implicitly and explicitly, a number of environmental problems throughout the world are linked to behaviors, policies, and practices of individuals, groups, and governments within the U.S. Many people in the U.S. have college degrees, and it is incumbent on us as environmental philosophers to help create good environmental citizens. Physically taking U.S. college students outside of their familiar comfort zones and teaching environmental philosophy in foreign countries, particularly third world countries, might help begin to shake them out of their environmental, dogmatic slumber.

--Submitted by Mark Woods, mwoods@sandiego.edu.

Vanishing Amphibians after a talk by David Wake

Since 1990, scientists have referred to amphibians as canaries in the coal mine; the Global Amphibian Assessment (GAA) shows that the canaries are dying.... Nearly one-third of the world's 5,743 amphibian species have been classified as threatened with extinction.... 122 species, perhaps many more, appear to have gone extinct since 1980. Declaration of the Amphibian Conservation Summit, September 2005.

Wake said the comparison some people have made between amphibians and the canaries that once warned coal miners of danger isn't quite right. "If a canary died," Wake said, "the miners got out of the mine. We don't have that option. We don't have any place to go."

The marsh is silent,
the water, the grass,

no high brief pinging
or contrabass.

An avalanche of species
breeding stock gone,

eyes all over their skins,
tongues all over their skins

eating our air —
tree-barked boulders,

blue porcelain clowns,
ruby-bellied emeralds,

golden harlequins.
Who was looking?

--Ray Hudson (rhudson@together.net)
Middlebury, VT

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND INSTITUTES

Environmental Ethics Institute July 10-28, 2006, Missoula, Montana “Exploring the Landscapes of Environmental Thought,” An Environmental Ethics Institute, will be offered by The Center for Ethics at The University of Montana July 10-28, 2006. The Institute creates unique educational opportunities for citizens, scholars, students, environmental educators and leaders to come together and discuss important aspects of environmental thought. Enjoy the exceptional beauty and recreational opportunities of western Montana while exploring a wide range of environmental and ethical issues with leading environmental thinkers. Courses can be taken for credit or with a no-credit option at a reduced fee, and graduate credit is available. Participants can register for any portion of the Institute that fits their schedule and interests. Schedule of events:

- Environmental Justice in Montana’s Indian Country, July 10-13, 1 credit course with Robin Saha, Environmental Studies, UM-Missoula
- Foundations of Environmental Thought, June 5-July 7 online* & July 17-21 on campus, 3 credit course with Andrew Light, Department of Philosophy and Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington
- How We Experience Nature: Environmental Aesthetics, June 5-July 7 online* & July 24-28 on campus, 3 credit course with Yuriko Saito, Division of Liberal Studies, Rhode Island School of Design *Note: The innovative part online, part face-to-face 3-credit course format is designed to enhance the learning experience of the summer short-course format and to make your time in Missoula as enjoyable as possible.
- Science, Religion, and the Environment, July 27, evening panel discussion with Holmes Rolston III, Colorado State University, Albert Borgmann, The University of Montana, John Hart, Boston University, Ned Hettinger, College of Charleston, and Christopher Preston, The University of Montana
- “The Death of Environmentalism”, July 20, evening panel discussion with William Chaloupka, Colorado State University, Daniel Kemmis, Center for the Rocky Mountain West, Andrew Light, University of Washington, and Tracy Stone-Manning, Clark Fork Coalition
- National Bison Range, July 12, full day field trip with Robin Saha, Environmental Studies, UM-Missoula
- Ethical Issues in Ecological Restoration, July 19, ½ day field trip with Dan Spencer, Environmental Studies/Liberal Studies/Philosophy, UM-Missoula
- Evening lectures by Holmes Rolston, Andrew Light, Yuriko Saito and Ned Hettinger during the 3-week Institute

Registration forms, course descriptions, preliminary syllabi, faculty information, and travel information can be downloaded directly from our website, <http://www.umt.edu/ethics>. For more information, contact:

Dane Scott, Director
The Center For Ethics
The University of Montana
1000 East Beckwith Avenue
Missoula, MT 59812-2808
ethics@mso.umt.edu; <http://www.umt.edu/ethics>
Tel (406) 243-5744 Fax (406) 243-6633

Undergraduate Course in Marine Science And Sustainability August-October, 2006, Washington Beam Reach is a sustainability science school focused on the marine environment. We believe that combining ocean exploration, student inquiry, and a vessel demonstrating clean technologies is the best way to foster personal growth, teach the scientific process, and promote a sustainability ethic. In 2006 the core Beam Reach offering is a full-term (10 week) program focused on endangered orcas and salmon, appropriate for science and non-science majors alike, and approved for academic credit through the University of Washington.

Participants this year will witness a managerial drama in which the Endangered Species Act is applied to two prominent species, one of whom (resident orcas) eats the other (salmon). Students will also have the rare chance to conduct their acoustic research aboard the first biodiesel-electric hybrid sailing charter vessel on the West Coast. During the first half of the program students collaborate with scientists, formulate individual research projects, and prepare for sea. Then they board a sailing research vessel and explore the Pacific Ocean under renewable power. For further information, contact:

Dr. Scott Veirs
President, Beam Reach Marine Science and Sustainability School
6537 16th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115
(206) 251-5554
admissions@beamreach.org; <http://www.beamreach.org>

New International Masters Program in Professional and Applied Ethics The Australian National University and Bjorknes College Oslo announce a prestigious Master of Arts program in Professional and Applied Ethics designed to equip both new graduates and established practitioners and decision makers with the skills to identify, analyse, and resolve ethical issues in government, business, and industry and to develop ethically sustainable policies and practice for sectors including health care, criminal justice, information technology and biotechnology. The program offers a unique global perspective on ethical questions, with a strong Scandinavian and European focus in the first part and an Australian and Asia -Pacific focus in the latter part of the program.

In Canberra it is taught by philosophers at the highly regarded Australian Research Council funded Special Research Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics: the largest such centre in the world; and in Oslo by lecturers associated with the globally recognised Ethics Program at the University of Oslo and International Peace Research Institute.

Students selected for this elite program will thus enjoy unparalleled access to lecturers who are esteemed as world leaders in their field including Professors Tom Campbell, John Kleinig, Jeroen van den Hoven and Thomas Pogge.

The program commences in September 2006 in Oslo. Details of the program including how to apply may be found at <http://appliedethics.anu.edu.au>. Interested persons may also contact:

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ISSUES

White Storks Fly in Japanese Skies for the 1st Time in 34 Years. An attempt to return White Storks (*Ciconia ciconia*) to the wild has been made by the Hyogo Prefectural Homeland for the White Stork in Toyooka City, Hyogo Prefecture. This species has been extinct in the wild since 1971. Storks bred and raised at this facility were released in September 2005. It was the first time in 34 years that storks hatched in Japan were released into the sky, and was the world's first attempt to reintroduce this species. http://www.japanfs.org/db/database.cgi?cmd=dp&num=1260&dp=data_e.html.

Bottled Water: Pouring Resources Down the Drain. The global consumption of bottled water reached 154 billion liters (41 billion gallons) in 2004, up 57 percent from the 98 billion liters consumed five years earlier. Even in areas where tap water is safe to drink, demand for bottled water is increasing, producing unnecessary garbage and consuming vast quantities of energy. Although in the industrial world bottled water is often no healthier than tap water, it can cost up to 10,000 times more. At as much as

\$2.50 per liter (\$10 per gallon), bottled water costs more than gasoline. The United States is the worlds leading consumer of bottled water, with Americans drinking 26 billion liters in 2004, or approximately one 8 ounce glass per person every day. Mexico has the second highest consumption, at 18 billion liters. China and Brazil follow, at close to 12 billion liters each. Ranking fifth and sixth in consumption are Italy and Germany, using just over 10 billion liters of bottled water each.

After the water has been consumed, the plastic bottle must be disposed of. According to the Container Recycling Institute, 86 percent of plastic water bottles used in the United States become garbage or litter. Incinerating used bottles produces toxic byproducts such as chlorine gas and ash containing heavy metals. Buried water bottles can take up to 1,000 years to biodegrade. Studies show that consumers associate bottled water with healthy living. But bottled water is not guaranteed to be any healthier than tap water. In fact, roughly 40 percent of bottled water begins as tap water; often the only difference is added minerals that have no marked health benefit.
<http://www.earthpolicy.org/Updates/2006/Update51.htm>

New York Times, “Crossroads in the National Parks.” Editorial, February 27, 2006. “The Interior Department has extended the period in which the public may comment on the National Park Service’s controversial plan to rewrite the management policies for the national parks. But the extension was unnecessary, just as the rewrite itself is unnecessary. The public has already spoken and so have its elected representatives. Their central message is that the administration’s proposed revisions will serve no one, least of all the parks, and that the Interior Department would be well advised to abandon the effort. The main problem with the proposed revisions is that, taken together, they shift the management focus from the park service’s central, historic mission preserving natural resources for the enjoyment of future generations to commercial and recreational use of the park for today’s generation...” and more.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/02/27/opinion/27mon1.html>

WEBSITES OF INTEREST

Thanks to David Ehrensperger, Philosophy Graduate Student, Colorado State Univ.

[Alternative Farming Systems Information Center: Community Supported Agriculture](http://www.nal.usda.gov/afsic/csa/)
<http://www.nal.usda.gov/afsic/csa/>

Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) is a growing agricultural model for ecological and economic sustainability. This is a USDA National Agriculture Library site.

Association for the Study of Literature and Environment

<http://www.asle.umn.edu/index.html>

Focuses on writing about human relations with the natural world. ASLE is an international organization; one main focus is ecocriticism.

Bat Conservation International <http://www.batcon.org/home/default.asp>

Bats, their great skills, their ecological and economical importance, their habitats, including bridges and caves, and the importance of their conservation.

British Library: Listen to Nature <http://www.bl.uk/listentonature>

400 recordings selected from the more than 150,000 animal sounds held by the Library. Can be browsed by location, animal type, or habitat. Visitors may search the combined catalogue of the British Library Sound Archive, which includes all types of recorded sound. Use advanced search, limit searches to Wildlife sounds, and look for the "Electronic access" link. Real Player or other media playback software required.

California Climate Change Portal <http://climatechange.ca.gov/>

Various initiatives sponsored by different agencies within California: a voluntary greenhouse gas emission registry for California companies and a research program to spur environmentally friendly energy alternatives.

Ecosustainable Hub–Australia <http://www.ecosustainable.com.au/>

Links to information about environmentally sustainable practices.

ENN: Environmental News Network <http://www.enn.com/index.html>

Environmental radio, TV, podcasts, and a daily e mail newsletter. Opinions can be posted on the online bulletin board.

International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements <http://www.ifoam.org/>

The demand for certified organic produce continues to increase, and this website links a number of organizations around the globe remain committed to this idea. Materials on food security, food quality, and the organic certification process.

Land Use / Chicago. Revealing Chicago: An Aerial Portrait

<http://www.revealingchicago.org/>

Patterns of human use (and misuse) of the land provocatively revealed through aerial photography. Requires Macromedia Flash Player.

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment <http://maweb.org>.

Huge website, with worldwide data, and includes PowerPoint presentations that you can download. See also bibliography entry for their print publications.

Millennium Seed Bank Project <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/msbp/>

The Royal Botanic Gardens is collecting 24,000 plant species, including almost all of the native flowering plants in the United Kingdom. With a Seed Information Database.

National Park Service Planning, Environment and Public Comment Site

<http://parkplanning.nps.gov/>

The National Park Service is working on dozens of long term plans for development and conservation of parks, national monuments and national historic sites. Current plans, environmental impact analyses, and related documents under review.

NatureServe, A Science-Based Resource For Conservation

<http://www.natureserve.org/>

Networks many natural heritage programs around the U.S. and parallel programs internationally, with information about rare and endangered species and ecosystems.

NOAA Paleoclimatology Program <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/paleo.html>

Examining ice cores, lake sediments, and other means to understand climate variability over a wide range of time periods, e.g. drought in the North American historical record and abrupt climate change in the historical past. Background material against which the models and predictions of contemporary global climate change must be evaluated.

Online Gadfly <http://gadfly.igc.org/>

Ernest Partridge maintains an extensive website with, among other things, news and opinion regarding moral philosophy, environmental ethics, and public policy. This includes an Environmental Ethics Directory. Well worth surfing here.

Pew Institute for Ocean Science <http://www.pewoceanscience.org>

Conducts, sponsors, disseminates, and promotes world class scientific activity protecting the world oceans. Examples: global shark assesment, ocean fishery yields around the world. Images, videos, audio programs, press coverage, and publications.

Roll Back Malaria Partnership

<http://www.rbm.who.int/cgi-bin/rbm/rbmportal/custom/rbm/home.do>

Bill Gates recently gave \$258 million for malaria research, to complement the work of Roll Back Malaria Partnership (RBM), an initiative of the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and World Bank. Note the Roll Back Malaria Global Strategic Plan.

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

The 2005 update to the International Society for Environmental Ethics Bibliography is now on the website: <http://www.cep.unt.edu/bib/index.htm>. This bibliography website can be searched online and the results e-mailed to you. It can also be downloaded, including as PDF files. Thanks to Gene Hargrove for maintaining the website.

Thanks again (and again) to Mary McAfee Sealing (formerly Colorado Division of Wildlife) for her help in editing the bibliography.

The Selected Works of Arne Naess. Volumes 1-10 Edited by Harold Glasser with assistance from Alan Drengson in cooperation with the author. The Netherlands, Springer, 2005. Publication made possible through a grant from the Foundation for Deep Ecology. The individual volumes are not available separately, the whole set must be purchased. The current price for all ten volumes from Springer is US \$1,900. Volumes:
Vol 1: Interpretation and Preciseness: A Contribution to the Theory of Communication.
Vol 2: Scepticism: Wonder and Joy of a Wandering Seeker.
Vol 3: Which World Is the Real One? Inquiry into Comprehensive Systems, Cultures, and Philosophies.
Vol 4: The Pluralist and Possibilist: Aspects of the Scientific Enterprise, Rich Descriptions, Abundant Choices, and Open Futures.
Vol 5: Gandhi and Group Conflict: Exploration of Nonviolent Resistance, Satyagraha.
Vol 6: Freedom, Emotion and Self-Subsistence: The Structure of a Central Part of Spinoza's Ethics.
Vol 7: Communication and Argument: Elements of Applied Semantics.
Vol 8: Common Sense, Knowledge, and Truth: Open Inquiry in a Pluralistic World, Selected Papers.
Vol 9: Reason, Democracy, and Science: Understanding Among Conflicting Worldviews, Selected Papers.
Vol 10: Deep Ecology of Wisdom: Explorations in Unities of Nature and Cultures, Selected Papers.

--Adams, Carol J., "Robert Morris and a Lost 18th Century Vegetarian Book: An Introduction to Morris's A Reasonable Plea for the Animal Creation," Organization and Environment 18 (no. 4, Dec 2005).

--Adams, Jonathan, *The Future of the Wild: Radical Conservation for a Crowded World*. Boston: Beacon Press, 2005. Parks and protected areas are the cornerstone of conservation in a crowded world, but increasingly we have to worry about borders. Park and wilderness boundaries are artificial, drawn for political and social convenience rather than for ecosystemic reasons, illusory to all but humans. Conservation needs to be integrated across the landscape. Adams is a Nature Conservancy biologist.

--Allan, JD, et al., "Overfishing of Inland Waters," BioScience 55 (no. 12, December 2005): 1041-1051. Inland waters have received slight consideration in recent discussions of the global fisheries crisis, though they provide much needed protein, jobs, and income, especially in rural communities of developing countries. Systematic overfishing of fresh waters is largely unrecognized because of weak reporting and because fishery declines take place within a complex of other pressures. Moreover, the ecosystem consequences are poorly understood. These complexities underlie the paradox that overexploitation of a fishery may *not* be marked by declines in total yield, even when individual species and long term sustainability are highly threatened.

Indeed, one symptom of intense fishing in inland waters is collapse of particular stocks even as overall fish production rises—a biodiversity crisis more than a fisheries crisis.

--Allen, Bryon P., and John B. Loomis, “Deriving values for the ecological support function of wildlife: An indirect valuation approach,” Ecological Economics 56 (no. 1, 2006): 49-57.

--Asbjornsen, H; Brudvig, LA; Mabry, CM; Evans, CW; Karnitz, HM, “Defining Reference Information for Restoring Ecologically Rare Tallgrass Oak Savannas in the Midwestern United States,” Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 7, Oct/Nov 2005): 345-350.

--Baldwin, Ian T., et al., “Volatile Signaling in Plant-Plant Interactions: ‘Taling Trees’ in the Genomics Era,” Science 311 (10 February 2004): 812-814. Well, maybe it’s more like “eavesdropping.” Plants pick up on volatiles released by nearby plants under herbivore attack and prepare their defenses. And those under attack may release volatiles to draw predators on their attacking herbivores. Such signalling can be better tested now because of our ability to genetically modify “deaf” and “mute” plants.

--Barrett, Scott, *Environment and Statecraft: The Strategy of Environmental Treaty-making*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003.

--Barringer, Felicity, “Steps Taken to Help Eagle Leave Endangered List,” New York Times, February 14, 2006. U.S. Fish and Wildlife is resuming efforts to remove the bald eagle from the endangered species list, with cooperation of environmental groups. One problem, raised by developers, is whether two earlier laws protecting the eagle make it even more difficult for developers. Bald eagles in the U.S. numbered 413 breeding pairs in 1963; today there are 7,000-9,000 breeding pairs.

--Bean, MJ, “The Endangered Species Act under Threat,” BioScience 56 (no. 2, February 2006): 98-98.

--Bender, Frederic L., *The Culture of Extinction: Toward a Philosophy of Deep Ecology*. Amherst, MA: Humanity Books, 2004.

--Bendik Keymer, Jeremy, *The Ecological Life: Discovering Citizenship and a Sense of Humanity*. Lanham, MD: Roman and Littlefield, 2006. A humanistic perspective on environmental philosophy that challenges some dogmas of deep ecology and radical environmentalism while speaking for their best desires. Written as a series of lectures, the book argues that being human-centered leaves us open to ecological identifications, rather than the opposite. Draws on analytic and continental traditions, as well as literature and visual media. Environmental philosophy needs a sense of ecological justice consonant with human rights. Bendik-Keymer is in philosophy, Dept of International Studies, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

--Blackburn, Simon, *The Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996. Contains the following definition: "Environmental ethics: Most ethics deals with problems of human desires and needs.... The central problem specific to thinking about the environment, is the independent value to place on such things as preservation of species, or protection of the wilderness. Such protection can be supported as a means to ordinary human ends.... But many want to claim a non-utilitarian, absolute value for the existence of wild things and wild places; it is in their very independence of human lives that their value consists. They put us in our proper place, and failure to appreciate this value is not only an aesthetic failure but one of due humility and reverence, a moral disability. The problem is one of expressing this value, and mobilizing it against utilitarian arguments.... See also nature, sublime."

--Brady, Bernard and Mark Neuzil, *A Spiritual Field Guide: Meditations for the Outdoors*. Grand Rapids, MI: Brazos Press, 2004. A field guide for people of faith who want to be more deeply in touch with God's good Earth and to attend to God's voice in nature. One needs to "pay attention" in and to nature. The outdoors can awaken sensibilities of dependence, gratitude, responsibility, hope, and purpose.

--Bruegmann, Robert, *Sprawl: A Compact History*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005. Sprawl is urban development, a largely beneficial expression of human desires that transcend geography and history. Sprawl should not be feared or cast in a negative light. Bruegmann is in urban planning at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

--Burdick, Alan, *Out of Eden: An Odyssey of Ecological Invasion*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2005.

--Burkhardt, Jeffrey, Gary Comstock, Peter G. Hartel, and Paul B. Thompson, "Agricultural Ethics," CAST Issue Paper Number 29, February 2005. Ames, IA: Council on Agricultural Science and Technology, 2005.

--Carroll, C, et al., "Defining Recovery Goals and Strategies for Endangered Species: The Wolf as a Case Study," *BioScience* 56 (no. 1, January 2006): 25-37. We used a spatially explicit population model of wolves (*Canis lupus*) to propose a framework for defining rangewide recovery priorities and finer scale strategies for regional reintroductions. The model predicts that Yellowstone and central Idaho, where wolves have recently been successfully reintroduced, hold the most secure core areas for wolves in the western United States, implying that future reintroductions will face greater challenges. However, these currently occupied sites, along with dispersal or reintroduction to several unoccupied but suitable core areas, could facilitate recovery of wolves to 49% of the area in the western United States that holds sufficient prey to support wolves. That percentage of the range with recovery potential could drop to 23% over the next few decades owing to landscape change, or increase to 61% owing to habitat restoration efforts such as the removal of some roads on public lands.

--Chavez, DJ, "Natural Areas and Urban Populations: Communication and Environmental Education Challenges and Actions in Outdoor Recreation," Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 8, December 2005): 407-410.

--Clark, Brett & York, Richard, "Dialectical Materialism and Nature: An Alternative to Economism and Deep Ecology," Organization and Environment 18 (no. 3, Sept 2005).

--Clery, Daniel, "Climate Change Demands Action, Says U.K. Report," Science 311 (3 Feb 2006): 592. Based on a meeting convened last year at the request of U.K. Prime Minister Tony Blair, warns of catastrophic consequences if steps are not taken now.

--Code, Lorraine, *Ecological Thinking: The Politics of Epistemic Location*. Oxford Univ Press, 2006. How could ecological thinking animate an epistemology capable of addressing feminist, multicultural, and other post-colonial concerns? Starting from an epistemological approach implicit in Rachel Carson's scientific practice, Code elaborates the creative, restructuring resources of ecology for a theory of knowledge. Drawing on ecological theory and practice, on naturalized epistemology, and on feminist and post-colonial theories, Code analyzes extended examples from developmental psychology, and from two "natural" institutions of knowledge production—medicine and law. These institutions lend themselves well to a reconfigured naturalism. They are, in practice, empirically-scientifically informed, specifically situated, and locally interpretive. With human subjects as their "objects" of knowledge, they invoke the responsibility requirements central to Code's larger project. Code is Distinguished Research Professor, York University, Toronto

--Cohen, Benjamin R., "Escaping the False Binary of Nature and Culture Through Connection: Richard White's *The Organic Machine: The Remaking of the Columbia River*," Organization and Environment 18 (no. 4, Dec 2005).

--Cohn, JP, "Jewel in the Rough: Pristine Prairie on a Working Ranch," BioScience 56 (no. 1, January 2006): 8-11.

--Cox, Stan, "Big Medicine's Malignant Growth." AlterNet. Posted February 22, 2006, and available at: <http://www.alternet.org/envirohealth/32413/>. Web-based alternative news service AlterNet carried this lively story on Andrew Jameton's work on the "Green Health Center" projects. Cox is a farmer and writer with the Land Institute in Kansas.

--Curry, Patrick, *Ecological Ethics: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Polity Press, 2006. A wide-ranging and pithy introduction, accessible to those who know little about the field and are willing to think seriously and philosophically. "This book therefore doesn't advocate ethics by 'extension' from human beings through other animals. ... Rather, I start from the belief, or perception, that nature--which certainly includes humanity--is the ultimate source of all value. ... So, as Richard Sylvan and David Bennett put it, 'the ecological community forms the ethical community'." (p. 2). Curry is good at getting

some angle on truth from diverse positions and keeping a balancing act as he pursues his way through “light green or shallow (anthropocentric) ethics” (Chapter 6), “mid-green or intermediate ethics” (Chapter 7) to reach a “dark green or deep (ecocentric) ethics” (Chapter 8). He has also a serious interest in an “ecocentric spirituality” (Chapter 9). Curry is at the Sophia Centre, Bath Spa University, UK.

--Dale, L, “Wildfire Policy and Fire Use on Public Lands in the United States,” Society and Natural Resources 19 (no. 3, March 2006): 275-284.

--Diamond, Jared, *Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed*. New York: Viking, 2005. By the author of *Guns, Germs and Steel*. Hit the NY Times best seller list for several weeks. Examines reasons for social collapse, ranging over several fairly ancient societies, such as Easter Island, the Mayans and Norse Greenland, to contemporary societies such as Haiti, China, and Australia, and to global industrial society. Diamond persistently asks why societies make decisions which turn out to be disastrous, as well as what this means for us today. In the end, he discusses twelve sets of environmental problems now confronting global society, where the failure to resolve any one of which will likely lead down the road of global social collapse. “No cure is even under serious discussion for these problems, which will only get worse” (p. 500). Quite a goad to further action. (Thanks to Andrew McLaughlin.)

--Dibble, AC and Rees, CA, “Does the Lack of Reference Ecosystems Limit Our Science? A Case Study in Nonnative Invasive Plants as Forest Fuels,” Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 7, Oct/Nov 2005): 329-338.

--Dinsdale, E and Mark Fenton, D, “Assessing Coral Reef Condition: Eliciting Community Meanings,” Society and Natural Resources 19 (no. 3, March 2006): 239-258.

--Donato, D. C., et al., “Post-Wildfire Logging Hinders Regeneration and Increases Fire Risk,” Science 311(20 January 2006):352. Postfire or salvage logging is often claimed not only to use such wood economically but also to reduce further fire risk; it may also be claimed that forests will not adequately regenerate without intervention. But these authors find the opposite, studying regeneration after the 2002 Biscuit Fire, Oregon, in a largely Douglas fir forest, where some areas were salvage logged and others not. Unexpectedly, by disturbing the soil, salvage logging reduced conifer seedling regeneration by 73 percent. Also loggers left behind brush and added kindling to the forest floor, making low level surface fires more likely. The authors are largely with the Department of Forest Science, Oregon State University. But the article produced a fire at Oregon State, when another group of faculty members (and some from the U.S. Forest Service) tried to delay print publication claiming that the article had serious shortcomings. Stokstad, Erik, “Salvage Logging Research Continues to Generate Sparks,” Science 311 (10 February 2006): 761.

--Donlan, Josh, et al (half a dozen, including Dave Foreman, Michael Soulé), "Re-wilding North America," Nature 436 (18 August, 2005): 913-914. Bring back the Pleistocene. A plan to restore charismatic megafauna (horses, camels, asses, cheetahs, elephants, lions) that disappeared 13,000 years ago from Pleistocene North America, proposed as an alternative conservation strategy. Where the megafauna to be restored no longer exist elsewhere in the world, closely related proxies will be used--as with the elephants and lions. The plan starts small and is experimental and incremental (for example, with reintroduction of the Bolson tortoise, which can weigh 100 pounds, once common in the U.S. and now found rarely in Mexico). Next step might be on some (well-fenced) 200,000 acre private ranch in the U.S. Southwest.

--Dowdeswell, Julian A., "The Greenland Ice Sheet and Global Sea-Level Rise," Science 311 (17 February 2006): 963-964. Glacier flow draining the Greenland Ice Sheet is accelerating. This combined with increased melting, suggests existing estimates of future sea-level rise are too low. Dowdeswell is at the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge.

--Dunlap, Riley E., "Show Us the Data: The Questionable Empirical Foundation of 'The Death of Environmentalism' Thesis," Organization and Environment, 19 (no 1, March 2006).

--Echlin, Edward P., *The Cosmic Circle: Jesus and Ecology*. Blackrock, County Dublin: Columba Press, 2004. Stewardship "easily lends itself to a detached and manipulative view of creation" and "has not moved hearts" (p. 16).

--Eckersley, Robyn, "Translating Science and Restoring our Sense of Wonder: The End of Nature as a Landmark," Organization and Environment 18 (no. 2, June 2005).

--Eckley, M and Egan, A, "Harvesting Where the People Are: Aesthetic Preferences for Logging in Progress," Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 8, December 2005): 401-406.

--Edwards, K, "On the Windy Edge of Nothing: A Historical Human Ecology of the Faroe Islands," Human Ecology 33 (no. 5, October 2005): 585-596.

--Emery, N. J., and N. S. Clayton, "Effects of Experience and Social Context on Prospective Caching by Scrub Jays," Nature 414 (22 November 2001): 443-446. Scrub-jays only take steps to prevent future thefts from food caches that they have made after having been thieves themselves, the birds seemingly projecting their own experience of thievery onto competitors. Various studies have shown that jays are remarkably adept at remembering where they have hidden food caches.

--Farber, S, et al., "Linking Ecology and Economics for Ecosystem Management," BioScience 56 (no. 2, February 2006): 121-133. Outlines an approach, based on ecosystem services, for assessing trade offs inherent in managing humans embedded

in ecological systems. Evaluating these trade offs requires an understanding of the biophysical magnitudes of the changes in ecosystem services resulting from human actions, and of the impact of these changes on human welfare. We summarize the state of the art of ecosystem services based management and the information needs for applying it. Three case studies of Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) sites coastal, urban, and agricultural illustrate the usefulness, information needs, quantification possibilities, and methods for this approach.

--Fisher, Christopher L., "Animals, Humans and X-Men: Human Uniqueness and the Meaning of Personhood," Theology and Science 3 (no., 3, 2005): 291-314. Several critical boundary areas between humans and animals are examined for scientific evidence about human distinctiveness. These include communication and language capacity, cultural creativity, spirituality, and ethical capacity. Aspects of human uniqueness are apparent, can be fruitfully encompassed in the idea of personhood, and are coherent with Trinitarian theology's anthropological focus. Fisher is at Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, KY.

--Foltz, Bruce V., and Robert Frodeman, eds., *Rethinking Nature: Essays in Environmental Philosophy*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2004. Twenty essays, with an emphasis on continental philosophy. Samples: James Hatley, "Uncanny Goodness of Being Edible to Bears"; Irene J. Klaver, "Boundary Projects versus Border Patrol"; Robert Kirkman, "Beyond Doubt: Environmental Philosophy and the Human Predicament"; Stephen David Ross, "Biodiversity, Exuberance, and Abundance: Cherishing the Body of the Earth"; Diane Michelfelder, "Contemporary Continental Philosophy and Environmental Ethics: A Difficult Relationship?"

--Foreman, Dave, interviewed by Jeremy Lloyd, "Redneck for Wilderness," The Sun, December 2005, pp. 4-12. "I hate the word environment. You can love a forest. You can love a mountain. You can love a plant. But how can you love an abstract concept like the environment?" Foreman does not disavow his monkeywrenching, but now prefers to tap what he sees as a social consensus favoring conservation.

--Freilich, LE; Cornett, MW; White, MA, "Controls and Reference Conditions in Forestry: The Role of Old Growth and Retrospective Studies," Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 7, Oct/Nov 2005): 339-344.

--Gamborg, C. & Larsen, J.B. 2005. "Towards more sustainable forestry? The ethics of close to nature forestry." Silva Carelica 49:55-64. Across Europe, even aged, production oriented, intensively managed tree plantations are beginning to be regarded in the same way as old industrial complexes; they belong to a different era and should be abolished or converted to something else. What exactly should these "conventional" forests be converted into? For many, a promising approach to meet these new demands and to achieve more sustainability seems to be the management

philosophy dubbed “close to nature.” Even though this view has a lot to say for itself, there are problems that need attention from both scientific and ethical perspectives.

--Gamborg, C. & Larsen, J.B. 2003. “‘Back to nature:’ A Sustainable Future For Forestry?” Forest Ecology and Management 179: 559-571. We examine a trend in forestry which may be dubbed ‘back to nature’ and ask if it offers a sustainable future for forestry. We analyze what is actually meant by ‘back to nature’, which type of nature we want to ‘get back’ to, and how ensuing silvicultural philosophies can be defined. It might be difficult to pinpoint what a sustainable future for forestry entails, but it is clear that a sustainable future for forestry to a greater extent than previously will require balancing commodity and environmental and nature values both against one another and against any concerns felt to be relevant by the various stakeholders.

--Gamborg, Christian and Sandoe, P. 2004. “Beavers And Biodiversity: The Ethics Of Ecological Restoration.” In: *Philosophy and Biodiversity*. Oksanen, M. (ed.). New York: Cambridge University Press, pp. 217-236. We use the case of beaver reintroduction in southern Scandinavia to illuminate philosophical issues underlying the value of biodiversity. Beaver reintroduction has been justified primarily on an ecological basis, defended on the grounds that it restores species richness and maintains evolutionary and ecological processes. However, as this case study illustrates, basic ethical questions regarding the origin and character of nature’s value bear upon these factual issues. Appeals to the powerful concept of biodiversity are made both by the advocates and opponents of restoration, but with significantly different results. Gamborg is at the Danish Centre for Bioethics and Risk Assessment, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Copenhagen, Denmark.

--Gamborg, Christian and Sandoe, P. 2005. “Applying The Notion Of Sustainability Dilemmas And The Need For Dialogue.” In: Holm, S. and Gunning, J. (eds.) Ethics, Law & Society I: 123-130. CCELS, Cardiff, Cardiff University. Revisits the strained yet ubiquitous notion of sustainability to see where and how it can make a contribution to improved agricultural and natural resource management and policy making.

--Gaston, K; Warren, P; Thompson, K; Smith, R, “Urban Domestic Gardens (IV): The Extent of the Resource and its Associated Features,” Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 14, December 2005): 3327-3349.

--Gelbspan, Ross, “Global Warming and Political Power: The End of Nature and Beyond,” Organization and Environment 18 (no. 2, June 2005).

--Gerwing, K and McDaniels, T, “Listening to the Salmon People: Coastal First Nations’ Objectives Regarding Salmon Aquaculture in British Columbia,” Society and Natural Resources 19 (no. 3, March 2006): 259-273.

--Goebel, PC; Wyse, TC; Corace III, RG, "Determining Reference Ecosystem Conditions for Disturbed Landscapes within the Context of Contemporary Resource Management Issues," Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 7, Oct/Nov 2005): 351-356.

--Goldman, Michael, *Imperial Nature: The World Bank and Struggles for Social Justice in the Age of Globalization*. New Haven: Yale University Press. The World Bank is part of a conspiracy to impose on the world a "green neoliberalism" that enriches the global North at the expense of poor in the Third World. This process has its roots in colonialism and its goal is the establishment of power relationships similar to those of the colonial past. The changes brought about by the World Bank do benefit some people more than others. Some poor people have received schooling, gained access to potable water and electricity, experienced improved productivity, and gained better access to markets along newly constructed roads. But in many other cases people are forced to move, their primary livelihood destroyed or new goods and services threaten existing social and cultural norms. Goldman is in sociology, University of Minnesota.

--Gonzalez, J; Palahi, M; Pukkala, T, "Integrating Fire Risk Considerations in Forest Management Planning in Spain: A Landscape Level Perspective," Landscape Ecology 20 (no. 8, December 2005): 957-970.

--Goslee, S, "Riparian Areas of the Southwestern United States," Landscape Ecology 20 (no. 8, December 2005): 1029-1030.

--Gottlieb, Roger S., *A Greener Faith: Religious Environmentalism and our Planet's Future*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2006. Stories of faith based environmentalism provide a bright picture of the faith community's capacity for caring for God's creation. The remarkable and historically unprecedented rise of religious environmentalism is a profound source of hope. Theologians are recovering nature honoring elements of traditional religions and forging bold new theologies connecting devotion to God and spiritual truth with love for God's creation and care for the Earth. Gottlieb is in Philosophy at Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

--Gragson, T and Bolstad, P, "Land Use Legacies and the Future of Southern Appalachia," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no. 2, February 2006): 175-190.

--Gragson, T and Grove, M, "Social Science in the Context of the Long Term Ecological Research Program," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no. 2, February 2006): 93-100.

--Gustafson, EJ, et al., "The Relationship between Environmental Amenities and Changing Human Settlement Patterns between 1980 and 2000 in the Midwestern USA," Landscape Ecology 20 (no. 7, November 2005): 773-789.

--Harrison, RD, "Figs and the Diversity of Tropical Rainforests," BioScience 55 (no. 12, December 2005): 1053-1064. Ficus (Moraceae) is arguably one of the most important plant genera in lowland tropical rainforests. Pioneer attributes have endowed figs with tremendous evolutionary flexibility, while long range seed dispersal ensures that a high proportion of the regional species pool is represented in local assemblages. Large numbers of Ficus species are able to coexist because many are extremely rare as a result of limited recruitment opportunities, which limits competition. They are nevertheless able to breed at low densities because they possess an efficient, long range pollination system. These factors are likely to be important in the diversity of other plant groups in the tropics.

--Henning, Brian, *The Ethics of Creativity: Beauty, Morality, and Nature in a Processive Cosmos*. Pittsburg: Univ of Pittsburgh Press, 2005.

--Hines, R, "Review of: Scheberle, D., 'Federalism and Environmental Policy: Trust and the Politics of Implementation'" Society and Natural Resources 19 (no. 1, January 2006): 89-91.

--Hobbs, R. J., and J. A. Harris, "Restoration Ecology: Repairing the Earth's Ecosystems in the New Millennium," Restoration Ecology 9 (no. 2, 2001): 239-246.

--Hobbs, R. J., "Restoration Ecology: The Challenge of Social Values and Expectations," Frontiers in Ecology 2 (2004): 43-44.

--Hoffman, Andrew J., Sandelands, Lloyd E., "Getting Right With Nature: Anthropocentrism, Ecocentrism and Theocentrism," Organization and Environment 18 (no. 2, June 2005).

--Hovardas, T and Stamou, G, "Structural and Narrative Reconstruction of Representations of Environment, Nature, and Ecotourism," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no. 3, March 2006): 225-237.

--Jose, S, "Seven Hurricanes and the Southeastern Forest Ecosystems: An Educational Opportunity," Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 7, Oct/Nov 2005): 327-327.

--Kashian, D, "Considering Sustainable Forestry on Modern Landscapes," Landscape Ecology 20 (no. 8, December 2005): 1025-1027.

--Keller, EF, "Ecosystems, Organisms, and Machines," BioScience 55 (no. 12, December 2005): 1069-1074. My theme is the concept, and the term, "self organization." The history of this term, originally introduced by Immanuel Kant to characterize the unique properties of living organisms, is inseparable from the history of biology. Only in the second half of the 20th century does it begin to acquire the promise of a physicalistic understanding. This it does with two critical transformations in the meaning of the term: first, with the advent of cybernetics and its dissolution of

the boundary between organisms and machines, and second, with the mathematical triumphs of nonlinear dynamical systems theory and claims to having dissolved the boundary between organisms and such physical phenomena as thunderstorms. I explore the applicability of self organization to the ecosystem—a hybrid entity that is part organism, part machine, and perhaps even part thunderstorm.

--Kintisch, Eli, "Evangelicals, Scientists Reach Common Ground on Climate Change," Science 311 (24 February 2006): 1082-1083. A statement by the National Association of Evangelicals, formulated in consultation with scientists, argues for mandatory controls on U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. A leading figure is atmospheric scientist John Houghton, former co-chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report, also a Christian (www.christiansandclimate.org). A story in Christian Century, "Evangelicals Split on Global Warming," March 7, 2006, p. 10, gives more attention to the evangelicals that refused to support the statement.

--Klare, Michael T., *Resource Wars: The New Landscape of Global Conflict*. New York: Metropolitan Books, 2001. Nation states and their armies will increasingly define resource security as their main mission, with resulting widespread instability, especially where mounting demand collides with long-standing territorial and religious disputes. There is a new geography of conflict based on scarce resources concentrated in regions where the human rights picture is dimmest.

--Klare, Michael T., *Blood and Oil: The Danger and Consequences of America's Growing Dependency on Imported Petroleum*. New York: Metropolitan Books, 2000.

--Klint, K.K., et al., 2003. "Making The EU 'Risk Window' Transparent: The Normative Foundations Of The Environmental Risk Assessment Of GMOs." Environmental Biosafety Research 3:161-171. In Europe, there seems to be widespread, morally based scepticism about the use of GMOs in food production. Mapping the value judgements that are made in an environmental risk assessment and approval procedure, we describe the political liberal nature of the EU legislation.

--Kraus, Clifford, "Canada to Shield 5 Million Forest Acres," New York Times, February 7, 2006. After long negotiations between the Canadian government, Native Canadian nations, environmental groups, and logging companies, a wilderness of close to five million acres, almost the size of New Jersey, is being set aside in the Great Bear Rain Forest in British Columbia. Loggers will work in another ten million acres, but must cut selectively, away from critical watersheds, bear dens, and fish spawning grounds.

--Lamb, David, Peter D. Erskine, and John A. Parrotta, "Restoration of Degraded Tropical Forest Landscapes," Science 320 (9 December 1005): 1628-1632. The current scale of deforestation in tropical regions underscores the urgent need for interventions to restore biodiversity, ecological functioning and the supply of goods and services previously used by rural poor communities. Traditional timber plantations

have made only minor contributions to fulfilling most of these other objectives. New approaches to reforestation with great potential are now emerging. Lamb and Erskine are with the Rainforest Cooperative Research Center and School of Integrative Biology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia.

--Ledoux, Arthur O., "A Green Augustine: On Learning to Love Nature Well," *Theology and Science* 3 (no. 3, 2005): 331-344. Augustine of Hippo has expressed a vision of beauty in nature that could, if better known, encourage traditional Christians and secular ecologists to affirm the ground they have in common. For Augustine the ideal would be to see nature as God sees it, feeling deeply both its beauty and its impermanence, loving nature without clinging to it. With such clear seeing would come love and the motivation for sustained and skillful action. Ledoux is in philosophy, Center for Augustinian Study and Legacy, Merrimack College, North Andover, MA.

--Levin, SA, "Self Organization and the Emergence of Complexity in Ecological Systems," *BioScience* 55 (no. 12, December 2005): 1075-1079. What explains the remarkable regularities in distribution and abundance of species, size distributions of organisms, or patterns of nutrient use? How does the biosphere maintain exactly the right conditions necessary for life as we know it? Gaia theory postulates that the biota regulates conditions at levels it needs for survival, but evolutionary biologists reject this explanation because it lacks a mechanistic basis. Similarly, the notion of self organized criticality fails to recognize the importance of the heterogeneity and modularity of ecological systems. Ecosystems are complex adaptive systems, in which pattern emerges from, and feeds back to affect, the actions of adaptive individual agents, and in which cooperation and multicellularity can develop and provide the regulation of local environments, and indeed impose regularity at higher levels.

--Light, Andrew, "Elegy for a Garden: Thoughts on an Urban Environmental Ethic," *Philosophical Writings*, Volume 14 (2000): 41-47.

--Liou, J.-C., and N. L. Johnson, "Risks in Space from Orbiting Debris," *Science* 311 (20 January 2006): 340-341. Lots of space junk out there, over 9,000 pieces large enough to track, which requires a major tracking enterprise, lest these hit other satellites. And these pieces are increasingly colliding other and breaking up.

--Luke, Timothy W., "Collective Action and the Eco Subpolitical: Revisiting Bill McKibben and The End of Nature," *Organization and Environment* 18 (no. 2, June 2005).

--Luke, Timothy W., "The Death of Environmentalism or the Advent of Public Ecology?" *Organization and Environment* 18 (no. 3, Sept 2005).

--Manning, Richard, *Against the Grain: How Agriculture Has Hijacked Civilization*. New York: North Point Press, 2004. Agriculture's social, economic, and political effects on

humans and their environment, from the domestication of animals and plants ten thousand years ago to today's large scale farming by corporate megafarms. Agriculture, now agribusiness, has evolved into a profit-driven industry where selected crops are designed more for creating wealth through trade than for feeding people.

--Manson, NC, "What is Genetic Information, and why is it Significant? A Contextual, Contrastive, Approach," Journal of Applied Philosophy 23 (no. 1, January 2006): 1-16.

--Marsden, S; Whiffin, M; Galetti, M; Fielding, A, "How Well Will Brazil's System of Atlantic Forest Reserves Maintain Viable Bird Populations?" Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 12, November 2005): 2835-2853.

--Martin, Lana, "World Trade Organization and Environmental Protection: Reconciling the Conflict," Currents: International Trade Law Journal 9 (2000): 69- .

--Martin, Paul S., *Twilight of the Mammoths: Ice Age Extinctions and the Rewilding of America*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2005. North America lost most of its large mammals near the close of the last ice age: mastodons, mammoths, giant ground sloths, car-sized glyptodonts, rhino-sized marsupials, giant kangaroos, gorilla-sized lemurs. Martin is an enthusiastic advocate of "blitzkrieg," that nearly arrived humans rapidly killed off naive prey unfamiliar with this new predator. (Others find few such kill sites, are less sure how when and how rapidly humans invaded the Americas, and doubt that prey species stay naive very long.) Since humans were a leading cause of such extinctions, Martin also argues that where such species still exist elsewhere, they should be restored to North America (and Eurasia) in Quaternary parks filled with wild horses, camels, elephants, lions, and cheetahs.

--Marzluff, John M., and Tony Angell, *In the Company of Crows and Ravens*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2005. The authors claim there is much culture in crows and raven, where culture means "socially transmitted behavior patterns," also that "to know the crow is to know ourselves," partly because humans have so long and so often interacted with corvids. Marzluff is a wildlife biologist at the University of Washington; Angell is an artist and writer from the San Juan Islands of Washington.

--Mather, Jennifer A., and Roland C. Anderson, "Personalities of Octopuses (*Octopus rubescens*)," Journal of Comparative Psychology 107 (1993): 336-340. Variations in octopus behavior might be called "temperament," but these authors find they are similar to dimensions of personality in humans. Some octopuses they call "aggressive," others "indifferent," and some "paranoid."

--Mathews, A, "Power/Knowledge, Power/Ignorance: Forest Fires and the State in Mexico," Human Ecology 33 (no. 6, December 2005): 795-820.

--Mathisen, Werner Christie, "Green Utopianism and the Greening of Science and Higher Education," Organization and Environment, 19 (no. 1, March 2006).

--McKibben, Bill, *Wandering Home: A Long Walk Across America's Most Hopeful Landscape: Vermont's Champaign Valley and New York's Adirondacks*. New York: Crown (Random House), 2005. McKibben takes a journey between the two homes he owns, from the first in Ripton, Vermont, where he lives now, to the second in the Adirondack town of Johnsburg, where he spent the better part of his adult life. The two homes are about seventy miles apart, but the meandering route he takes becomes a few hundred miles. He finds the landscape physically rich; and the region with its pockets of communities endeavoring to live intentionally and sustainably offers the promise of "graceful inhabitation, for working out the answers that the planet is posing in this age of ecological pinch and social fray." He comes across one newly built house "four times too large for any conceivable purpose," and worries "that the scale of this region--herb farms, piano teaching, general stores, little libraries--coexist[s] uneasily with the high-octane national economy."

--McKibben, Bill, "The Emotional Core of The End of Nature" accompanies a symposium on McKibben's *The End of Nature*, Organization and Environment 18 (no 2, June 2005).

--McPherson, G, et al., "Municipal Forest Benefits and Costs in Five US Cities," Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 8, December 2005): 411-416.

--Meretsky, VJ, et al., "New Directions in Conservation for the National Wildlife Refuge System," BioScience 56 (no. 2, February 2006): 135-143. The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 includes the nation's broadest statutory commitment to ecosystem protection: to "ensure that the biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health of the system are maintained." The act also directs the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to expand the scope of conservation monitoring, assessment, and management beyond refuge boundaries to encompass surrounding landscapes. The act thus gives the FWS a leadership role in developing research and management partnerships with other agencies, organizations, and neighboring landowners. Increasing research capacity and scientific expertise, and strengthening institutional resolve to limit activities that impede the attainment of this directive, are challenges for the FWS. Success requires reexamination of existing priorities, refocused training, the acquisition of new funding and technical expertise, etc.

--Michelfelder, Diane P., "Valuing Wildlife Populations in Urban Environments," Journal of Social Philosophy 34 (no. 1, 2003): 79-90. A framework for understanding the status and value of wild animals in urban environments.

--Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. *Living Beyond our Means: Natural Assets and Human Well-Being: Statement from the Board*. 2005. Walter V. Reid is the Director. This is a huge project sponsored by the United Nations and a host of organizations and corporations and involving some 1,360 experts worldwide. This report begins: "At the heart of this assessment is a stark warning. Human activity is putting such strain on the natural functions of Earth that the ability of the planet's ecosystems to sustain future generations can no longer be taken for granted" (p. 5). They are releasing five technical volumes, published by Island Press in early 2006: Vol. 1: Current State and Trends: Findings of the Condition and Trends Working Group. Vol. 2. Scenarios: Findings of the Scenarios Working Group. Vol. 3. Public Response: Findings of the Responses Working Group. Vol. 4. Multiscale Assessments: Findings of the Sub-global Assessments Working Group. (5) Our Human Planet: Summary for Decision-makers.

There is a massive website: <http://maweb.org>. Various presentations are available there and can be downloaded, including some in PowerPoint. Also a World Health Organization spinoff: Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Health Synthesis. Another one is Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Wetlands and Water Synthesis. Yet another is Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Opportunities and Challenges for Business and Industry. A basic framework is to classify ecosystem services into four categories: (1) Supporting Services, those that result directly from ecosystem functioning, such as nutrient cycling and primary production. (2) Provisioning Services, the products obtained directly such as food, fresh water, fuel wood. (3) Regulating Services, such as climate regulation, erosion control, control of pests and diseases, often viewed as "free" services. (4) Cultural Services, nonmaterial benefits such as cultural heritage values, sense of place, spiritual and inspirational values. An earlier publication is: Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: A Framework for Assessment. Washington: Island Press, 2003. Co-editors Harold Mooney, Angela Cropper.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment leaders won the million dollar Zayed Prize, funded by the crown prince of Dubai. Half of it went to United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan for his championing the project; \$ 300,000 to the project itself, and \$ 200,000 to panel co-chairs Angela Cropper and Emil Salim, the former Indonesian environmental minister. Kofi Annan will use his prize money to establish a foundation to promote agriculture and women's education in Africa. *Science* 311 (17 February 2006): 949.

--Minteer, Ben A. & Manning, Robert E., "An Appraisal of the Critique of Anthropocentrism and Three Lesser Known Themes in Lynn White's *The Historical Roots of Our Ecologic Crisis*," *Organization and Environment* 18 (no. 2, June 2005).

--Morrison, Reg, *The Spirit in the Genes: Humanity's Proud Illusion and the Laws of Nature*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1999. Humans are the worst "plague mammal" (p. 96-98). Our illusory belief in human superiority and invincibility leads us

to overpopulate the Earth, resulting in wanton habitat destruction throughout the glorious nonhuman world. Human growth, pursuing humans' self interest, often escalated and justified by religious motivations, causes repeated environmental disasters. Humans are unable to be concerned with their long term self-interest. Our painful ascent to civilization has been a plague on the Earth. "We conveniently contend that we alone of all earth's species are not normal animals, an extraordinary claim that demands extraordinary proof. And none exists. Not the slightest scrap of hard evidence, either morphological or genetic, exists to suggest that Homo sapiens is not, like all other animals, a natural product of evolution. ... The only irrefutable argument in favor of humanity's specialness is in fact purely mystical--and entirely circular. The myth lives on" (pp. xiii-xiv). (One might wonder whether such an animal, alone among all other species, operating with a view of its superiority that comes to jeopardize the planet, isn't some scrap of evidence of being special.)

--Moyers, Bill, "A Question for Journalists: How Do We Cover Penguins and the Politics of Denial?" Keynote address to annual convention of the Society of Environmental Journalists, Austin, Texas, October 1, 2005. A startling indictment of how corporations (often enlisting with the religious right) have plotted behind the scenes to eviscerate environmental regulations. This includes Moyers' own experiences with his documentaries on PBS. In one called "Trade Secrets," he showed that for over 40 years big chemical companies have deliberately withheld from workers and consumers damaging information about toxic chemicals, and found himself the target of a classic smear campaign and pressure for PBS to pull the documentary. But it ran and a year later received an Emmy for outstanding investigative reporting. Moyers' keynote address has been circulating widely on the web. Online at: http://www.sej.org/confer/past_conferences.htm

--Naylor, Rosamond, et al., "Losing the Links Between Livestock and the Land," Science 310 (9 December 2005): 1621-1622. The industrial livestock sector has become footloose, no longer tied to a local landscape base for feed inputs or to supply manure and fertilizers. Animals are raised in confinement with no immediate links to the local landscape, as are 75% of the world's eaten poultry, 66% of its eggs, 40% of its pork. Livestock remains the biggest user of land, cows and sheep graze on the land where they live. But this is steadily shifting to feed crops that may be shipped hundreds or thousands of miles to the livestock that eat them. Naylor is in environmental science, Stanford University.

--Norgaard, RB and Baer, P, "Collectively Seeing Climate Change: The Limits of Formal Models," BioScience 55 (no. 11, November 2005): 961-966. Understanding the risks posed by anthropogenic climate change and the possible societal responses to those risks has generated a prototypical example of the challenge of "collectively seeing complex systems." After briefly examining the ways in which problems like climate change reach the scientific and public agenda, we look at four different ways in

which scientists collectively address the problem: general circulation models, integrated assessment models, formal assessments (e.g., the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), and distributed learning networks. We examine strengths and limitations of each method, and suggest ways in which a greater awareness of the need for plural approaches could improve the basis for learning and decisionmaking.

--Nowak, DJ and Walton, JT, "Projected Urban Growth (2000-2050) and Its Estimated Impact on the US Forest Resource," Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 8, December 2005): 383-389.

--Nowak, DJ, et al., "The Increasing Influence of Urban Environments on US Forest Management," Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 8, December 2005): 377-382.

--Pagdee, A; Kim, Y; Daugherty, PJ, "What Makes Community Forest Management Successful: A Meta Study From Community Forests Throughout the World," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no. 1, January 2006): 33-52.

--Panksepp, Jaak, "Beyond a Joke: From Animal Laughter to Human Joy?" Science 308 (1 April 2005): 62-63. Rats "laugh," or at least chirp when they play, enjoy getting tickled, and come chirping back for more. Panksepp finds the neural circuits for laughter exist in ancient regions of the brain, also that children laugh when they hardly speak. Next he wants to find genes for joy. He concedes this may not be a sense of humor. Also Panksepp, Jack, and Jeff Burgdorf, "'Laughing' Rats and the Evolutionary Antecedents of Human Joy?" Physiology and Behavior 79 (2003): 533-547.

--Paterson, B, "Ethics for Wildlife Conservation: Overcoming the Human-Nature Dualism," BioScience 56 (no. 2, February 2006): 144-150. This article contrasts the instrumental value approach, extensionist approach, and biocentric approach to environmental ethics with the Buddhist approach of Daisaku Ikeda in terms of their meaning for wildlife conservation. I argue that both anthropocentric and biocentric approaches create a false dichotomy between humans and nature and are not helpful to modern wildlife conservation, which aims to balance the needs of people with the conservation of nature. The views of Daisaku Ikeda, in particular the principle of dependent origination and the theory of the oneness of life and its environment, constitute an alternative approach that places people within the web of all living things.

--*Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index*. Yale Center of Environmental Law and Policy. Center for International Earth Science Information Network, Columbia University. World Economic Forum, Geneva, Switzerland. Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, Ispra, Italy. Identifies specific targets for environmental performance and measures how close each country comes to these goals. Such indicators as urban particulates, water consumption, timber harvest rate, overfishing, energy efficiency, renewable energy, wilderness protection, carbon dioxide per GDP, child morality. New Zealand, Sweden, Finland, Czech Republic. the UK come out at

the top; Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Chad, Niger at the bottom (of some 130 nations). The U.S. is 28, China is 94. More at: www.yale.edu/epi.

--Pollack, Andrew, "Biotech's Sparse Harvest," New York Times, February 14, 2006. Genetically engineered crops have mostly benefited farmers by making it easier for them to control weeds and insects, but the promise of healthier and tastier foods is still unfulfilled. Big companies are not interested in it, for fear of customer resistance. Smaller companies do not have the resources to do it. Where some results have been achieved, there are often problems; it's more nutritious, but it doesn't taste good, or there are side effects. Corn with more lysine, an amino acid, is being fed to farm animals. Considerable work has been done with soybeans to change the fat composition to more desirable fats, with mixed success. Often traditional breeding works about as well, without customer resistance.

--Popp. Trey, "Nature Hits the Roof," Science and Spirit 16 (no. 6, Nov./Dec. 2005):15-18. Plant a prairie on your roof. An emerging trend for environmental, religious, and aesthetic reasons is green roofs that create an urban canopy where nature is restored on the rooftop. Ford Motor Company makes some of its biggest trucks under the world's biggest green roof, 10 acres that provides habitat for local wildlife, saves the plant 7% of energy costs, minimizes storm water runoff, absorbs harmful emissions.

--Powledge, F, "Chesapeake Bay Restoration: A Model of What?," BioScience 55 (no. 12, December 2005): 1032-1038.

--Princen, Thomas, *The Logic of Sufficiency*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2005. We need to learn how to change people's behavior and formulate a changed-consumption world. This leads to a principle of "consumption sufficiency" that can reach beyond the goal of resource efficiency. Includes an analysis of "efficiency" as well as "sufficiency." The Pacific Lumber Company in California could have logged redwoods in perpetuity with a model of sufficiency, but adverse discount rates and other institutional deficiencies won out over sustainable profits tomorrow. By contrast a lobster fishery in Maine, with co-management shared by local lobstermen and state authority has surmounted the problems of common-property rights and has produced a sustainable lobster industry. Princen is in sociology, University of Michigan.

--Proctor, JD and Larson, BMH, "Ecology, Complexity, and Metaphor," BioScience 55 (no. 12, December 2005): 1065-1068. Complexity has recently risen to prominence in ecology as part of a broader interest that suggests its status is something more than just a scientific theory or property of reality. It may be helpful to consider complexity, and related terms such as "self organization," as recent metaphors deployed to advance knowledge on fundamental questions in ecology, including the relationship between parts and wholes, and between order and disorder. Though not commonly viewed as such, metaphors are an indispensable component of science, and should

not be appraised as true or false, but rather in terms of how they help or hinder knowledge. By understanding metaphor as a necessary ally and not a threat to ecological knowledge, we may enrich our contextual understanding of complexity while continuing to invoke it in useful ways. The special section introduced by this article features essays by two prominent experts in ecology, complexity, and metaphor: science studies -- scholar Evelyn Fox Keller and theoretical ecologist Simon Levin.

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--Rohter, Larry, "Record Drought Cripples Life Along the Amazon," New York Times, Dec. 11, 2005. The Amazon basin has the most devastating drought in a century of record-keeping. Hundreds of riverside settlements are cut off from the outside world. Scientists say the drought is most likely a result of the same rise in water temperatures in the tropical Atlantic Ocean that unleashed Hurricane Katrina. The warmer air over the ocean goes up, which triggers descending (and warming) air over the Western Amazon, dispersing clouds that would otherwise have given rain.

--Saarinen, K and Jantunene, J; "Grassland Butterfly Fauna under Traditional Animal Husbandry: Contrasts in Diversity in Mown Meadows and Grazed Pastures," Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 13, December 2005): 3201-3213.

--Sagoff, Mark, "Locke was Right: Nature Has Little Economic Value," Philosophy and Public Policy Quarterly 25(no. 3, summer 2005):2-11. Economic value is produced by labor; raw materials are of little economic value. If one resource runs out, technologists substitute another. "If optimists are correct--if technology will substitute between resource flows to keep prices low--then we are confronted with a dilemma: Either Nature provides so abundantly for our needs that no scarcity exists and thus no economic value is possible, or Nature provides inadequately and therefore technology develop to relieve scarcity and thus, again, Nature (economic services) has no economic value" (p. 6). Sagoff is at the Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy, University of Maryland.

--Schlosser, K, "National Security Discourse and the Political Construction of the Arctic Nat'l Wildlife Refuge," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no. 1, January 2006): 3-18.

--Sinha, A and Brault, S, "Assessing Sustainability of Nontimber Forest Product Extractions: How Fire Affects Sustainability," Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 14, December 2005): 3537-3563.

--Stedman, R and Hammer, R, "Environmental Perception in a Rapidly Growing, Amenity Rich Region: The Effects of Lakeshore Development on Perceived Water

Quality in Vilas County, Wisconsin,” Society and Natural Resources 19 (no. 2, February 2006): 137-151.

--Stern, PC, “Deliberative Methods for Understanding Environmental Systems,” BioScience 55 (no. 11, November 2005): 976-982. Environmental problem solving needs science but also inevitably requires subjective judgment. Science can help in dealing with subjectivity, because scientists have long experience developing institutions and practices to address the subjective and value laden choices that are essential to scientific progress. Democracy has also developed approaches to the problem. The underlying principles can be applied to environmental policymaking. This article explores these issues in the context of decisions about environmental risks, drawing on the work of the National Research Council and other sources. It suggests some guidelines for risk deliberation including broad based participation, commitment to scientific quality, explicit attention to values, transparency of processes, etc.

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--Svancara, LK, et al., “Policy driven versus Evidence based Conservation: A Review of Political Targets and Biological Needs,” BioScience 55 (no. 11, November 2005): 989-995. “How much is enough?” is a question that conservationists, scientists, and policymakers have struggled with for years in conservation planning. To answer this question, and to ensure the long term protection of biodiversity, many have sought to establish quantitative targets or goals based on the percentage of area in a country or region that is conserved. In recent years, policy driven targets have frequently been faulted for their lack of biological foundation. In this manuscript, we reviewed 159 articles reporting or proposing 222 conservation targets and assessed differences between policy driven and evidence based approaches. Our findings suggest that the average percentages of area recommended for evidence based targets were nearly three times as high as those recommended in policy driven approaches. Implementing a minimalist, policy driven approach to conservation could result in unanticipated decreases in species numbers and increases in the number of endangered species.

--Taylor, Doreceta E., *Diversity in Environmental Institutions: Summary Results of the MELDI Studies*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan School of Natural Resources and Environment, August 2005. A study of the Minority Environmental Leadership Development Institute (MELDI). 23 page booklet. www.umich.edu/meldi Ethnic diversity in the environmental field. A 1990 poll of the largest environmental nonprofits found that only 14 (1.9%) of the 745 workers of the Audubon Society, Friends of the Earth, Natural Resources Defense Council, and Sierra Club were minorities. A 2002 report that examined diversity in 61 organizations in the Natural Resources council of America found that 11.5% of the 6,347 staff and 9.6% of the 1,324 board members of

these organizations were minorities. Many question whether minorities have the similar levels of concern for the environment as whites. A study of these issues.

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--Thompson, Paul B., "Justice, Human Rights and Ethics Issues in Science and Technology Policy," *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems* (EOLSS). Developed under the Auspices of the UNESCO, EOLSS Publishers, Oxford, UK. 12 pages. Online at: <http://www.eolss.net>.

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--Thompson, Paul B., "Ecological Risks of Transgenic Crops: A Framework for Assessment and Conceptual Issues." In R. E. Hester and R. M. Harrison, eds., *Sustainability in Agriculture, in Issues in Environmental Science and Toxicology*, vol. 21 (Cambridge, UK: Royal Society of Chemistry, 2005), 16-31.

--Tierney, John, "And on the Eighth Day, God Went Green," New York Times, Feb. 11, 2006. Op-Ed Column. "We may as well acknowledge that America has only one truly national religion: environmentalism."

--Vaitheeswaran, Vijay V., *Power to the People: How the Coming Energy Revolution Will Transform an Industry, Change our Lives, and Maybe Even Save the Planet*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2003. The filthy and inefficient way we now use energy and the need to modernize our outmoded energy system. Vaitheeswaran is the environment and energy correspondent for The Economist.

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--Wallinger, RS, "Whither the Future of US Forest Industry and American Forestry?," Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 7, Oct/Nov 2005): 368-369.

--Wallington, Tabatha J., Richard J. Hobbs and Susan A. Moore, "Implications of Current Ecological Thinking for Biodiversity Conservation: A Review of the Salient Issues," Ecology and Society 10: 15 (1 September 2005). A paradigm shift has occurred in ecology, from equilibrium thinking to non-equilibrium thinking, but this is not represented in management decisions for conservation. Part of the problem is that field observations have yet to provide compelling evidence for many of the

relationships suggested by non-equilibrium ecology. Part of the problem is how radical the new paradigm is, since many of the claims of old ecology are still true at certain times, places, and scales. Nevertheless, non-equilibrium ecology ought increasingly be applied to management. One result favors more hands-on management and recognition that humans and nature are more entwined than before. Wallington is in social science, University of Queensland, Moore in environmental science, Murdoch University, Australia. Online. URL: <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol10/iss1/art15/>

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