

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

NEWSLETTER

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GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ISEE Membership: ISEE membership dues are now due annually by Earth Day—22 April—of each year. **Please pay your 2010-2011 dues now if you have not already done so.** You can either use the form on the last page of this Newsletter to mail check to ISEE Treasurer Marion Hourdequin, or you can use PayPal with a credit card from the membership page of the ISEE website at: <http://www.cep.unt.edu/iseememb.html>.

ISEE at APAs: Please see the “Conferences and Calls” section of this Newsletter for calls for papers for the 2010 Eastern American Philosophical Association (APA) meeting on 27-30 December 2010 in Boston and the 2011 Pacific APA meeting on 20-23 April 2011 in San Diego.

ISEE Sessions at the Upcoming APA, Pacific Division Meeting, Westin St. Francis, San Francisco, California, 31 March-3 April 2010:

Wednesday, 31 March, 1800-2100:

Topic: Environmental Metaphysics

Chair: Geoffrey Frasz (College of Southern Nevada)

Speakers:

1. Nathan Kowalsky (University of Alberta) “The Metaphysics of Crisis: Maintaining Moral Contingency in Environmental Philosophy”
Commentator: John Basl (University of Wisconsin—Madison)
2. Bob Sandmeyer (University of Kentucky) “An Existential Interpretation of Aldo Leopold’s Concept of Land”
Commentator: Dylan Trigg (University of Sussex)
3. Tim Christion (University of North Texas) “Nature’s Agency or Nature’s Response? What It Is for the Natural World to Relate to Us”
Commentator: Avram Hiller (Portland State University)

Friday, 2 April 1900-2200:

Topic: Moral Responsibilities to Nature

Chair: Christina M. Bellon (California State University—Sacramento)

Speakers:

1. Toby Svoboda (Pennsylvania State University) “Natural Goods and the Moral Considerability of Non-humans”
Commentator: Lisa Kretz (Dalhousie University)
2. David Wood (Vanderbilt University) “In the Face of Anthropogenic Climate Change, How Strong Is the Case for Voluntary Human Extinction?”
Commentator: Jeff Sebo (New York University)
3. Jennifer Welchman (University of Alberta) “A Defense of Environmental Stewardship”
Commentator: Chris Cuomo (University of Georgia)

Millennium Assessment of Human Behavior (MAHB): Millennial assessments of the environmental problems confronting people of all nations have shown that the problems are severe and, in large part, the product of human activities. Key issues include climate change, decline of food security, loss of biological diversity, depletion of water and other vital resources with consequent conflict, use of unsustainable and environmentally malign energy technologies, deleterious changes in patterns of land use, and toxification of the planet with unregulated pollutants. All of these problems threaten the human future. Yet society stubbornly refuses to take comprehensive steps to deal with them and their drivers, including population growth, overconsumption by the rich, and the deployment of environmentally malign technologies. Through a MAHB inaugural global conference, involving scholars, politicians and a broad spectrum of stakeholders, followed by workshops, research activities, and the construction of a human dimensions portal, the MAHB will begin to re-frame people's definitions of, and solutions to, sustainability problems. The MAHB would encourage a global discussion about what human goals should be (i.e., "what people are for") and examine how cultural change can be steered toward creation of a sustainable society. A key task will be to get governmental buy-in and the support of other key decisionmakers in the media, industry, academia, religious communities, foundations, and elsewhere who can participate in the discussion and are in positions to amplify outreach and help to accelerate needed changes in public perceptions and institutional structures. Research will also be central to the program, recognizing that we now need more insights from the social sciences and humanities than from biology and the physical sciences. It would focus on analyzing and evaluating the attitudes and practices of individuals and groups. In relation to both outreach and research functions, MAHB envisions establishing an "observatory" on behavior. It would gather evidence from existing documents and established databases as well as from a variety of global stakeholders, and promote new directions for outreach and new research projects. The behavioral observatory will establish a MAHB-line (similar to Medline), providing access to social science and humanities research relating to sustainability. It will have an interactive portal receiving and providing up-to-date information about particular environmental problems, human factors relating to these problems, and initiatives to deal with them. The observatory will work with the MAHB secretariat to develop outreach-research programs that explore the role of values in behavior and on human well-being to determine what institutional and cultural barriers stand between declared values and actual practices, the factors that drive human happiness and fulfillment, and the implications of these factors for ecological sustainability. It will raise questions about how societies measure success and happiness, depict the links between global environmental threats and lifestyle choices, and embed the human story in a deeper understanding of humankind's relationship to nature. Humanity cannot avoid dramatic change, but potentially it can do a much better job of managing it. Please visit the MAHB website at: <<http://mahb.stanford.edu/>>.

ISEE-Listserv: The ISEE Listserv 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 listserv, or to alter your subscription options go to: <<http://listserv.tamu.edu/archives/isee-l.html>>. Contact Gary Varner, the listserv manager, for more information: <gary@philosophy.tamu.edu>.

ISSUES

Heinz Award Winners: Now in its fifteenth year, the Heinz Awards are given to outstanding individuals for their extraordinary achievements in various fields. The 2009 recipients of Heinz Awards in fields related to the environment were: (1) Robert Berkebile of Kansas City, Missouri, who is an architect with BNIM Architects, was recognized for his green building advocacy and promotion of sustainable design and planning; he helped found the United States Green Building Council and the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design rating system. (2) P. Dee Boersma of Seattle was recognized for developing a greater understanding of the impact of humans on marine ecosystems through her studies at the University of Washington on penguins and other sea birds; she also founded and is the executive editor of *Conservation* magazine. (3) Christopher Field, who is the founding director of the Carnegie Institution's Department of Global Ecology and a biology and environmental professor at Stanford, was recognized for his work toward understanding the effects of climate change on the Earth's ecosystems. (4) Ashok Gadgil of Berkeley, California, who is a professor at the University of California at Berkeley and a group leader at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, was recognized for his work as a researcher, inventor, and humanitarian; he is known for creating inventions to solve fundamental problems in developing countries, such as an inexpensive water purification system and an improved cook stove for use in the conflicted Darfur region of Sudan. (5) Chip Giller of Seattle, Washington was recognized for founding the environmental magazine *Grist* in 1999. (6) Deborah Rice of Augusta, Maine, who works in the Maine Department of Health and Human Services, was recognized for her research into neurotoxicology—the study of the interactions of chemicals within the brain and nervous system and the potential effect of toxins on human development. (7) Joel Salatin of Swoope, Virginia, who is a farmer at Polyface Farm, author and lecturer, was recognized for creating environmentally friendly farming techniques. (8) Kirk R. Smith of Berkeley, California, who is a professor at the University of California at Berkeley, was recognized for exposing the relationships among household air pollution, fuel use, climate, and health. (9) Thomas Smith of Austin, Texas, who is the director of the consumer and environmental group Texas Office of Public Citizen, was recognized for his advocacy of wind and solar energy efficiency. (10) Beverly H. Wright of New Orleans was recognized for her work as an environmental justice advocate with the Deep South Center for Environmental Justice at Dillard University. For more information, please visit: <http://www.heinzawards.net/recipients>.

Defending Mother Earth in Cochabamba: On the night of 18-19 December 2010 in Copenhagen, a handful of governments opposed the text presented by the United States, China, Brazil, India, and South Africa. Among those few, Bolivia—represented by President Evo Morales who had been re-elected just days before with an overwhelming majority—strongly condemned the agreement both on the process (the text was discussed in small groups outside of the UN) and on the content, which fell far short of anything close to what the IPCC recommended, did not include any constraints on emissions or financing commitments for the South. Just a few days later President Morales issued an invitation to the “Peoples World Conference on Climate Change and Mother Earth's Rights” in Cochabamba, Bolivia on 19-22 April 2010. Although the initiative from Morales raised a lot of interest and enthusiasm from activist networks across the world, there were still many questions about the nature and the objectives of the conference. Pablo Solon, Bolivia's ambassador to the UN and a veteran of the World Social Forum, came to the Porto Alegre WSF 10th year events, to share information and

gather support for the conference. He spent three hours meeting with climate justice activists and movements, and there was a very useful sharing of information and views. Following the failure of Copenhagen and the mounting pressure for governments to sign on to the Copenhagen Accord, Bolivia believes that it is vital to take some immediate initiatives to change the correlation of forces to shift the international agenda. Bolivia's proposal is original: to invite all governments, UN agencies, scientists, social movements and NGOs—without conditions—to participate in a working groups and to prepare conclusions and a final declaration. So far, several governments have indicated that they will attend, including some from Latin American and European countries. The goal of the Bolivians is to have several chiefs of state and a large number of ministers. The Bolivians are also sure of the participation of some UN agencies but the outstanding question is the level of representation from governments and the UN. Many activists and scientists have shown interest, and some have already confirmed their participation. The conference has six objectives: (1) analyse the structural and systemic causes of climate change and propose substantive measures that facilitate the well-being of all humankind in harmony with nature, (2) discuss the draft Universal Declaration of rights of Mother Earth, (3) discuss proposals for new commitments to the Kyoto Protocol and projects for a COP decision under the United Nations Framework for Climate Change that will guide future actions during climate change negotiation, (4) work on the organisation of a people's world referendum on climate change, (5) analyse and draw up a plan of action to advance the establishment of a Climate Justice Tribunal, and (6) define strategies for action and mobilisation in defence of life against climate change and for Mother Earth rights. So far, sixteen working groups have been identified, but others will be added, with translation in only English and Spanish. The groups are: structural causes, harmony with nature, Mother Earth rights, climate change referendum, climate justice tribunal, climate migrants and refugees, indigenous peoples, climate debt, shared vision, Kyoto Protocol, adaptation, financing, technology, forests, dangers of the carbon market, and action strategies. For more information, please visit: <<http://cmpcc.org>>. A lot of objections could be raised about this grand scheme. The timing is very short, and travelling to Cochabamba is both expensive and quite difficult. Mixing government representatives, UN agencies, social movements, and NGOs can create problems for many of the potential participants who prefer to maintain their autonomy. There is no committee organising the conference—the invitation comes directly from Evo Morales—which has the advantage of avoiding debates about who is or is not part of the committee, but which can also create problems about how the conference will be conducted. The preparations rely on the internet, which is always difficult, not least for social movements, and in two languages. At the same time, it was clear in Porto Alegre that all the social movements from Latin America will support and join Cochabamba, as well as many delegations from other continents, motivated by the necessity to build a large global alliance for climate justice. And we all know that in periods of uncertainty and transition, such as the times we are in, initiatives that could be seen as crazy or unrealistic are, from time to time, those that change the course of history

Americans Losing Interest in Global Climate Change in the United States: A new national survey was conducted on public responses to climate change. This report of this survey focuses on public beliefs and attitudes and finds that public concern about global warming has dropped sharply since the fall of 2008. The percentage of Americans who think global warming is happening has declined 14 points to 57 percent in 2010. The percentage of Americans who think global warming is caused mostly by human activities has dropped 10 points to 47 percent in

2010. Only 50 percent of Americans now say they are “somewhat” or “very worried” about global warming, a 13-point decrease. In line with these shifting beliefs, there has been an increase in the number of Americans who think global warming will never harm people or other species in the United States or elsewhere. The survey also found lower public trust in a variety of institutions and leaders, including scientists. For example, Americans’ trust in the mainstream news media as a reliable source of information about global warming declined by 11 percentage points, television weather reporters by 10 points, and scientists by 8 points. They also distrust leaders on both sides of the political fence. Sixty-five percent distrust Republicans Arnold Schwarzenegger and Sarah Palin as sources of information; while 53 percent distrust former Democratic Vice President Al Gore, and 49 percent distrust President Barack Obama. Finally, Americans who believe that most scientists think global warming is happening decreased 13 points, to 34 percent, while 40 percent of the public now believes there is a lot of disagreement among scientists over whether global warming is happening or not. Despite growing scientific evidence that global warming will have serious impacts worldwide, public opinion is moving in the opposite direction. Over the past year the United States has experienced rising unemployment, public frustration with Washington, and a divisive health care debate, largely pushing climate change out of the news. Meanwhile, a set of emails stolen from climate scientists and used by critics to allege scientific misconduct may have contributed to an erosion of public trust in climate science. It is also clear that public understanding of climate change fundamentals—that it is happening, is human caused, and will have serious consequences for human societies and natural ecosystems here in the United States and around the world—is heading in the wrong direction. These findings underscore the critical need for more and improved climate change education and communication. A copy of the report is available at: <http://environment.yale.edu/uploads/AmericansGlobalWarmingBeliefs2010.pdf>.

Obama Administration Changes Terminology of “Greenhouse Gases”: The Obama Administration increasingly has been replacing the term “greenhouse gases” with terms such as “heat-trapping emissions/pollutants” and “carbon pollution.” Focus groups research suggests that climate change-related communication has only served to turn Americans off and disengage them from issues of climate change. For many Americans, the term “climate change” merely suggests that one is traveling to a different place with a different climate, and the term “greenhouse gases” either suggests a good thing in terms of a place to grow plants or carries no clear meaning. Does changing the words help change the debate?

Climate Scepticism on the Rise in the United Kingdom: A new BBC poll conducted 3-4 February 2010 shows that the number of British people who doubt that climate change is occurring has increased. The results of a Populus poll of 1,001 adults show that 25% of those interviewed did not think that climate change is occurring, a rise of 8% from this past November (2009). Of the 75% of British people who do believe that climate change is occurring, only 26% of these people believe that it is “now established as largely man-made,” down from 41% in November 2009. See the 5 February 2010 BBC article at: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/8500443.stm>.

Challenges to US EPA’s Endangerment Finding: Opposition to the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s finding that greenhouse gases endanger human health and welfare is beginning to mount. On 23 December 2009, the National Cattlemen’s Beef

Association filed a petition in the DC Circuit Court of Appeals challenging the finding, claiming it is not based on scientific analysis. Also that day, the Southeastern Legal Foundation filed a petition, with the support of nine House Republican members, calling on the EPA to reconsider its endangerment finding, citing challenges to the science from the emails hacked from the University of East Anglia. Meanwhile, Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal (R) and several state secretaries wrote to EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson asking that the agency reconsider its endangerment finding because they feel future climate regulations may have a negative economic effect on Louisiana.

Omnibus Public Lands Management Act: On 30 March 2009, President Barack Obama signed the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act, protecting more than two million acres of wilderness in nine states. This includes 517,000 acres in the Owyhee-Bruneau Canyonlands, the first wilderness protected in Idaho since the 1980 designation of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. The bill included hard-won compromises that created 14 BLM wilderness areas in Washington County, Utah, in the area near Zion National Park. This bill is regarded as one of the most significant land and conservation bills Congress has ever passed and the most significant in two decades.

Jaguar Protection Receives Major Boost: A lengthy effort by the Wildlands Network and its partners to ensure Critical Habitat Designation and a Recovery Plan for endangered jaguars in the Sky Islands region of Arizona and New Mexico has resulted in an official commitment by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to begin that important work. Following a judge's order to comply with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act for Critical Habitat Designation and recovery planning for jaguars, the USFWS has announced it will produce the habitat designation map by January 2011 and that it will also begin working on the essential recovery planning process. The announcement reverses a previous decision by the agency that rejected the need for these ESA-required processes. The Wildlands Network's efforts to assist in the recovery of jaguars in the Sky Islands is closely related to work to maintain unfragmented wildlife linkages across the US-Mexico Border, a process that included identification of cross-border jaguar corridors as a result of the Wildlands Network-sponsored "Border Ecological Symposiums" conducted with a wide range of agency officials and decision-makers over the past four years. The Wildlands Network's Mexican partner Naturalia recently purchased several large, private ranches in Sonora, Mexico known to be breeding grounds of the northernmost jaguar population in North America. The now completed purchase of this 70-square-mile jaguar reserve has created a wildlands core area from which jaguars can now move northward toward their former range in the US Sky Islands. Protecting the landscape linkage between those two habitats is now of critical importance for jaguar recovery throughout the region, including continuation of efforts to halt construction of impenetrable security barriers along the border that would block such movement. Critical study on climate change acknowledges the importance of connectivity and continental approaches to buffer the impact of climate change on biological diversity. The Wildlands Network just released a recently commissioned white paper on how global climate disruption will affect biological diversity. "Climate Disruption and Connectivity: Toward a Strategy for Nature Protection" is a comprehensive review of the latest scientific literature on these critical topics. Among the conclusions is that connected networks of protected lands, at the continental scale, are necessary to buffer the impact of climate disruption on biological diversity and to allow for adaptation by flora and fauna. For the Wildlands Network

Report, please visit: <<http://wildlandsnetwork.org/files/climate-disruption-and-connectivity-2010.pdf>>. For the summary report, please visit: <<http://wildlandsnetwork.org/files/climate-disruption-and-connectivity-exec-summary-2010.pdf>>.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Environmental Ethics: South American Roots and Branches



“¿FILOSOFÍA AMBIENTAL EN BRASIL?” REFLEXIONES TEÓRICAS Y PRÁCTICAS SOBRE UNA CUESTIÓN SUDAMERICANA

Amós Nascimento*

El continente americano ha estado en el centro de las discusiones sobre naturaleza, ecología y medio ambiente desde el siglo XVI. El así llamado “descubrimiento” y “la conquista” de América presuponen muchas dimensiones ambientales: la interacción con tribus nativas, el aprendizaje sobre las nuevas especies de plantas comestibles hoy populares alrededor del mundo – tales como el maíz, la papa, la calabaza, el cacao y otras –, el hallazgo de nuevas especies vegetales y animales – muchos de las cuales fueron catalogadas por Alexander von Humboldt a fines del siglo XVIII –, y los desafíos enfrentados cuando se buscó imponer concepciones de desarrollo en áreas naturales inhóspitas – tales como el Chaco, la Caatinga y el Altiplano. Todavía hoy, las discusiones sobre el cambio climático presuponen, al menos implícitamente, una referencia a dos áreas específicas de América del Sur que tienen un impacto ambiental profundo en el globo: la Antártica y la Amazonía. Con base en el acontecer histórico, es posible preguntar: ¿cuáles son los problemas y condiciones específicas de estas áreas sudamericanas, y cuáles son los desafíos particulares que ellos brindan a la reflexión filosófica y a la acción ambiental? Este ensayo procura abordar esta pregunta centrándose en el caso específico de los problemas ambientales de Brasil¹.

Para empezar esta investigación, consideremos la siguiente pregunta: ¿Qué tipos de estudio han sido propuestos en Brasil con relación a los desafíos ambientales de la región? Históricamente, el nombre mismo del país deriva de un árbol encontrado en la parte sudeste de América del Sur, el *pau-brasil* (*Brazilwood*) que se extrajo hasta casi su extinción. Varios proyectos científicos han investigado los recursos naturales brasileños, sobre todo en los bosques amazónicos, en la costa, en relación a sus recursos hídricos, la fertilidad del suelo y la biodiversidad. Además, Brasil fue el escenario de la actividad política de líderes ambientales importantes como Chico Mendes y el líder Kayapó, el Cacique Payakan, y también eventos importantes como la Conferencia de la ONU sobre el Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo, realizada en

* Profesor en la University of Washington, Tacoma (UWT) anascim@u.washington.edu, EEUU, y en la Universidade Metodista de Piracicaba (UNIMEP) asnascim@unimep.br. Brasil. Traducción al español de Amos Nascimento, y edición de Francisca Massardo y Ricardo Rozzi.

¹ Una versión anterior de este ensayo se presentó en una reunión del ISEE/IAEP en Allenspark, CO en 2004. El autor agradece los comentarios de Robert Figueroa, James Griffiths y Ricardo Rozzi.

Río de Janeiro (1992). Internacionalmente, los líderes brasileños han estado en el centro de las discusiones ambientales globales actuales, discutiendo desde la necesidad de conservar la región del Amazonas hasta los recientes esfuerzos para limitar la emisión de gases que contribuyen al efecto invernadero [*greenhouse gasses*], y la necesidad de lograr un acuerdo internacional en relación al cambio climático. Todos estos elementos serían suficientes para estimular la reflexión filosófica ambiental. No obstante, la pregunta inmediata que se plantea en este ensayo es mucho más sencilla: ¿cuál ha sido el papel de la filosofía en la discusión sobre los problemas ambientales de Brasil? Para contestar a esta pregunta, comenzaré por una breve revisión de la historia de los problemas y discusiones ambientales en Brasil, para después indicar las diferentes disciplinas y ciencias que se han dedicado a estos problemas, y finalmente, me enfocaré en algunas iniciativas filosóficas sobre el tema.

Esto lleva a una otra pregunta: ¿puede la filosofía contribuir a la reflexión y acción relativas a los problemas ambientales en este país? Aunque yo pueda brindar solamente una apreciación inicial sobre este extenso tema, espero que esta discusión sea suficiente para indicar por lo menos un problema central: el papel de la filosofía en las discusiones ambientales en Brasil ha sido mínimo. Tras mostrar algunos de los límites en los acercamientos de otras disciplinas y el número creciente de desafíos que necesitan ser discutidos en Brasil, creo poder concluir que hay áreas en que las herramientas filosóficas pueden ser útiles, sobre todo si los filósofos trabajasen de modo interdisciplinario con otras ciencias y disciplinas e incluyendo una visión pluralista de los varios contextos. A partir de estas preguntas y consideraciones, estoy seguro que la filosofía también podrá ofrecer nuevas perspectivas para los estudios sobre el medio ambiente.

1. Historia ambiental, desarrollo y activismo

En este ensayo – que presenta la primera parte de mis argumentos sobre ese tema –, quiero empezar considerando la primera pregunta: *¿cuáles son los problemas y condiciones específicas de América del Sur y los desafíos ambientales particulares en Brasil?* Como posible respuesta, presento algunos aspectos concretos e informaciones sobre tendencias naturalistas, preservacionistas y conservacionistas, así como las demandas ecológicas y ambientales en el contexto brasileño. Al compartir la información sobre la historia ambiental brasileña, es posible establecer un base inicial para la discusión sobre las iniciativas ambientales y el rol de la filosofía en Brasil.

La historia de Brasil es relativamente larga. Puede remontarse a las tribus nativas en el período pre-colombino o también al año 1500, que marca el así llamado “descubrimiento”² de una región conocida principalmente por sus recursos naturales, que más tarde se transformó en la colonia más importante de Portugal (Assunção 2000). La historia oficial de Brasil se centra en la negociación del proceso político que condujo hacia la colonización por Portugal, la independencia pacífica de Brasil y el establecimiento de su propia monarquía en 1882,³ la abolición de la esclavitud en 1888 – mucho más tarde que cualquier otro país de América –, y el cambio hacia una república liberal en 1889 (Fausto 1999). Los eventos más recientes incluyen la emergencia del Populismo en 1930, el golpe de estado de los militares en 1964 y el retorno a la democracia después de 1985. Desde entonces, Brasil ha sido considerado uno de los países

² Para una visión crítica del término “descubrimiento”, véase Dussel (1995 y 2002).

³ Esta fue la única monarquía en América Latina (para desilusión de Simón Bolívar). El Imperio brasileño duró de 1822 a 1889. Hubo un intento similar en México. Agustín de Iturbide llevó las fuerzas mexicanas contra España y se coronó Emperador en 1821, pero duró sólo 18 meses. En 1864, Maximiliano de Austria se coronó como Maximiliano I, Emperador de México, pero sólo duró hasta 1867.

emergentes definido como BRIC (Brasil, Rusia, India, y China), pero todavía cerrado en sus asuntos internos, lo que explica la falta de información sobre Brasil en la arena internacional.

Más allá de esta historia oficial, hay otros marcadores históricos, sociales y políticos importantes, que son a menudo omitidos y necesitan ser mencionados porque muestran la historia alternativa de los movimientos sociales. Por ejemplo, hubo un esfuerzo de la Iglesia Católica por evangelizar a los aborígenes Guaraníes y establecer las misiones jesuitas como un nuevo experimento político alrededor de 1609 (Eisenberg 2000). Esto ocurrió al mismo tiempo que algunas otras iniciativas frustradas, como el establecimiento del Quilombo de Palmares como una confederación independiente de esclavos africanos entre 1602 y 1694 (Kent 1965, Schwartz 1992, Anderson 1996). También hubo una colonización de la parte nordeste del país y partes del Amazonas por calvinistas holandeses entre 1630 y 1669 (Mello 1987), así como el esfuerzo por aplicar las ideas de filósofos importantes de la Ilustración europea con el fin de crear una nueva nación republicana en el estado de Minas Gerais en 1789 (Maxwell 1973).

La historia ambiental de Brasil puede reconstruirse a lo largo de estas mismas líneas. Los límites de este ensayo no me permiten remontarme y repasar los aspectos ambientales de temas como el genocidio de culturas indígenas, la colonización y esclavitud, la sobreexplotación de recursos naturales a través de prácticas extractivistas, y el impacto de la modernización (Padua 2000). Permítanme simplemente mencionar que la historia moderna de Brasil empieza con un claro problema ambiental que necesita consideración: la extracción de *Caesalpinia echinata* o *pau-brasil* [*Brazilwood*], que dio su nombre al país pero que ahora está casi extinto. Hay otros casos históricos de acciones ambientales en los siglos XVIII y XIX que son todavía relevantes. Por ejemplo, ya en 1797 había una ley que protegía los bosques limitando la extracción de madera. Otro ejemplo es un proyecto en la restauración de la vegetación ribereña y los recursos hídricos en Río de Janeiro en 1862 – en lo que después se llamó el Bosque de Tijuca (Dean 1995: 223-225). Más allá de estos ejemplos, podemos volver al siglo XX y mencionar eventos recientes que nos permiten observar acciones e iniciativas ambientales que podrían ser la base para una reflexión filosófica. A continuación, enfocaré la atención sobre dos tendencias: la historia oficial de acciones gubernamentales que culminan con el *desarrollismo* fomentado por la dictadura militar a partir de 1964, y el *activismo* ambiental de varios grupos subalternos que se opusieron tanto a la explotación instrumental y militar como a la manipulación de los recursos naturales, para proponer en su lugar una acción conservacionista y valores democráticos.

a) El desarrollismo militar

Las iniciativas políticas acerca de la preservación de los recursos naturales fueron propuestas ya en los años 1930 por el gobierno populista del Presidente Getúlio Vargas. En 1934 se realizó la Primera Conferencia Brasileña para la Protección de la Naturaleza, en Río de Janeiro. Este evento no sólo condujo a la creación de varios parques nacionales, sino del establecimiento de leyes, como el Código de la Silvicultura (Ley 23.793), el Código de la Minería (Ley 794) y el Código del Agua (Ley 24.643) en 1934, como también el primer Parque Nacional en 1937, el Código de Pesca en 1938 y el Código de Caza en 1943 (Diegues 2005). Pero todas estas leyes fueron propuestas en un tiempo durante el cual Brasil era sumamente rural y liderado por una élite militar. Con la urbanización, industrialización y modernización que se inició en ese tiempo, la relación cultural con la naturaleza se modificó, lo que provocó la degradación de los recursos naturales.

Una aproximación más sistemática a lo que puede llamarse la situación ecológica de Brasil puede detectarse después del año 1960, debido en parte al impacto de movimientos internacionales, y también a las discusiones internas sobre el significado y el impacto negativo

de la concepción modernista de “desarrollo”⁴. Sin embargo, 1964 fue el año del golpe de estado del ejército brasileño que instaló una dictadura militar que duró hasta 1985. Hablar de ambientalismo durante este período exige que consideremos dos problemas: la concepción instrumental que el gobierno militar tenía de los recursos naturales, y también las reacciones de grupos sociales y ambientales al militarismo.

Por un lado podemos observar que las políticas gubernamentales que ocurrieron durante la dictadura militar estuvieron basadas en un doble eje: el “control y exploración” de los recursos naturales, y la creación de un marco legal para el desarrollo. Este eje doble estaba basado, a su vez, en las doctrinas de seguridad nacional y soberanía territorial. Entre los mega-proyectos polémicos durante este período pueden mencionarse la construcción de la Carretera Trans-Amazónica, la Represa de Itaipu, el Sistema de Acueductos Cantareira en São Paulo, el Proyecto de Minería en Carajás en los estados de Pará y Maranhão, y la construcción de centrales de energía nuclear en Río de Janeiro – la mayoría de ellos considerados los proyectos más grandes del mundo en su tiempo (Hall 1989; Guimarães 1991: 121ff.). Con el apoyo del gobierno militar, se llevaron también a cabo otros mega-proyectos privados en la Amazonia, como el Proyecto de Jari por el billonario de la minería estadounidense Daniel Ludwig, la fábrica Firestone y otras iniciativas que llevaron a la degradación de partes de la regiones forestales (Hageman 1985).

Los mega-proyectos apoyados por el gobierno militar también se justificaron como medidas de seguridad: para conquistar la Amazonia en lugar de dejarla abierta a contrabandistas y guerrillas, para construir una gran represa que podría inundar la ciudad argentina más importante, Buenos Aires. Además, la necesidad de independencia de fuentes extranjeras de energía se utilizó como argumento para la investigación de combustibles fósiles alternativos y la utilización de energía nuclear, como también muchas otras iniciativas de carácter geopolítico (Couto y Silva 1967). Tales medidas tuvieron un impacto económico profundo y sirvieron para crear un proceso de modernización en varios frentes: la mecanización de la agricultura, la promoción del agro-negocio, la electrificación de las áreas rurales, la reforma y control del uso de la tierra, la explotación de recursos naturales (como minerales y agua), y la creación de centros tecnológicos (Stepan 1988). Económicamente, el período de la dictadura militar en los años 1970 se definió como “el milagro brasileño” [*the Brazilian miracle*] aunque esto ocurrió a costa de limitar los valores democráticos, explotando a las poblaciones empobrecidas e incurriendo en una gran deuda externa para financiar estos proyectos⁵.

Simultáneamente, sin embargo, es en este momento que uno puede observar una serie de políticas públicas ambientales. El Concilio Nacional para el Control de la Polución Medioambiental fue creado en 1967 a través de la Ley 303, y el gobierno brasileño estuvo representado oficialmente en la Conferencia de la ONU en Estocolmo en 1972. Otro resultado concreto de este período fue la creación de la Secretaría Especial para el Ambiente (SEMA) en 1973, que condujo al establecimiento del Sistema Medioambiental Nacional (SISNAMA) y de la Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA) en 1981 por la Ley 6.938 (Guimarães 1991: 143ff.).

La próxima fase en este proceso fue el involucramiento del gobierno brasileño en las discusiones internacionales y acuerdos en temas ambientales. A estas alturas, el concepto de

⁴ Los debates sociológicos sobre el desarrollo y la modernización en Brasil fueron liderados por Cardoso (1962, 1973), quien fue elegido Presidente de Brasil en 1994 y reelegido en 1998.

⁵ En ese momento, muchos teórico políticos – como Samuel Huntington – defendían la posición que la democracia era un estorbo al crecimiento y que las dictaduras podrían bien generar el desarrollo económico. Véase Przeworski & Limongi (1993).

desarrollo sustentable o *desarrollo sostenible* se tornó central en las discusiones políticas, sobre todo porque incluyó un componente económico que era compatible con la agenda gubernamental desarrollista. Esto provocó una asociación entre las instituciones de financiamiento internacionales – como el Banco Mundial, el Banco de Desarrollo Interamericano y el Fondo Monetario Internacional – y el gobierno militar, generando una gran deuda nacional. El fondo disponible, sin embargo, fue usado para financiar los mega-proyectos, las nuevas tecnologías y para abrir el mercado brasileño a los nuevos productos. Además, esta asociación impuso restricciones severas en las políticas sociales, lo que tuvo un gran impacto en la sociedad civil.

b) El activismo ambiental militante de la sociedad civil

El ambientalismo también creó alternativas y generó un movimiento social con un objetivo doble: defender la democracia y defender el medio ambiente. Lo mismo que otros movimientos sociales contrarios a la dictadura militar, los ambientalistas recibieron más apoyo cuando establecieron formas de cooperación con grupos internacionales. Así, el movimiento ambientalista en Brasil sólo llegó a ser más visible después de la Conferencia de la ONU en Estocolmo en 1972.

Ya en 1970, los llamados *seringueiros* [extractores de caucho de la *Hevea brasiliensis* en la Amazonía] sentían el impacto de los mega-proyectos de desarrollo, los que afectaron su cultura y medios de subsistencia. Como resultado, los trabajadores de los bosques formaron la Unión de Obreros Rurales de Xapuri bajo la dirección de Chico Mendes. Su compromiso en la protección de la especie nativa *Hevea brasiliensis* (Dean 1987) provocó no sólo la institucionalización del Comisión Nacional de Seringueiros en 1985, con el apoyo internacional de organizaciones como el Banco de Desarrollo Interamericano y la ONU (Mendes 1989), sino que también generó una serie de conflictos con grandes terratenientes –apoyados por la Unión de Propietarios Rurales (UDR) y sus hombres armados con escopetas. Este conflicto llevó al asesinato de Mendes en 1988 (Revkin 1994).

De modo semejante, los pueblos indígenas se pusieron más activos políticamente y organizaron varios grupos bajo líderes importantes, como el Cacique Mário Juruna, Cacique Raoni, Marcos Terena y otros líderes que lograron la atención nacional e internacional de su causa. Juruna, cuya tribu de Xavante había tenido su primer contacto con la civilización Occidental solamente en 1950, fue muy activo defendiendo los derechos de las tierras indígenas en los años 1970 y fue elegido el primer representante indígena en el Parlamento brasileño en 1983. Raoni, de la tribu de los Kayapó, apareció por primera vez en público en 1984 para protestar por la invasión de tierras nativas (Turner 1993). En 1987 varias tribus se organizaron en el ámbito nacional en la Alianza de las Pueblos de la Floresta (APF) y en la Unión de Naciones Indígenas (UNI), en torno a los problemas de demarcación de tierras y protección de sus reservas (Turner 1995). En 1989 establecieron una sociedad estratégica con los *seringueiros* y recibieron el apoyo de grupos internacionales, como el cantante Sting y la compañía The Body Shop (Meneses Bastos 1996; Bird 2004).

El Movimiento de los Sin-Tierra [Movimento Sem Terra – MST] fue otro movimiento social formado por familias de pequeños propietarios de quintas o granjas de la región sur de Brasil que habían perdido sus tierras por razones económicas. Empobrecidas, esas familias comenzaron a emigrar hacia otras regiones de Brasil entre 1979 y 1985. Esta migración también ocurrió como resultado del esfuerzo militar por modernizar las prácticas agrícolas de Brasil en la medida que los nuevos modelos económicos obligaron a los pequeños productores y campesinos a dejar las áreas rurales y emigrar hacia los centros urbanos o hacia la región amazónica (Chaves 2000). Mientras se movían hacia el norte, ellos también se involucraron en manifestaciones locales en

contra de esta situación y fueron violentamente reprimidos. Con el apoyo de los teólogos de la liberación conectados a la Iglesia Católica y a la Iglesia Luterana en la región sur de Brasil, ellos re-leyeron la narrativa del Éxodo en la Biblia y re-interpretaron la idea de una “tierra prometida”, criticaron al capitalismo, y afirmaron que “el acceso a la tierra y a la comida constituían un derecho humano” (Wright & Wolford 2003). Con el tiempo, el movimiento ganó reconocimiento nacional y comenzó su crítica al agro-negocio, desechando las prácticas agrícolas no-sustentables, y oponiéndose al desarrollo y comercialización de organismos genéticamente modificados (Griesse 2008). Para fortalecer su posición, el Movimiento Sin-Tierra presionó a los gobiernos para que utilizase las leyes ambientales contra las compañías biotecnológicas que especulaban en el mercado global de alimentos. El movimiento también promovió las prácticas agro-ecológicas promovidas por las familias campesinas, y la biodiversidad. Por fin, al establecer formas de cooperación con organizaciones internacionales que se oponían a la Organización Mundial de Comercio [World Trade Organization – OTW], el Movimiento Sin-Tierra también se convirtió en un importante actor en el contexto del ambientalismo brasileño (Karriem 2009).

Otro grupo medioambiental que surgió durante los años 1970 fue el movimiento contra los grandes proyectos de construcción de represas, lo que llevó a la creación del Movimiento Nacional de las Personas Afectadas por las Represas (MNAB) en 1981 y alcanzó su máximo en la campaña contra la destrucción de las cataratas por la Represa de Itaipú, en 1982 (Rothman 2001). Del mismo modo, se crearon varios grupos de ambientalistas en respuesta a los problemas locales. Algunos de estos grupos ganaron visibilidad nacional, como fue el caso del “SOS Mata Atlántica” (Fuchs 1996) y la Sociedad Brasileña de Derecho Ambiental, creada a partir del movimiento en defensa del Río Piracicaba. Finalmente, también es importante reconocer que este proceso fue complementado y apoyado por la acción de organizaciones ambientales internacionales importantes, como Greenpeace, WWF, Nature Conservancy y Earthwatch, que fueron capaces de atraer atención internacional más amplia a la región de la Amazonía (Hageman 1985; Batmanian 1994). Fue con base en todos estos procesos que se fundó el Partido Verde brasileño en 1986 (Viola, 1987 y 1998).

La tensión entre la dictadura militar y el ambientalismo de varios grupos subalternos, puede explicarse por la oposición entre una concepción instrumental de los recursos naturales por parte de las fuerzas armadas y las reacciones sociales al militarismo por los grupos democráticos. Estas dos tensiones desaparecieron después de 1986 con el proceso de democratización y con la propuesta del discurso sobre el “desarrollo sostenible” ocurrió un cambio, de modo que los problemas que habían inspirado el período después de 1964 ya no volvieron a orientar al ambientalismo. Debido a la falta de un nuevo consenso general, varios grupos trabajaron de modo contradictorio, o incluso en conflicto entre sí. El momento histórico más importante donde estas diferentes líneas pueden observarse conjuntamente, fue en la Conferencia de la ONU en Río de Janeiro en 1992, conocida como Cumbre de la Tierra.

Uno de los resultados de las discusiones de Río fue precisamente el acuerdo sobre el concepto de *desarrollo sustentable* y la *Agenda 21*. La Conferencia fue relevante al crear una preocupación creciente con el ambiente en los países, y además apuntó no solamente a satisfacer las demandas de los movimientos ambientalistas, sino también a comprometer a los gobiernos para establecer políticas para tratar los problemas ambientales (Yanarella y Bartilow 2001). La divulgación de estos problemas motivó un número creciente de consumidores concientes, y forzó la creación de nuevas normas y políticas públicas. Así, la variedad de iniciativas ambientales en

Brasil ya no podía continuar limitada a una esfera específica, sino que tenía que involucrar al Estado, a las iniciativas privadas y a la sociedad civil como un todo.

c) ¿Desarrollo Sustentable?

Los hechos, actores y acciones que he presentado, muestran que el ambientalismo en Brasil puede ser comprendido si analizamos dos aspectos ideológicos: primero, el marco de un gobierno militar que se aprovecha de los recursos naturales brasileños basado en la idea de *desarrollismo militar*. Segundo, varios grupos de la sociedad civil que defienden una alternativa social y política al desarrollo, que he definido como *activismo ambiental militante*. El reestablecimiento de la democracia y la superación del desarrollismo siguieron un proceso gradual que tuvo su clímax en 1992 en Río de Janeiro. Uno de los resultados de la Conferencia de ONU fue la afirmación del principio de *desarrollo sustentable* como un compromiso entre los diversos actores sociales y políticos. Esto se aceptó inicialmente como una victoria por todas las partes. Había, sin embargo, después de esto, una falta de consenso general entre los activistas acerca de si este principio sería capaz de guiar la acción medioambiental.

Revisando nuestra pregunta inicial – ¿cuáles son los problemas y condiciones específicas de América del Sur y los desafíos ambientales particulares de Brasil? – es posible afirmar que los dos problemas principales observados en Brasil son comunes a lo largo de Sudamérica, pues muchos países han tenido la misma experiencia de militarismo y de cambio hacia la democracia. También es posible observar una asociación común entre el activismo medioambiental y la democracia. Sin embargo, el activismo medioambiental no se basó directamente en la reflexión filosófica– lo que puede explicar la falta de principios coherentes o teorías para orientar la acción ambiental. El resultado de esta falta de reflexión teórica llevó a la aceptación aparentemente ingenua y acrítica del concepto de *desarrollo sustentable*, el cual fue criticado más tarde por ser una contradicción en el término. Después de la Conferencia Medioambiental de la ONU en Estocolmo (1972) y de una serie de reuniones internacionales, en el Bruntland Report, *Our Common Future* (1987), la idea de “desarrollo” fue simplemente reafirmada. Aunque muchos filósofos brasileños hubiesen sido muy activos en el campo de la teoría política, sobre todo criticando el autoritarismo y promoviendo los ideales democráticos (por ejemplo, Chauí 1986), ellos parecen haber descuidado la dimensión del activismo ambiental y esa temática no recibió la debida atención filosófica.

De hecho, se llevaron a cabo las políticas ambientales inmediatas y concretas en base mucho más en los acercamientos a otras ciencias y disciplinas con focos específicos. Aunque esto llevó a una descripción y comprensión más profunda de varias áreas y desafíos ambientales, todavía había una falta de unidad entre las perspectivas diferentes y formas de conocimiento derivados de sus estudios. Debido al hecho que la filosofía no parece haber tenido un impacto en el activismo ambiental, tendremos pues que volver sobre otros aspectos y aproximaciones teóricas propuestas por otras disciplinas que formularon respuestas a los hechos y desafíos que hemos revisado.

2. Los discursos teóricos sobre el medio ambiente

¿Qué tipo de estudios y consideraciones se han realizado para enfrentar los desafíos ambientales en Brasil? La reflexión teórica ha acompañado los hechos a los que nos hemos referido, pero esto se hizo *a posteriori*, a partir del interés de la academia en los problemas ambientales expresados más claramente sólo después de la Conferencia de la ONU en 1992. Además, estas perspectivas teóricas eran descriptivas o buscaron comprender el impacto social, político y económico de las acciones ambientales.

Sin duda, la *ecología*, la *biología* y las *ciencias de la vida* eran las áreas privilegiadas para la valoración teórica de temas relacionados con la taxonomía y fenomenología de los recursos naturales, la medida del impacto global sobre los bosques amazónicos y las discusiones sobre la biodiversidad. Además, la perspectiva ecológica ha influido en otras áreas de las ciencias naturales, involucrando disciplinas como toxicología, hidrología, química y medicina, que han tratado más sistemáticamente con los problemas de impacto medioambiental y degradación (vea, por ejemplo, Brannstrom y Oliveira 2000 y Benetti et alli, 2004). La gran cantidad de proyectos y publicaciones en estas áreas indica un crecimiento sostenido de esta aproximación. Sin duda hubo espacio para discusiones filosóficas también. Sin embargo, nuestra preocupación aquí es con las perspectivas teóricas de otras disciplinas que han discutido la necesidad de desarrollar herramientas conceptuales para orientar la acción ambiental a gran escala.

Después de 1992, la *teoría política* dio énfasis a una posible manera de interpretar el activismo ambiental. En una revisión y comentario de los temas y decisiones principales de la Conferencia de la ONU, Benjamín (1993) muestra que hubo una dinámica implícita en el evento que podría retratarse como un diálogo entre dos actores: los ecólogos (que tomarían una perspectiva ecocéntrica y exigirían la representación de la realidad ambiental y las demandas ambientalistas) y los racionalistas (que han tomado una perspectiva absolutamente antropocéntrica y actuaron como comentaristas en los temas presentados, mientras traducían lo que se refiere a los marcos sociales, políticos o económicos, sin cuestionar su validez o pertinencia). Hubiera sido posible utilizar la filosofía para evaluar las preocupaciones con la racionalidad política y discutir las con base en las categorías del liberalismo, marxismo y otras teorías políticas, pero esto no parece haber sido realizado de hecho. En el fondo, el desarrollismo militar fue actualizado y traducido en nuevos modelos económicos.

Posiciones similares pueden ser leídas en el trabajo de Crespo y Leitão (1993), que realizan un análisis bajo el punto de vista de la *sociología* y la *antropología*. Ellos desarrollaron un estudio extenso sobre qué pensaban los brasileños sobre la ecología luego de la Conferencia de la ONU en 1992. En un estudio complementario sobre las imágenes del ambiente en Brasil, Carvalho (1998) mostró cómo la idea de “paraíso” fue el motivo principal en el imaginario ecológico de la sociedad brasileña. Por otro lado, Alonso y Costa (2001) desarrollaron una evaluación extensa de la literatura sobre el medio ambiente desde la perspectiva de las *ciencias sociales*, indicando que hubo un crecimiento lento del interés en los problemas ambientales durante los años 1980, y un interés mayor en estos problemas después de la Conferencia de 1992. Sin embargo, ellos también señalaron que faltó sofisticación metodológica y teórica al discurso intelectual en esta área, caracterizándose principalmente por su carácter militante y por su concentración en estudios de caso muy específicos. Siguiendo a Pacheco *et alli* (1992), Alonso y Costa (2002) sostuvieron que los problemas ambientales en Brasil tendrían que ser comprendidos según las categorías culturales, incluyendo el reconocimiento de que los movimientos sociales y ambientales, políticos y la academia, tienen intereses conflictivos o contradictorios.

En la perspectiva de los *estudios internacionales*, Hector Leis (1996) y Eduardo Viola (1998) estudiaron el movimiento ecológico y su relación con la democratización y la globalización en Brasil y en América Latina. Viola ha demostrado que, después de la dictadura militar, el movimiento ambientalista inició su proceso de institucionalización procurando unir a diferentes grupos dentro de la estructura política del Partido Verde (Viola 1988), además de extender el ambientalismo a otros sectores sociales. Aunque esto ha llevado a la creación del Partido Verde brasileño, esta iniciativa no fue tan exitosa como se hubiera esperado debido a la falta de principios legítimos y estrategias políticas (Viola 1992, 1997). Así, aunque el Partido Verde haya

tenido una buena exposición en Río de Janeiro – sobre todo a través de políticos como Alfredo Sirkis y Fernando Gabeira –, su representación política en Brasil fue mínima: solamente 1% (Viola 1987). También por esta razón, las formas e iniciativas de la política ambiental en Brasil han sido llevadas a cabo principalmente por el Partido de los Trabajadores (PT), que al igual que el Partido Verde, está asociado a grupos internacionales.

En la *teoría jurídica* hay mucho material para discutir, empezando por el trabajo seminal de Leme Machado (1996) sobre el derecho medioambiental. A partir de sus estudios y de la fundación de la Sociedad para el Derecho Ambiental, esta área se ha especializado favorablemente con la aparición de varias publicaciones y autores dedicados a comentarios sobre el marco legal que ya existe en Brasil desde los años 1930, como también la aplicación de la jurisprudencia a casos recientes. Actualmente, la ley ambiental se ha preocupado más por los problemas de agua y su intersección con las cuestiones económicas. Cueva (2001) ha proporcionado una apreciación global de este campo. Otra área que requiere reflexión extensa involucra el permiso para cultivos genéticamente modificados en Brasil: mientras los activistas y el Ministerio del Ambiente – bajo el liderazgo de Marina Silva, que trabajó con Chico Mendes – estaban en contra, hubo mucha presión de grupos económicos para que el gobierno autorizara el uso de organismos genéticamente modificados en la agricultura. Esta fue una de las discusiones más importantes después del 2003.

La *economía ambiental* es otra perspectiva, ejemplificada por Alejandro Fuchs y su análisis del conflicto entre la economía y la ecología con relación a la Floresta Atlántica en el estado de São Paulo (Fuchs 1996). Basado en su investigación del campo, Fuchs concluyó que la población nativa de la región debería recibir el apoyo para promover la agricultura y el turismo de una manera sustentable. Estudios similares han tratado sobre el impacto global de la floresta amazónica (Hageman 1985; Batmanian 1994). Pero Peter May editó el libro *Natural Resource Valuation and Policy in Brazil* (1999), con varios artículos que ofrecieron una apreciación global general sobre “las formas alternativas” según las cuales los economistas tratan los problemas ecológicos de Brasil. En lugar de limitar su preocupación a la Amazonía, que ya había recibido atención considerable de los estudios internacionales, estos economistas integraron otros ecosistemas y sus realidades sociales, y a la vez desarrollaron estudios microeconómicos sobre su mantenimiento, evaluando su aplicación política (Harris 2002). Los principios que guían la economía ambiental siguen siendo los de eficiencia, análisis de costo-beneficio y equilibrio de recursos naturales, así como el desarrollo sustentable (Chichilnisky 1997).

Una de las áreas más exitosas para la teoría medioambiental ha sido la *educación ambiental*. Una razón para el éxito de este tema es el hecho que esta disciplina parte del supuesto que hay una falta de conciencia humana en relación al medio ambiente. Con este punto de partida, propone la educación como un medio para lograr el conocimiento ambiental. Este proceso es resumido por Isabel Carvalho (2005) en su artículo sobre el estado de la educación ambiental en Brasil. Desde los años 1980 no sólo existe un número creciente de maestros y profesores que se definen como “educadores ambientales”, sino también se ha producido la institucionalización de este campo, sobre todo con el establecimiento de la Red Brasileña de Educación Ambiental (RBEA). Además, la educación ambiental ha sido incluida como un tema importante en la *Agenda 21* y así ha sido incorporada en las políticas brasileñas. Mientras esta visión positiva de la educación ambiental es compartida por muchos autores, como Brügger (1999), Cavalvanti (1995), Di Ciommo (1999) y Grün (1996), y a pesar del número creciente de publicaciones y organizaciones en este campo, el problema es que los acercamientos pedagógicos son muchas veces contradictorios y basados en visiones filosóficas diferentes – el constructivismo, la

pedagogía de la liberación, el ecofeminismo, la hermenéutica, el conductismo y el postmodernismo, entre otros. No obstante, las tendencias diferentes han enfatizado “la naturaleza” y “la sensibilidad humana” como dos categorías comunes importantes para la educación ambiental. Mientras los educadores ambientales han establecido un claro diálogo con la filosofía y han optado por la hermenéutica de Gadamer y la teoría de la complejidad de Edgar Morin, parece surgir un escaso diálogo directo entre educadores y filósofos, aunque muchos filósofos han dejado la filosofía para dedicarse al campo de la educación ambiental.

Otra perspectiva estrechamente relacionada con la filosofía ambiental está representada por la *bioética*, una área que tiene mucha confluencia con la ética ambiental. La Sociedad Brasileña de Bioética se fundó en 1995 y estableció una cooperación fructífera con filósofos de otros contextos, como H.T. Engelhardt Jr., John Harris, Alasdair Campbell, y otros. El desarrollo de este campo fue rápido, con un número creciente de asociaciones, nuevas publicaciones, y la organización de varios eventos (Diniz et alii 1999). Sin embargo, el enfoque de los bioeticistas en Brasil fue sobre los problemas de salud observados en las universidades católicas e instituciones públicas de investigación ligadas a los hospitales médicos. Debido a la conexión con la Iglesia Católica, muchas iniciativas estuvieron centradas en torno a temas como el aborto, eutanasia, clonación humana, sexualidad y derechos humanos (Pessini & Barchifontaine 2000; Diniz 2004). Un tema importante que se relaciona con los problemas ambientales y que puede ser bien explorado en el campo de la bioética, pero que fue abandonado al principio, es el problema de los organismos genéticamente modificados.

Está también, por último, la perspectiva de *teología*, representada principalmente por Leonardo Boff. Conocido como uno de los representantes más importantes de la teología de la liberación, le fue impuesto el silencio por el Vaticano. A partir de la censura, Boff ha volcado progresivamente su atención sobre las preguntas ecológicas, sin dejar de lado la perspectiva que ha orientado su trabajo anterior: la espiritualidad de una ética cristiana y la opción preferencial por los pobres. Basado en esto, Boff refleja las experiencias concretas de grupos sociales, como las Comunidades Eclesiales de Base, el Movimiento Sin-Tierra (MST) y varias organizaciones de la comunidad a lo largo del país, y lo relaciona con el sufrimiento y la pobreza generados por proyectos económicos internacionales que destruyen los recursos naturales (Boff 1995). Para orientar a estos grupos alternativos, Boff regresa no solamente a San Francisco de Asís y su ética del cuidado, sino que también intenta ir más allá del antropocentrismo, insistiendo en la necesidad de una revolución espiritual basada en la idea de que nosotros debemos vernos como los miembros de una “comunidad planetaria y cósmica más grande” (Boff 1997).

Todas estas perspectivas son importantes y significativas, pues vuelven su atención a la naturaleza, la ecología y el ambiente, e intentan mediar el diálogo entre los principales hechos, acciones y actores del ambientalismo en Brasil. Al mismo tiempo, articulan sus demandas a los niveles sociales, políticos y económicos. Sin embargo, con base en los comentarios que siguen la aproximación interdisciplinaria de la filosofía ambiental propuesta por Donald VanDeVeer y Christine Pierce (1994), es posible indicar la interacción de estas visiones con los temas filosóficos. Por ejemplo, el hecho de que la educación ambiental se basa en concepciones de la filosofía es importante, pero las tesis filosóficas son afirmadas tácitamente, sin discusión de sus premisas, llevando así a una aserción simple de concepciones muchas veces contradictorias de naturaleza y basadas en el sentido común. Este también es el caso de la economía, un campo cuyo resultado todavía es muy dependiente de la adopción de perspectivas filosóficas de interés individual, posesión de derechos, o propiedad privada, de acuerdo con Adam Smith o Karl Max – para mencionar sólo dos clásicos. El mismo podría aplicarse a la teoría jurídica y a la teoría

política, generalmente basadas en teorías liberales o teorías de contrato social. Estos son supuestos teóricos afirmados tácitamente, pero nunca defendidos de modo explícito.

Finalmente, después de haber establecido los puntos de contacto entre varias disciplinas y algunos temas filosóficos, podríamos explorar y discutir sus perspectivas y problemas en detalle. Sin embargo, dejaré estos problemas y retornaré a la pregunta acerca del impacto de la filosofía en la discusión de los problemas ambientales en Brasil *viz-à-viz* con la variedad de iniciativas teóricas que ya existen. En mi opinión, es posible defender que el agotamiento de los recursos naturales, la deforestación, la extinción de especies, los marcos legales para proteger el ambiente, las consideraciones económicas sobre el mantenimiento y el bienestar de las generaciones presentes y futuras, también pueden discutirse por medio de categorías epistémicas, normativas, estéticas, políticas o económicas que ya son parte del repertorio filosófico. Hay bastante material para la reflexión filosófica, pero de nuevo, nosotros necesitamos considerar la falta de iniciativa por parte de los filósofos.

3. La filosofía y el medio ambiente

Al principio de este ensayo mencioné que la pregunta para ser discutida al final era muy simple: *¿cuál ha sido el papel de la filosofía en la discusión sobre los problemas ambientales en Brasil?* Basado en la revisión que he presentado hasta ahora, es posible contestar esta pregunta *via negationes*: la filosofía ha jugado un papel histórico y directo mínimo en las discusiones ambientales en Brasil.

Sin embargo, si nosotros consideramos el impacto indirecto, es posible afirmar que varias disciplinas están no solamente informadas por los conceptos filosóficos, sino también que ellas utilizan ciertas herramientas filosóficas para desarrollar sus respectivas contribuciones. Basados en esta afirmación, podemos discutir brevemente si los filósofos tienen de hecho algún papel en la consideración de los problemas ambientales en Brasil.

Es posible decir que cada una de las áreas que yo repasé tiene una dimensión filosófica implícita. Otro posible acercamiento podría considerar simplemente qué y cómo las ideas de algunos filósofos ambientales de otros contextos o los debates sobre la ética ambiental, han tenido algún impacto en las discusiones acerca del medio ambiente en Brasil. También es posible traer la discusión a un orden aun más abstracto e inspeccionar el impacto de conceptos filosóficos en las premisas de las ciencias y disciplinas vistas anteriormente en este ensayo. Desde una perspectiva más bibliográfica o a la luz de la historia de las ideas, otro acercamiento posible sería concentrarse en los trabajos de filósofos profesionales alrededor del mundo que tienen un claro enfoque en la filosofía ambiental, y entonces preguntar si ellos tienen algún interés sobre los temas que hemos mencionado, o algún impacto sobre las discusiones en Brasil. Por ejemplo, uno podría analizar la traducción del libro *Animal Liberation* de Peter Singer (2004) y otras publicaciones al idioma portugués y medir cómo ellos han sido citados por otros. Más allá de eso, también es posible observar el impacto de Holmes Rolston III en sus visitas a Brasil (Rolston 1992 y 2000) o la adopción de la perspectiva pluralista de Baird Callicott en la ética ambiental (2001), para ver entonces cómo se desenvuelve su diálogo con otros filósofos. Lo mismo se aplicaría en consideración al acercamiento de filósofos alemanes a los problemas ambientales, como Karl-Otto Apel (ver Apel 1988, Gronke y Littig 2002). En todos estos casos, podemos verificar si existe alguna compatibilidad entre estas diversas visiones teóricas y los aspectos prácticos que hemos visto hasta ahora.

Todas estas conjeturas indican no solamente que hay diferentes problemas ambientales, sino que también existen alternativas correspondientes que podrían explorarse. Sin embargo, ninguna

de esas posibilidades parece haber sido considerada hasta ahora. Por consiguiente, en lugar de continuar con estas conjeturas, quiero afirmar que, a pesar de la preocupación práctica creciente en el medio ambiente en Brasil, la acción ambiental en Brasil parece sufrir de una falta de diálogo con la filosofía. *¿Por qué es este un problema?* Desde mi punto de vista, la filosofía podría ayudarnos a discutir y desarrollar los principios para orientar buenos conceptos y buenas prácticas. Una razón para apelar a la filosofía en este proceso, es la clara falta de un consenso general entre los ambientalistas y el hecho de que el concepto de “desarrollo sustentable” todavía parece ser fuerte y tomado de modo acrítico, a pesar de su contradicción interna. También es necesario articular las distintas áreas de investigación ambiental en forma de diálogo. En último término, la falta de consenso, concepto, y comunicación general, se debe a un déficit en la reflexión legítima sobre el papel de la filosofía ambiental en Brasil.

¿Qué podemos aprender de todo esto? Permítaseme resumir mis conclusiones y contestar esta última pregunta:

El mismo nombre “Brasil” implica una historia de problemas ambientales. En este ensayo, defendí que ese Brasil es un buen caso para la reflexión filosófica ambiental. A partir de esta demanda, empecé con una primera sección en la cual no sólo discutí el significado de “Brasil,” sino también presenté una breve historia ambiental de Brasil y agregué que este país ha sido el escenario para la acción de líderes ambientales importantes y eventos enfocados en la cuestión ambiental. En Brasil ha existido una preocupación ecológica y preservacionista creciente por parte de grupos activistas, además de muchas iniciativas con el fin de proteger el medio ambiente, involucrando al Estado, iniciativas privadas y sociedad civil.

Muchas disciplinas están estudiando los problemas ambientales en Brasil. Estos problemas van desde la deforestación y las catástrofes naturales, pasando por las políticas sobre los recursos naturales y la minimización de la contaminación, hasta los estudios ecológicos que involucran cuestiones sobre el bienestar de las generaciones humanas presentes y futuras. Tales acciones ocurrieron en reacción al desarrollismo militarista y tenían el impulso de procesos democráticos y los principios de la Conferencia de la ONU en 1992, pero ahora se observa una falta de principios para orientar nuevas prácticas.

La filosofía ha jugado un papel histórico mínimo en las discusiones ambientales en Brasil. A pesar de la preocupación práctica creciente con el ambiente en la sociedad brasileña, los filósofos han sido lentos para tratar estos problemas. Con base en la variedad de iniciativas prácticas y teóricas ya existentes, no hay ninguna excusa para no utilizar los instrumentos de la ética, la estética, la filosofía política, la epistemología y otras categorías filosóficas para tratar los problemas ambientales y contribuir al desarrollo de nuevos conceptos.

Las recientes discusiones ambientales en el caso de Brasil muestran la tensión entre dos tendencias: el desarrollismo militar y el activismo medioambiental militante. Cuando me referí a los discursos teóricos sobre el ambiente en Brasil, presenté una perspectiva doble: por un lado, reconocí que hay intuiciones importantes, pero parecen dividirse en dos fragmentos que siguen el marco desarrollista de una tecnocracia militar o la perspectiva democrática de grupos de la sociedad civil que intentan tratar los problemas ambientales.

Existe un posible papel para la filosofía medioambiental en Brasil. El desarrollismo militar y el activismo militante tienen fundamentos filosóficos implícitos. En la medida que han llegado a ser obsoletos, necesitamos pensar nuevos conceptos, programas, tradiciones y acciones que puedan proporcionar nuevas perspectivas teóricas y la debida motivación para la consiguiente acción consensual. Este puede ser un papel para la filosofía, pues es necesario hacer el uso de

conceptos ontológicos, políticos, estéticos o epistemológicos – entre otros – para avanzar en esta discusión. Sin embargo, esto no se ha hecho todavía de una manera satisfactoria.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY IN BRAZIL? THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL REFLECTIONS ON A SOUTH AMERICAN QUESTION

Amós Nascimento

The Americas have been at the center of discussions on nature, ecology, and the environment since the 16th century. The so called “discovery” and “conquest” of the Americas implies many environmental dimensions: the interaction with Native tribes, the learning about new crops—such as corn, potatoes, squash, and cocoa—that are now so popular worldwide, the finding of new plant and animal species—many of them catalogued by Alexander von Humboldt at the end of the 18th century, and the challenges to impose development in natural areas—such as the *Chaco*, *Caatinga*, and the *Altiplano*—that seemed inhospitable. Even today, discussions on climate change presuppose the reference to two specific areas in South America that have a profound environmental impact on the globe: Antarctic and the Amazon. What are the issues and conditions specific to these South American areas and what particular challenges do they bring to philosophical reflection and environmental action? This paper will try to address this question by focusing on the specific case of environmental issues in Brazil.¹

¹ An earlier version of this paper was presented in a meeting of the ISEE/IAEP in Allenspark, Colorado in 2004. The author thanks Robert Figueroa, James Griffiths, and Ricardo Rozzi for previous comments on this paper.

To begin this investigation, let us consider the following question: What kinds of studies have been made to address the environmental challenges in the region? Historically, the very name of the country derives from a tree found all over the Southeastern part of South America, *pau-brasil* (*Brazil wood*), which was extracted to nearly extinction. Several scientific projects have researched Brazilian natural resources, especially the Amazon forest, the large coast, water resources, fertile soil, and biodiversity. Moreover, Brazil was the setting for the political action of key environmental leaders such as Chico Mendes and the Kayapó leader, Chief Payakan, and important events such as the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro (1992). Internationally, Brazilian leaders have been at the center of current global environmental discussions, from the need to preserve the Amazon region to the recent efforts to curb the emission of greenhouse gasses and reach an international agreement on climate change. All these elements would be enough to spark a philosophical reflection and discussion. The next question to be asked in this essay is, therefore, very simple: What has been the role of philosophy in the discussion about environmental issues in Brazil? To address this question, I will briefly survey the history of environmental issues and discussions in Brazil, then indicate the various disciplines and sciences that have addressed these issues, before I focus on some philosophical initiatives.

This will lead to another question: Can philosophy contribute to the reflection and action on environmental issues in this particular country? Although I can provide only a brief overview of such vast theme, I hope this overview will be enough to indicate a problem: the role of philosophy in environmental discussions in Brazil has been minimal. By showing some of the limits in the approaches of other disciplines and the growing number of challenges that need to be addressed in Brazil, I conclude that there are areas in which philosophical tools could be useful, especially if philosophers work interdisciplinarily with other sciences and disciplines. I also see philosophy including a pluralistic view of contexts and addressing environmental challenges in a way that offers new perspectives to environmental studies.

1. Environmental History, Development, and Activism

In this paper—which presents the first part of my arguments on this topic—I want to start by addressing the first question: *What are the issues and conditions specific to South America and the particular environmental challenges in Brazil?* As a possible answer, I present some concrete aspects and information about naturalist, preservationist and conservationist actions, as well as ecological and environmental claims in the Brazilian context. By sharing information on Brazilian environmental history, we can set the stage for a discussion of environmental initiatives in Brazil.

The history of Brazil is relatively long. It can be traced back to Native tribes in Pre-Columbian ages or also to the year 1500, which marks the so-called “discovery”² of a region known mainly for its natural resources, which later became the most important Portuguese colony (Assunção 2000). The official history of Brazil focuses on the negotiated political process that led to the colonization process by Portugal, the peaceful Independence of Brazil and establishment of its own monarchy in 1882,³ the Abolition of Slavery in 1888—much later than

² For a critical view of the term “discovery,” see Dussel (1995 and 2002).

³ This was the only monarchy in Latin America (to the disappointment of Simón Bolívar). The Brazilian Empire lasted from 1822 to 1889. There were two similar but failed attempts in Mexico. Agustín de Iturbide led the Mexican forces against the Spain and was crowned Emperor in 1821, but lasted for only 18 months. In 1864, Maximilian of Austria was crowned as Maximilian I, Emperor of Mexico, but lasted only until 1867.

any other countries in the Americas, and the change into a liberal republic in 1889 (Fausto 1999). More recent events include the rise of Populism in 1930, a military *coup d'État* in 1964, and the return to democracy after 1985. Since then, Brazil has been considered one of the emergent countries defined as BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China), but somewhat closed in its internal affairs, so that little about Brazil is discussed in the international arena. Beyond this official history, other important historical, social, and political markers are often neglected and need to be mentioned because they show the alternative history of social movements. For example, there was the Catholic attempt to evangelize the Native American Guaranis and establish Jesuit *missões* as a new experiment in politics around 1609 (Eisenberg 2000). This occurred at the same time of some other frustrated initiatives such as the establishment of *Quilombo dos Palmares* as an independent confederation of African runaway slaves between 1602 and 1694 (Kent 1965, Schwartz 1992, Anderson 1996). There was also a colonization of the northeastern part of the country and parts of the Amazon by Dutch Calvinists between 1630 and 1669 (Mello 1987) as well as the attempt to apply the ideas of key philosophers of the European Enlightenment to create a new republican nation in the state of Minas Gerais in 1789 (Maxwell 1973).

The environmental history of Brazil can be reconstructed along these same lines. The limits of this paper do not allow me to go back and review the environmental aspects of themes such as the genocide of indigenous cultures, colonization, and slavery, depletion of natural resources through mining and timber extraction, and the impact of modernization (Padua 2000). Let me simply start by mentioning that the modern history of Brazil begins with a clear environmental problem that needs further consideration: the extraction of *Caesalpinia echinata*, also named brazilwood [*pau-brasil*], which gave its name to the country, but is now nearly extinct. Moreover, there are historical examples of environmental actions in the 18th and 19th centuries that are relevant today. For instance, already in 1797 there was a law protecting the forests and limiting timber extraction. Another example is a project on the restoration of the riparian vegetation and the water resources in Rio de Janeiro in 1862—in what later became the Tijuca Forest (Dean 1995: 223-225). Having mentioned these examples, let me turn to the 20th century and review recent events that give us a glimpse of environmental actions and initiatives based on which a philosophical reflection could be developed. In what follows, I will focus my attention on two trends: the official history of governmental actions that culminate in the *developmentalism* of the military dictatorship in the 1960s and the environmental *activism* of various subaltern groups that opposed the instrumental and military exploitation and manipulation of natural resources and favored conservationist and democratic actions.

a) Military developmentalism

Political initiatives concerning the preservation of natural resources were taken already in the 1930s by the populist government of President Getúlio Vargas. In 1934 there was the First Brazilian Conference for the Protection of Nature in Rio de Janeiro. This led not only to the creation of several national parks, but also to the establishment of laws, such as the Forestry Code (Law 23.793), the Mining Code (Law 794) the Water Code (Law 24.643) of 1934, and the first National Park in 1937, as well as the Fishing Code of 1938 and the Hunting Code of 1943 (Diegues 2005). However, all these laws were being brought about in a time during which Brazil was eminently rural and led by military elite. With the urbanization, industrialization and modernization that began around that time, the cultural relation with nature changed, bringing about the degradation of natural resources.

A more systematic approach to what can be properly called the ecological situation in Brazil can be seen after 1960s, due in part to the impact of international movements and to internal discussions on the meaning and the negative impact of “development.”⁴ However, 1964 marks the *coup d’État* by the military, which installed a dictatorship that lasted until 1985. To speak of environmentalism during this time requires us to consider two issues: the instrumental conception that the military government had of the natural resources and the reactions of social and environmental groups to militarism.

On the one hand, we can observe government policies taking place during the military dictatorship, based on a double standard: the “control and exploration” of natural resources and the creation of a legal framework for development. This double axis was based, in turn, on doctrines of national security and territorial sovereignty. Among the controversial mega-projects of this period were the construction of the Trans-Amazonic Highway, the building of the Itaipu Dam, the Cantareira Water System in São Paulo, the Carajás Mining Project in the states of Pará and Maranhão, and the building of nuclear power plants in Rio de Janeiro—most of them considered the world’s largest projects at the time (Hall 1989; Guimarães 1991: 121ff.). With the support of the military government, other private mega-projects in the Amazon were implemented as well, such as the Jari Project by American mining billionaire Daniel Ludwig, the Firestone plants, and other initiatives that led to forest degradation (Hageman 1985).

The mega-projects supported by the military government were justified as security measures: to conquest the Amazon forest instead of leaving it open to smugglers and guerrillas, to build a large dam upstream from the Argentinean capital city of Buenos Aires to have the capacity to strategically flood this city, to have energy independence from foreign sources by using fossil fuels and nuclear power, and many other similar initiatives (Couto e Silva 1967). Such measures had a profound economic impact as well and served to foster a modernization process on several fronts: the mechanization of agriculture, promotion of agro-business, electrification of rural areas, reform and control of land use, exploitation of natural resources (such as minerals and water), and the creation of technological centers (Stepan 1988). Economically, the period of the military dictatorship in the 1970s was defined as the “Brazilian miracle” [*milagre brasileiro*] although this occurred at the cost of limiting democratic values, exploiting impoverished populations, and incurring into a record breaking foreign debt to finance these projects.⁵

Simultaneously, however, it is at this time that one can observe a series of environmental public policies. The National Council for the Control of Environmental Pollution was created in 1967 through Law 303 and the Brazilian government was officially represented in the UN Conference in Stockholm in 1972. Another concrete result of this period is the creation of the Special Secretary for the Environment (SEMA) in 1973, which led to the establishment of the National Environmental System (SISNAMA) and the National Council on the Environment (CONAMA) in 1981 by Law 6.938 (Guimarães 1991: 143ff.)

The next stage in this process was the involvement of the Brazilian government in international discussions and agreements on environmental themes. At this point, the concept of *sustainable development* became central to political discussions, especially because it included an economic component that was compatible with the governmental agenda on developmentalism. This brought about an association between international financing

⁴ The sociological debates on development and modernization in Brazil were led by Cardoso (1962, 1973), who became President of Brazil in 1994 and was reelected in 1998.

⁵ At that time, many political theorists—such as Samuel Huntington—were arguing that democracy was a hindrance to growth and dictatorships were better able to foster economic development. See Przeworski & Limongi (1993).

institutions—such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund—and the military government, generating a huge national debt. The available funding, however, was used to finance mega-projects, new technologies, and to open the Brazilian market for new products. Moreover, this association imposed severe restrictions on social policies, thus having a great impact on civil society.

b) The militant environmental activism of civil society

On the other hand, environmentalism was also growing in alternative ways as a social movement with a double aim: to defend democracy and defend the environment. Similar to other movements opposing military dictatorship, environmentalists received more support when they establish links with international groups. Thus, the ecological movement in Brazil became more visible only after the UN Conference in Stockholm in 1972.

Already in 1970, rubber tappers who lived in the Brazilian Amazon region felt the impact of mega-development plans on their culture and means of subsistence and formed the Xapuri Rural Worker's Union under the leadership of Chico Mendes. Their engagement in the protection of the native *hevea brasiliensis* trees (Dean 1987) brought about not only the institutionalization of the National Council of Rubber Tappers in 1985 and the international support of organizations such as Inter-American Development Bank and the UN (Mendes 1989), but also a series of conflicts with farmers—supported by the Union of Rural Property Holders (UDR) and their gunned men. This conflict led to Mendes' assassination in 1988 (Revkin 1994).

Similarly, indigenous peoples became more active politically and organized in several groups as Chief Mario Juruna, Chief Raoni, Marcos Terena, and other important leaders were able to bring national and international attention to their causes. Juruna, whose Xavante tribe first learned about the Western civilization in 1950, became very active in defending the rights of indigenous lands in the 1970s and he was elected the first Native American representative in the Brazilian Parliament in 1983. Raoni, from the Kayapó tribe, appeared in public for the first time in 1984 to protest the invasion of native lands (Turner 1993). In 1987, several tribes were organized nationally in the Alliance of Peoples from the Forest (APF) and in the Union of Indian Nations (UNI) around issues of land demarcation and protection of their reserves (Turner 1995). In 1989, they established a strategic partnership with the rubber tappers and received the support of international groups such as the singer Sting and the company The Body Shop (Meneses Bastos 1996; Bird 2004).

The Landless Movement [*Movimento Sem Terra – MST*] was a movement formed by family farmers from the Southern region of Brazil, who lost their lands and began to migrate to other regions between 1979 and 1985. This migration occurred as a result of the military attempt to modernize agricultural practices in Brazil, as new economic models forced small farmers and farmworkers to leave rural areas and migrate to urban centers or to the Amazonian region (Chaves 2000). As they moved north, families also became involved in local unorganized reactions to this state of affairs, but they were violently repressed. With the support of liberation theologians connected to both the Catholic and the Lutheran Church in the southern part of Brazil, they re-read the Exodus narrative in the Bible and reinterpreted the idea of a “promised land,” criticized capitalism, and affirmed that “food was a human right” (Wright & Wolford 2003). With time, the movement gained national recognition and began to critique agro-business, reject non-sustainable agricultural practices, and oppose the development and commoditization of genetically modified organisms (Griesse 2008). To strengthen its position, the Landless Movement pressured governments to use environmental laws against biotechnological companies speculating on the global food market, promoted agro-ecological

practices among family farmers, and encouraged biodiversity. As they collaborated with international organizations opposing the World Trade Organization, the Landless Movement also became a powerful player in Brazilian environmentalism (Karriem 2009).

Another environmental group that emerged during the 1970s was the movement against large Dam projects, which led to the creation of the National Movement of People Affected by Dams (MNAB) in 1981 and reached its peak in the campaigns against the destruction of water falls for the building of the Itaipu Dam in 1982 (Rothman 2001). Similarly, several environmentalist groups were created as an answer to local problems and then gained national visibility, as was the case of SOS Mata Atlântica (Fuchs 1996) and the Brazilian Society of Environmental Law, which was created out of the movement in defense of the Piracicaba River. Finally, it is also important to recognize that this process was complemented and supported by the action of important international environmental organizations, such as Greenpeace, WWF, Nature Conservancy, and Earthwatch, which were able to bring wider international attention to the Amazon region (Hageman 1985; Batmanian 1994). It is in the light of all these processes that the founding of the Brazilian Green Party in 1986 can be understood (Viola, 1987 and 1998).

The tension between the military dictatorship and the environmentalism of various subaltern groups can be explained by the opposition between an instrumental conception of natural resources by the military and the social reactions to militarism by democratic groups. After 1986, with the democratization process, there was a shift and these two issues that marked the period after 1964 could no longer orient environmental activism. Due to a lack of a new consensus, several groups worked at cross-purposes or even in conflict among themselves. The most important historical moment, in which these several lines came together for a common cause, was the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

One of the outcomes of the discussions in Rio was precisely the agreement on the concept of *sustainable development* and the Agenda 21. The Conference was influential in creating a growing concern for the environment in the country, also because it aimed not solely at satisfying the claims of grassroots environmental movements, but also at committing governments to have policies on these issues (Yanarella and Bartilow 2001). Moreover, the popularization of these issues motivated a growing number of environmentally aware consumers, and forced the creation of new standards and policies. Thus, the plethora of environmental initiatives in Brazil could no be limited to one specific sphere anymore, but had to involve the State, private initiatives and civil society at large.

c) Sustainable development?

The facts, actors, and actions I have presented show that environmentalism in Brazil can be better understood if we analyze two ideological aspects: First, the framework of a military government exploiting Brazilian natural resources based on the idea of *military developmentalism*. Second, the role of several groups of civil society espousing a social and political alternative to development, which I have labeled *militant environmental activism*. The re-establishment of democracy and the overcoming of developmentalism followed a gradual process that came to its climax in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. One of the outcomes of the UN Conference was the affirmation of the principle of *sustainable development* as a compromise between the different social and political actors. This was initially accepted as a victory by all parts. Thereafter, however, there was a lack of consensus among activists as to whether this principle could guide environmental action.

In reconsidering our initial question—What are the issues and conditions specific to South America and the particular environmental challenges in Brazil?—it is possible to affirm that the

two main issues we observe in Brazil are common throughout South America since many countries had the same experience of militarism and democratic struggles. It is also possible to observe a common association between environmental activism and democracy. However, environmental activism did not rely directly on philosophical reflection—which may explain the lack of coherent principles or theories to orient environmental action. The result of this lack of theoretical reflection led to the seemingly naïve and uncritical acceptance of the concept *sustainable development*, which was later criticized for being a contradiction in terms. After the UN Environmental Conference in Stockholm (1972) and a series of other international meetings, the Brundtland Report, *Our Common Future* (1987), simply reaffirmed an idea of “development” that had been questioned on many grounds. Although many Brazilian philosophers were very active in the field of political theory, especially in criticizing authoritarianism and promoting democratic ideals (e.g., Chauí 1986), they seem to have neglected environmental activism.

In fact, immediate and concrete environmental policies were implemented based more on the approaches of other sciences and disciplines with specific foci. Although this led to a deeper understanding of several areas, there was still a lack of unity among the different perspectives and knowledge derived from their studies. Since philosophy does not seem to have had an impact on environmental activism, we will turn to theoretical aspects and approaches that were developed in relation to the facts depicted above.

2. Theoretical Discourses on the Environment

What kinds of studies and considerations have been done to address the environmental challenges in Brazil? Theoretical reflection has somewhat accompanied the facts we have referred to, but this was done in a *a posteriori* form, since the interest of academia on environmental issues was more clearly expressed only after the UN Conference in 1992. Moreover, these theoretical perspectives remained in a descriptive mode or sought to understand the social, political, and economical impact of environmental actions.

For sure, *ecology, biology, and the life sciences* were privileged areas for the theoretical assessment of topics related to the taxonomy and phenomenology of natural resources, the measure of the global impact of the Amazon forest and the discussions on biodiversity. Moreover, the ecological perspective has influenced other areas of the natural sciences, involving disciplines such as toxicology, hydrology, chemistry, and medicine, which have dealt more systematically with issues of environmental impact and degradation (see, for instance, Brannstrom and Oliveira 2000 and Benetti *et alli*, 2004). In addition, the number of projects and publications in these areas has showed a steady growth. There is certainly room for philosophical discussions at this point. However, our concern here is with those theoretical perspectives that have addressed more clearly the need for conceptual tools to orient environmental action at large.

After 1992, *political theory* was emphasized as a possible way of interpreting environmental activism. In a review and commentary of the main themes and decisions of the UN Conference, Benjamin (1993) shows that there was an implicit dynamics in the event, which could be portrayed as a dialogue between two actors: the ecologists (who would take an ecocentric perspective and claim to represent both the environmental reality and the claims of environmentalists) and the rationalists (who took an utterly anthropocentric perspective and were acting as commentators on the themes presented, translating them in terms of the existing social, political or economic frameworks, without questioning their validity or applicability). The concerns with political rationality could have been addressed philosophically with the categories

of liberalism, Marxism and other theories, but this does not seem to have been done. In the background, military developmentalism was being updated in economic models.

Similar positions are described in the work of Crespo and Leitão (1993), from the point of view of *sociology and anthropology*. They developed an extensive survey on what Brazilians thought about ecology in the aftermath of the UN Conference. In a complementary study on the images of the environment in Brazil, Carvalho (1998) showed how the idea of “paradise” was a main motive in the ecological imaginary of Brazilian society. On the other hand, Alonso and Costa (2001) developed an extensive evaluation of the literature on the environment from the perspective of the social sciences, indicating that there was a slow growth of interest on environmental issues during the 1980s and a greater interest on these issues after the UN Conference in Rio in 1992. However, they also pointed out that the intellectual discourse in this area lacked methodological and theoretical sophistication, being characterized mainly by its—sometimes blind—militant character and concentrated on very specific case studies. Following Pacheco *et alli* (1992), Alonso and Costa (2002) went further to argue that environmental issues in Brazil needed to be understood also according to cultural categories and include the recognition that social and environmental movements, politicians and the academia had conflicting interests.

From an *international studies* perspective, Héctor Leis (1996) and Eduardo Viola (1998) studied the ecological movement and its relation to the democratization and globalization processes in Brazil and Latin America. Viola has shown that after the military dictatorship the environmentalist movement began its institutionalization process, trying to unite different groups within the structure of party politics (Viola 1988) and spreading environmentalism to other social sectors. While this led to the creation of the Brazilian *Green Party*, this initiative was not as successful as it could have been, due to the lack of sound principles and political strategies (Viola 1992, 1997). Thus, although the Green Party has had a good exposition in Rio de Janeiro—especially through politicians such as Alfredo Sirkis and Fernando Gabeira, its political representation in Brazil was of only an unexpressive 1% (Viola 1987). Also for this reason, forms and initiatives for green politics in Brazil have been carried out mainly by the Workers’ Party—with which the Green Party has been associated—or under the influence of international groups.

In *legal theory*, there is certainly much material to be discussed, starting with the seminal work of Leme Machado (1996) on *environmental law*. Out of his studies and the foundation of the Society for Environmental Law, this area has become highly specialized, with several publications and authors dedicated to commenting on the legal framework already existing in Brazil since the 1930s. More recently, environmental law has been more concerned with water issues and its intersection with economic issues. Cueva (2001) has provided a good overview of this field. Another area that requires further reflection concerns the permissibility of genetically modified crops in Brazil: while activists and the Ministry of the Environment—Marina Silva, who was a rubber tapper and worked with Chico Mendes—were against this, there was much pressure from economic groups for the use of genetically modified organisms. This was the most important discussion after 2003.

Environmental economics is yet another approach, exemplified by Alexander Fuchs’ analysis of the conflict between economy and ecology concerning the Atlantic forest in the state of São Paulo (Fuchs 1996). Based on his field research, he concluded that the native population of the region should receive support for sustainable agriculture and tourism in a sustainable way. Similar studies have dealt with the global impact of the Amazonian rainforest (Hageman 1985;

Batmanian 1994). Nevertheless, Peter May edited *Natural Resource Valuation and Policy in Brazil* (1999), with various articles that offered a general overview of “alternative forms” by which economists address ecological issues in Brazil. Instead of limiting their concern with the Amazon, which has already considerable attention in international studies, these economists discussed other eco-systems and social realities, developing micro-economic studies on their sustainability and assessing their application to policy and management (Harris 2002). The principles guiding *environmental economics* are those of efficiency, cost-benefit analysis, and balance of natural resources, as well as sustainable development and sufficiency (Chichilnisky 1997).

One of the most successful areas for environmental theory has been *environmental education*. One reason for the success of this subject is the fact that it assumes human unawareness of the environment as its point of departure and proposes education as a means to attain such awareness. This process is well summarized by Isabel Carvalho (2005) in her short article on the state of environmental education in Brazil. In her view, since the 1980s there is not only an increasing number of teachers and professors who understand themselves as “environmental educators,” but also the institutionalization of this field, especially with the establishment of the Brazilian Network of Environmental Education (RBEA). Furthermore, environmental education has been included as an important topic in the Agenda 21 and thus incorporated in Brazilian policies. While this positive view of environmental education is shared by many authors, such as Brügger (1999), Cavalvanti (1995), Di Ciommo (1999) and Grün (1996), and despite the growing number of publications and organizations in this field, the problem is the often conflicting pedagogical approaches based on different philosophical views—constructivism, liberationism, eco-feminism, hermeneutics, behaviorism and postmodernism, among others. Nonetheless, the different trends have stressed “nature” and “human sensibility” as two key categories to environmental education. While environmental educators have clearly established a dialogue with philosophy and opted for Gadamer’s hermeneutics and the Edgar Morin’s theory of complexity, there seems to be little direct dialogue between educators and philosophers, although many philosophers have moved on to the field of environmental education.

Another perspective closely related to environmental philosophy is represented by *bioethics*, an area that has many overlaps with environmental ethics. The Brazilian Society of Bioethics was founded in 1995 and established a fruitful cooperation with philosophers from other contexts, such as H.T. Engelhardt Jr., John Harris, Alasdair Campbell, and others. The development of this field was fast, with a growing number of associations, new publications, and the organization of several events (Diniz, Guilhem & Garrafa 1999). However, the focus of bioethicists in Brazil was on health issues observed in Catholic universities and public research institutions attached to medical hospitals. Due to the connection to the Catholic Church, many initiatives centered around issues such as abortion, euthanasia, human cloning, sexuality, and human rights (Pessini & Barchifontaine 2000; Diniz 2004). One important topic that is related to environmental problems and could have been explored, but was somewhat neglected at the beginning of this work on bioethics, is the problem of genetically modified organisms.

Finally, there is also the perspective of *theology*, represented primarily by Leonardo Boff. Known as one the most important representative of liberation theology, who was silenced by the Vatican, Boff has progressively turned his attention to ecological questions, without losing sight of the perspective that has oriented his past work: the spirituality of a Christian ethics and the preferential option for the poor. Based on this, Boff reflects on the concrete experiences of

grassroots groups such as the Base Christian Communities, the Brazilian Landless Movement (MST) and several community organizations spread throughout the country, relating their suffering and poverty to international economic projects that destroy their natural resources (Boff 1995). In order to orient these alternative groups, Boff not only goes back to Saint Francis and his ethics of *care*, but also tries to go well beyond anthropocentrism by urging a spiritual revolution based on the idea that we should see ourselves as members of a “larger planetary and cosmic community” (Boff 1997).

All these perspectives are important and meaningful, as they turn their attention to nature, ecology, and the environment, and try to mediate the attempted dialogue between the main facts, actions, and actors of environmentalism in Brazil, articulating their claims at the social, political, and economical levels. However, with a few comments that follow the interdisciplinary approach to environmental philosophy proposed by Donald VanDeVeer and Christine Pierce (1994), we can indicate their interaction with philosophical themes. For instance, the reliance of environmental education on philosophy is clearer, but philosophical theses are affirmed tacitly, without discussion of their premises, thus leading to a simple assertion of conflicting conceptions of nature based on common sense. This is also the case with economics, a field whose outcome is still heavily dependent on the adoption of philosophical views on self-interest or possession of rights, or those of Adam Smith or Karl Max—to mention only the classics. The same could be applied to law theory and political theory, which are generally based on liberal and contractarian theories. These are theoretical assumptions affirmed tacitly, but these points are never discussed in detail.

Now, after having established the points of contact between several disciplines and some philosophical themes, we could explore and discuss their perspectives and problems in detail. However, I shall leave these issues aside and take up again the question concerning the impact of philosophy on environmental issues in Brazil *vis-à-vis* the plethora of already existing theoretical initiatives. In my view, we can argue that the depletion of natural resources, deforestation, extinction of species, legal frameworks to protect the environment, economic considerations on sustainability and the well-being of present and future generations can be discussed also in terms of epistemic, normative, aesthetic, political, or economic categories that are part of the philosophical repertoire. There is enough material for philosophical reflection, but again, we need to deal with a lack of initiative on the part of philosophers.

3. Philosophy and the Environment

At the beginning of this essay, I mentioned that the question to be discussed at the end was very simple: *What has been the role of philosophy in the discussion about environmental issues in Brazil?* Based on the review I presented so far, it is possible to answer this question *via negationes*: Philosophy has played a minimal historical and direct role in environmental discussions in Brazil.

However, if we consider the indirect impact, it is possible to argue that many other disciplines are informed by philosophical concepts and use certain philosophical tools to develop their respective contributions. Based on this assumption, we can now briefly discuss whether philosophers have any role in considering issues in relation to the environment in Brazil.

One could say that each of the areas I reviewed have an implicit philosophical dimension. Another possible approach could simply consider whether and how the ideas of some environmental philosophers from other contexts or the debates on environmental ethics have had any impact in discussions concerning the environment in Brazil. It is also possible to bring the

discussion to an even higher order and check the impact of philosophical views on the premises of the sciences and disciplines seen above. From a more bibliographical perspective or in the light of the history of ideas, a more concrete approach would be to concentrate on the works of professional philosophers around the world, who clearly focus on environmental philosophy, and then check whether they have any impact in Brazilian discussions. For example, one could analyze the translation of Peter Singer's *Animal Liberation* (2004) and other writings into Portuguese and measure how others have cited it. Moreover, there is also the possibility of observing the impact of Holmes Rolston III in his visits to Brazil (Rolston 1992 and 2000) or the adoption of Callicott's pluralist view on environmental ethics (2001) and then seeing how his dialogue with other philosophers went along. The same would apply in considering the approach of German philosophers to environmental issues, such as Karl-Otto Apel (cf. Apel 1988, Gronke and Littig 2002). In all these cases, we can check if there is any compatibility between these several theoretical views and the practical aspects, we have seen so far.

All these conjectures indicate that there are not only several environmental problems, but also corresponding alternatives that could be explored. However, at first glance these venues do not seem to have been considered. Therefore, instead of continuing with these types of conjectures, I just want to affirm that despite the growing practical concern with the environment in Brazil, environmental action in Brazil seems to suffer from a lack of dialogue with philosophy. Why is this a problem? In my view, philosophy could help us to discuss and develop principles to orient good concepts and good practices. One reason to appeal to philosophy is the apparent lack of consensus among environmentalists, the fact that sustainable development still seems to be a strong concept, despite its internal contradiction, and the need to articulate the different areas of environmental research in a form of dialogue. In the end, the lack of consensus, concept, and communication is due to a deficit on sound reflection on the role of environmental philosophy in Brazil.

What can we learn from this? Let me summarize my conclusions and answer this last question:

The very name "Brazil" implies a history of environmental problems. I argued that Brazil is a good case for environmental philosophy. To back this claim, I started with a first section in which I not only reflected on the meaning of "Brazil," but also presented a brief environmental history of Brazil and added that this country has been the setting for the action of key environmental leaders and events. There has been a growing preservationist and ecological concern by activist groups and many initiatives to protect the environment in the country, involving the state, private initiatives and the civil society.

Many disciplines are studying and addressing environmental problems in Brazil. These problems go from deforestation and natural catastrophes through policies on natural resources and minimization of pollution to ecological studies and concern for the welfare of present and future human generations. These actions had the impulse of democratic processes and the principles of the UN Conference in 1992, but now we see a lack of good principles to orient better practices.

Philosophy has played a minimal historical role in environmental discussions in Brazil. Despite the growing practical concern with the environment in Brazilian society, philosophers have been slow in addressing these issues. Based on the plethora of already existing practical and theoretical initiatives, there is no excuse for not using ethical, aesthetic, political, epistemic, and other philosophical categories to address environmental issues and contribute to the development of new concepts.

Recent environmental discussions in Brazil show the tension between two tendencies: military developmentalism and militant environmental activism. As I reviewed the theoretical discourses on the environment in Brazil, I presented a double perspective: on the one hand, I recognized that there are important intuitions at play, but they seem to be split into two fractions that follow the developmentalist approach of a military technocracy or the democratic perspective of groups in civil society that attempt to address environmental problems.

There is a possible role for environmental philosophy in Brazil. Military developmentalism and militant environmental activism certainly have their philosophical assumptions. As they seem to have become obsolete, we need to think of new concepts, programs, and traditions that could provide new theoretical perspectives and motivation to consistent and consensual action. This may be a role for philosophy, which can make use of ontological, political, aesthetic, or epistemic tools. However, this has not been done in a satisfactory manner yet.

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ISEE Sessions at the Most Recent APA Eastern Division Meeting, New York, 27-20

December 2009: The following two ISEE sessions occurred at the most recent Eastern APA:

1. Environmental Aesthetics, 28 December 2009:

Chair: Emily Brady (University of Edinburgh, UK)

- a. "Turning Points in Environmental Aesthetics" by Allen Carlson (University of Alberta)
- b. "Future Directions for Environmental Aesthetics" by Yuriko Saito (Rhode Island School of Design)
- c. "From Theoretical to Applied Environmental Aesthetics: Academic Aesthetics Meets Real World Demands" by Yrjö Sepänmaa (University of Joensuu-Finland)
- d. "Feminist Environmental Aesthetics" by Sheila Lintott (Buckness University)

2. ISEE Session, 30 December 2009:

Chair: Jason Simus (University of North Texas)

- a. “Nonrenewable Resources and the Inevitability of Outcomes” by Benjamin Hale (University of Colorado-Boulder)
- b. “Capabilities and Normativity beyond Rationality and Sentience” by Roman Altschuler (State University of New York-Stony Brook)
- c. “The Value of Nature: An Analogical Approach” by Angela Breitenbach (Cambridge University, UK)

CONFERENCES AND CALLS

Call for Papers, ISEE Sessions at the Eastern Division APA Meeting, 27-30 December 2010, Boston, Massachusetts: ISEE invites submissions of individual papers (approximately 20 minutes running time) or proposals for themed two hours sessions (particular topics, author meets critics, etc.) for the next Eastern Division APA meeting. The meeting will be held in beautiful Boston. For individual paper submissions, please submit a full paper or an abstract of 200 words maximum. For themed sessions, please submit the title of the session, names of presenters, and an abstract for each paper (if appropriate). Participants should be confirmed as willing to attend if the session goes forward. Materials should be submitted electronically in Word or PDF format to Phil Cafaro (ISEE Vice-President) at: <philip.cafaro@colostate.edu>. **The deadline for submitting materials and proposals is 1 May 2010.** Decisions on papers will be made by 15 May. Phil also asks for volunteers who are willing and able to chair a session at the Eastern APA.

Call for Papers, ISEE Sessions at the Pacific Division APA Meeting, 20-23 April 2011, San Diego, California: ISEE invites submissions of individual papers (approximately 20 minutes running time) or proposals for themed two hours sessions (particular topics, author meets critics, etc.) for the 2011 Pacific Division APA meeting. For individual paper submissions, please submit a full paper or an abstract of 200 words maximum. For themed sessions, please submit the title of the session, names of presenters, and an abstract for each paper (if appropriate). Participants should be confirmed as willing to attend if the session goes forward. Materials should be submitted electronically in Word or PDF format to Mark Woods at: <mwoods@sandiego.edu>. **The deadline for submitting materials and proposals is 1 September 2010.** Decisions on papers will be made by the middle of September. San Diego is part of the California Floristic Province, one of the world’s 25 biodiversity hotspots, and San Diego County is home to 18 American Indian reservations, more reservations than any other county in the US. San Diego County is about four-fifths the size of the entire state of Connecticut, and about one-third of the county consists of public lands. With hundreds of hiking trails, San Diego County is a year-round hiker’s paradise. San Diego is also home to ISEE Secretary and Newsletter Editor Mark Woods, who would be more than happy to take fellow ISEEers sightseeing and hiking beyond the indoor confines of the APA.

Call for Papers, “Geo-Aesthetics in the Anthropocene,” International Association for Environmental Philosophy (IAEP), Salisbury University, Salisbury, Maryland, 24-26 May: IAEP is holding its second biennial summer conference at Salisbury University. Keynote lectures will be given by Irene Klaver, director of The Water Project at the University of North

Texas, and John Murungi, co-founder of the International Association for the Study of the Environment, Space and Place at Townsend University. James Hatley (Department of Philosophy, Salisbury University) and Derek Bowden (Department of Music, Salisbury University) are the conference directors. Proposals for papers should address in some manner the theme of Geo-Aesthetics in the Anthropocene broadly understood. Submission of proposals for installations, presentations of art works, musical performances, poetry readings, and theatrical performances are also encouraged. Send electronic submissions (in doc, jpeg, or pdf formats) by email to: <geoaesthetics@aol.com>. **The deadline for submissions is 1 March 2010.** Please supply the following information: (1) author's or artist's name, (2) title of paper/presentation/performance, (3) institutional affiliation, (4) email address, (5) whether you would like to act as a moderator, (6) abstract of no more than 500 words, and (7) if applicable, image, sound, or video files. Notifications of acceptance will be emailed in early March 2010.

Call for Papers, Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the International Association for Environmental Philosophy (IAEP), Montreal, Quebec, 6-8 November 2010: IAEP invites paper proposals for its annual meeting, to be held in Montreal, Canada at the Marriott Château Champlain on 6-8 November 2010, immediately after the 49th Annual Meeting of the Society for Phenomenology and Existential Philosophy (SPEP). Please send one to two page proposals (single-spaced) in Word format to IAEP Secretary Steven Vogel at: <vogel@denison.edu>. Since individual and panel proposals are chosen through a process of blind review, each submission should contain two attachments: (1) A cover letter that provides detailed contact information (including physical and electronic addresses and academic affiliation) of the author(s). In addition, if you anticipate the need for audio/visual equipment should your submission be accepted, please indicate exactly what will be required in this letter. (2) The proposal itself, without any identifying information as to the author(s). In the case of panel proposals, a description of the theme of the panel should be included as well as proposals for each of the papers in the panel. **The deadline for receipt of proposals is 15 March 2010.** Notice of selection will arrive by mid-May. An award of \$100 will be given for the best essay submitted by a graduate student. Graduate students whose proposals are accepted for the conference will be asked to submit complete papers (of no more than 3,000 words) by 15 September for award consideration. As before, papers must be submitted as attachments without identifying information. The winner will be announced during the conference. 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 papers in the areas of not only environmental ethics, but also environmental aesthetics, ontology, theology, the philosophy of science, political philosophy, ecofeminism, the philosophy of technology, and the like. IAEP welcomes a diversity of approaches to issues in these areas, including those inspired by Continental philosophy, the history of philosophy, and the tradition of American philosophy. For more information, please visit IAEP's website at: <www.environmentalphilosophy.org>.

Call for Papers, Sixth Annual Meeting of the Society for Ecofeminism, Environmental Justice, and Social Ecology (SEEJSE), Marriott Château Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, 8 November 2010: In conjunction with the International Association for Environmental Philosophy (IAEP), SEEJSE invites paper proposals for its annual meeting, to be held in Montreal, immediately after the main IAEP program. (IAEP website:

<www.environmentalphilosophy.org>) Please send 1-2 page (single-spaced) proposals in Word format to SEEJSE Co-Chair Keith Peterson at: <keith.peterson@colby.edu>. Proposals should also indicate any special audio-visual or equipment needs. **The deadline for receipt of proposals is 31 March 2010.** Notice of selection will arrive by 1 May 2010. The meeting provides a forum for writers in the transdisciplinary domains of Ecofeminism, Environmental Justice, and Social or Political Ecology to connect issues traditionally treated in environmental philosophy, such as human relations with non-human others, wilderness, and the value of nature, to issues of social justice. These discourses emphasize that environmental problems resulting from human-nature relations are closely interconnected with problems in human-to-human relations. SEEJSE seeks to encourage the connection of abstract philosophical analysis with empirical data on human lived experience. It aims proactively to expand the perspectives and concerns of environmental philosophers to be inclusive of perspectives traditionally marginalized in philosophy in general and environmental philosophy in particular, especially issues of concern to women, people of color, indigenous peoples, and people living in developing nations. Paper proposals on any of these topics are welcome. For more information, please contact Keith Peterson at <keith.peterson@colby.edu> or Patricia Glazebrook at <pglazebr@dal.ca>. See the call for papers at: <<http://seejse.wordpress.com>>.

Call for Papers, “Living on the Edge,” Fourth International Conference of the International Society for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture, Notre Dame University, Fremantle, Western Australia, 16-19 December 2010: The International Society for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture (ISSRNC), in association with La Trobe University, Melbourne, is organising its Fourth International Conference. The theme of the conference is “Living on the Edge.” Questions arising point to the edge as a place of transition and transformation, a launching place for change and action to counter ecological degradation and regenerate communities and ecosystems. The conference asks how human and nature ecologies are affected by the environmental crisis. It covers the variety of challenges and approaches to change—scientific, social, psychological, spiritual, and cultural—that emerge through living on the edge. Through a multi-disciplinary framework of religion, nature, and culture, the conference explores the relationships between people and nature, social, and ecological systems, local and global economies, art and ecology, science and religion, and cultural diversity and biodiversity. Edge spaces, like ecotones, are places of rich fecundity. Using the metaphor of the meeting of two ecosystems, the edge represents the meeting place between disciplines where different modes of knowing and working are shared. It interweaves personal stories of environmental, social, and spiritual change with theoretical discussion from a range of disciplines in dynamic interchange. It transcends the boundaries to move to new possibilities of mutual understanding, research and action. The following questions serve as guidelines for exploring the themes of “living on the edge.” There are more of course, and we welcome hearing about them. (1) How is living on the edge defined in a local, regional, or global context? (2) What features and qualities are reflected in an environmental, social, psychological, economic, and spiritual sense? (3) Are we living on the edge of extinction, and what are the tipping points? (4) How do local histories and cultures distinguish living on the edge? (5) Can the “edge” be integrated with the “centre,” and what are the implications? (6) How do the natural sciences deal with edge issues, do the social sciences hinder or help, and is there a meeting point? (7) How do individuals and communities cope with awareness of ecological deterioration, and is there a relationship between social, psychological, and ecological

resilience? (8) Predictions of rising rates of environmentally displaced or affected people in the coming decades raise some important psycho-spiritual themes, so what sorts of social and psychological distresses are anticipated, and how does secularism or religiosity contribute to or alleviate these experiences? (9) How are Indigenous cultures affected, and how are they effecting change? Other important issues concerning the “edge” may include: the rural-urban interface, the sea-land interchange, the problem of water resources, the nexus between peace and warfare, and the dichotomy of tame-wild, male-female, and East-West. Fremantle, Western Australia, located on the edge of land and sea, is a perfect site at which to discuss the notion of “Living on the Edge.” We welcome contributions from a wide range of critical perspectives and from all disciplines. We invite proposals from scholars exploring the intersection and edges of religion, nature, and culture. It is also highly likely that a special issue (or two) of the *Journal for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture* may be published on the theme and associated ideas, drawn from excellent and original scholarly papers arising out of this conference. The ISSRNC was formed in 2006. It is a democratically governed international scholarly association open to scholars from all disciplines interested in the religion/nature/culture nexus. Information about the conference, the society, and its affiliated journal are available at: <http://www.religionandnature.com>. More information about the 4th international conference of ISSRNC can be found at: <http://www.religionandnature.com/society/conferences.htm>. **The deadline for submission of abstracts is 30 July 2010.** The Conference Director is Dr. Yamini Narayanan, La Trobe University, Melbourne. The official email address of the conference organisation is: issrnc2010@gmail.com.

Call for Papers, 16th Annual International Interdisciplinary Conference on the Environment (IICE), Interdisciplinary Environmental Association (IEA), Tucson, Arizona, 22-25 September 2010: Envisioned in 1994 to fill a need for a society for scholars in interdisciplinary environmental science and studies, the IEA has a broad national and international membership. The goals of the organization are to enhance understanding of environmental issues in an interdisciplinary format, and to present disciplinary perspectives of environmental problems to people outside those disciplines in a clear, understandable fashion. The mission of the IEA is to bring together all disciplines so that our understanding of environmental issues is enhanced through interdisciplinary communication, and to inform the educated layperson about accomplishments, concerns, and plans for a more sustainable future. The IEA is currently responsible for the publication of *Interdisciplinary Environmental Review* (<http://www.ieaonline.org/submit.htm>), the organization of the annual International Interdisciplinary Conference on the Environment (<http://www.ieaonline.org/call.htm>), and the formation Kappa Alpha Omicron (<http://www.ieaonline.org/KAO.htm>) the international honor society in interdisciplinary environmental science and environmental study with the inaugural chapters being formed this year. For 16 years, the IEA has provided environmental professionals in academe, the private sector, and the government a forum to exchange ideas that require thinking beyond one discipline or paradigm. It is also on the cutting edge of certification of academic environmental science programs. Membership in the IEA is \$80 per year for faculty and professionals and \$40 per year for students. Both fees include a one year subscription to *Interdisciplinary Environmental Review*, the journal of the IEA—one of the few journals where papers must pass peer review from both within and from outside an author’s primary discipline. The 16th annual IICE will take place at the Tucson Hilton East. We welcome submissions in interdisciplinary approaches. Please go to <http://www.ieaonline.org/conference.htm> for more

information on how to submit a paper or poster. In addition to submissions from colleagues and professionals, undergraduate student submissions are welcome for either the poster session or the Kappa Alpha Omicron papers section, while graduate student submissions are welcome for either the poster session or the formal conference paper sessions. Come join us and start a dialogue not only with colleagues across the country but across the world as we seek ways to approach environmental issues by thinking outside our individual boxes. **Please submit your abstract (of no more than 300 words) via e-mail to Dr. Kimberly Reiter at <kreiter@stetson.edu> by 2 July 2010.**

Call for Papers, “Theory in the Face of Global Challenges: Capitalism & Ecology, Community & Citizenship,” Tenth Conference in Critical Political Theory, University of Essex, Colchester, United Kingdom, 16-18 June 2010: Few doubt, today, that we face a series of connected global challenges: the dangers of climate change and environmental degradation, a crisis of international finance and global capitalism, an ever-increasing logic of minoritization which threatens to fragment communities and societies, greater social and economic inequalities—both nationally and globally, the intensification of various forms of religious belief—including fundamentalism—alongside a growing secularization of communities and societies, and a palpable disillusionment with politics and politicians. Theorists and scholars in the humanities, social sciences, *and* the natural sciences also face new challenges: insistent demands to show the ‘relevance’ of their research for the ‘real world’, diminishing resources and institutional support, and a growing marginalization from mainstream and corporately subsidized research. Universities and colleges are being compelled to show that their research has a ‘direct impact’ on the economy, public policy, or society in order to secure funding and research grants. “Theory in the Face of Global Challenges: Capitalism & Ecology, Community & Citizenship” takes up the challenge of rethinking different aspects of global capitalism, religion, the place of minorities, and the environment. It will also problematize and explore the role of theory in the academy and in relation to the pressing issues we confront. How do we problematize and critically explain these new phenomena? What are the limits and potentials of contemporary political and ethical theory in addressing these new issues? What is the relationship between community, citizenship, and democracy? What kind of ethos needs to be cultivated in the face of these new challenges, and how can it be brought about? Must ecology be sacrificed on the altar of rebuilding the global capitalist system, or is an eco-egalitarian alternative possible? In what ways can various fundamentalisms be challenged and engaged with in the name of a democratic politics that is not itself fundamentalist in character? What is the relationship between cultural theory, radical materialism, and various sorts of naturalism? What are the prospects and limits of pluralizing pluralism? Ought we to restrict agency to humans, or does it extend to the material and non-human world more generally? What is the relationship between nature and culture? How can cultural theory respond to recent developments in science? How do these broad sets of issues and questions get addressed in specific contexts and policy arenas? And what theoretical languages and methods are best able to respond to these changes and trends? These are just some of the tasks of critical political theory today. The Tenth Conference in Critical Political Theory at the University of Essex provides a space to address and engage with these issues. The conference has achieved a renowned reputation for the quality of the papers presented and the large number of international participants. Our invited speakers shall deliver keynote addresses to the conference that will shape the discussions with their distinctive voices and perspectives. Each of the speakers will address one or more of the themes announced in the title. Keynote

speakers include: Romand Coles (Professor of Community, Culture & Environment, Northern Arizona University, Diana Coole (Professor of Political & Social Theory, Birkbeck University of London) and Stephen White (James Hart Professor of Politics at the University of Virginia). Other confirmed speakers include: Jane Bennett (The Johns Hopkins University) William E. Connolly (The Johns Hopkins University), Ernesto Laclau (Emeritus Professor of Political Theory at the University of Essex) and Francisco Panizza (London School of Economics and Political Science). The conference provides an important opportunity to engage with the contemporary challenges and possibilities of social and political theory and to exchange views on ongoing research. We welcome papers from all scholars, including postdoctoral researchers, postgraduates, and early career scholars from a wide variety of backgrounds in the field of social and political theory. Broad themes include: (1) rethinking community and citizenship, (2) critical political economy, (3) discourse and the media, (4) politics of immanence and transcendence, (5) ecology and capitalism, (6) politics and technology, (7) Latin American politics, (8) universalism and particularism, (9) democracy and representation, (10) capitalism, multiculturalism, and globalization, (11) identity politics and mobilization, (12) subjectivity and psychoanalysis, (13) religion, faith, and pluralism, (14) discourse and affect, (15) fundamentalisms, (16) new ecologies, (17) philosophies of nature, (18) discourse, governance, and public policy, (19) culture and political economy, (20) the politics of space, time, and territoriality, and (21) reworking identity/difference. The conference organizers welcome proposals for individual papers, full panels (with papers), and roundtables (focused on discussion of a common theme rather than the formal presentation of papers). **Paper, panel, and roundtable proposals (short abstracts) should be sent to <polcon@essex.ac.uk> no later than 30 April 2010.** Inquiries may also be sent to that address. Decisions on proposals will be made on a rolling basis. Inquiries may also be sent to that address. Final papers will be posted on the conference website. For more information, visit the conference website at: http://www.essex.ac.uk/idaworld/10th_Essex_Conference_in_Critical_Political_Theory.html.

“Political Ecology and Environmental Philosophy: Toward Ecological and Social Sustainability,” Colby College, Waterville, Maine, 9-10 April 2010: The keynote speakers of this event will be (1) Holmes Rolston III, Emeritus University Distinguished Professor, Colorado State University, and (2) Karen Warren, Emeritus Professor, Macalester College. Author meets reader panels will feature: (1) Bryan G. Norton, School of Public Policy Distinguished Professor, Georgia Institute of Technology, and (2) Joel Kovel, formerly of Bard College and editor of the journal *Capitalism, Nature, and Socialism*.

Internet Case Studies on Environmental Ethics Topics: Case studies on environmental ethics topics are now being accepted for publication on the Internet at <http://environmentalethics.info>. The website is intended as a pedagogical resource for instructors and students of Environmental Ethics, Environmental Philosophy, Environmental Studies, and general Ecology courses. The goal of these case studies is to provide bases for classroom discussion. Authors of the first 35 cases accepted for publication will receive a \$100 stipend. Limit 2 case studies per author. Submission guidelines: The case studies may be of any length and should be written in a third-person voice. Case studies should include enough data to allow for divergent ethical analyses, but the case itself should not include an analysis. Please use MLA citation style (<http://www.liu.edu/cwis/cwp/library/workshop/citmla.htm>) with

parenthetical textual citations [e.g., (Darwin 1859, p. 243)]. For examples, see: <<http://environmentalethics.info/examples.html>>. Send submissions to david.keller@uvu.edu and <david@keller.cc>. The website is sponsored by the Center for the Study of Ethics at Utah Valley University.

Call for Papers, “Avatar and Nature Spirituality,” Special Issue of *Journal for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture (JSRNC)*: Situated in the mythical planet Pandora, James Cameron’s motion picture *Avatar* is a metaphor for the relationships between human beings and their affective and religious (or if one prefers, their spiritual) relationships to the earth. It expresses a view commonly found among those in the environmental milieu, including grassroots environmentalists, sustainability practitioners, indigenous activists, and academicians analyzing the centuries-long erosion of Earth’s biocultural diversity. The movie takes a strong stand in favor of such diversity, and for the animistic and pantheistic spiritualities long considered beneficent by many environmentalists. It has triggered a hostile reaction by many from religious traditions who consider the worldview expressed in *Avatar* a threat to their own beliefs and understandings, and to religious truth itself. It has left some viewers deeply depressed, feeling that there is no place left on earth where they can connect to nature and to each other, as did the Na’vi. Yet it has also evoked a highly positive response, which is not only reflected in terms of record attendance, but in widespread confessions of how the movie moved people to tears, in some cases, inspiring or rekindling environmental activism. Early journalistic reports even indicate some indigenous people have had a positive reaction to the film, finding affinities between their own spiritualities and struggles and those of the Na’vi. These are just a few of the reactions to the film that deserve critical scholarly analysis, which the JSRNC seeks to facilitate. The JSRNC seeks to explore “the relationships among human beings and what are variously understood by the terms religion, nature, and culture,” as well as to reflect critically on “ethically appropriate relationships between our own species and the places, including the entire biosphere, that we inhabit.” It is, therefore, an appropriate venue for the scholarly exploration of the cultural significance of the movie *Avatar*. The editors of the JSRNC, therefore, are inviting proposals for a special issue tentatively titled “Avatar and Nature Spirituality.” The overall goal is to illuminate the nature of the biocultural ground that *Avatar* has promoted, and which has also led to significant contention. The full call, including how to submit a proposal, is now available at: <http://www.religionandnature.com/journal/Avatar_cfp.htm>. **Interested scholars should send to Bron Taylor, the journal’s editor, a 200-500 word prospectus for a paper or forum contribution, along with a short biography up to 150 words, including a website link if available, by 1 March 2010.** In the case of paper proposals (which run between 5,000-8,000 words), please describe the methodological approach you would expect to take and the argument(s) likely to be considered. Taylor is especially interested in articles based on qualitative and quantitative methodologies that illuminate the meanings, reactions, and behavioral changes, if any, that redound from the film, in diverse countries and spaces. Also to be considered are proposals for essays of a length between 1,500 and 2,000 words, offering diverse and provocative perspectives as to whether the film should be understood as progressive or regressive, with these terms constructed in whatever ways the prospective author finds most fitting.

Call for Papers, Special Issue on Climate Change, Race, Gender, Class: In the wake of Hurricane Katrina and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) most recent

report on climate change, it behooves academics and activists to ensure that the interrelated issues of race, gender, and class are not further obscured but become as central to combating climate change as the policy that enforces corporate reductions in carbon emissions. In his *New York Times* Op-Ed piece on 22 August 2009, writer Thomas Friedman planted an intriguing analytical seed that nevertheless needs much more ‘water’ and ‘light’ if it is to illuminate more than it obscures. He stated that “We’re trying to deal with a whole array of integrated problems—climate change, energy, biodiversity loss, poverty alleviation and the need to grow enough food to feed the planet—separately.” He then went on to say that the key to addressing *one* is to address them *all* simultaneously in an integrated manner as observable with any ecosystem. Friedman’s observation is certainly correct that climate change (as with so many other issues) is being discussed in a social, political, and economic vacuum with little or no reference to the contributing issues such as poverty, food production, energy creation, consumption, etc. However, his analysis likewise does not go deep enough in that he overlooks the systemic and endemic forces that are creating the “whole array of integrated problems” that he himself mentioned. Such structural forces are of course the social, political, and economic articulations of unequal power relations as created by the ideologies and practices of racism, sexism, classism, nationalism, ethnocentrism, speciesism, etc. Thus, the need for more inclusive, interrelated and complex analyses of climate change is dire. For this special issue of *Race, Gender, Class* we seek articles that take on this challenge in their approach to climate change by including the interrelated and integrated layers of race, gender, and class. Submissions may focus on any aspect of climate change (legal, political, social, educational, agricultural, economic, religious, sexual, ideological, international, local, etc.) but the analysis must be multifaceted in terms of race, gender, and class, bringing to the fore a complexity that has been sorely lacking. Approaches may be empirically or theoretically based, may be qualitative or quantitative, and may represent a variety of styles and perspectives, but they should be well supported by argument and/or data and should attempt to bring new and provocative insight to the discussion of climate change. **Abstracts of 500 words should be sent by 1 April 2010 to the address below.** Selected authors will be notified by 1 May 2010, and the deadline for submission of the final paper (8,000 words) will be 1 June 2010. For further information or submission of abstracts, please contact Phoebe C. Godfrey by email at <phoebe.godfrey@uconn.edu> or by snail mail at: Phoebe C. Godfrey Assistant Professor-in-Residence, Department of Sociology, 344 Mansfield Rd., University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06226-2068.

Call for Chapters, *Encyclopedia of Global Justice*: You are invited to write a few short chapters in the forthcoming *Encyclopedia of Global Justice*. The project has brought together most of the leading scholars on the theme as contributors and collaborators. You can find the webpage for this project at: <<http://refworks.springer.com/GlobalJustice>>. Please select any of the unassigned entries of your choice. The editor Deen Chatterjee will assign you the chapters, followed by a contract and other details from the publisher. The editor would welcome any suggestions for new entries and your interest in writing these. Your chapters should highlight the global justice perspective, broadly construed. **The deadline for submission of your first drafts is at least early May 2010.** On the List of Entries in the web page, you'll find approximate word limits for each of the entries. There are sample essays on the webpage, along with guidelines for contributors.

Call for Papers, “Sustainability through Anti-Consumption,” Special Issue of *Journal of Consumer Behavior*: The *Journal of Consumer Behaviour* (JCB) aims to publish a special edition based on the theme of anti-consumption research and sustainability. This special edition looks to provide an outlet for research into anti-consumption topics that can contribute to understanding on how to develop sustainable consumption. To this end, whilst accepting only rigorously researched or conceptualised papers, they must also provide practical guidance to interested parties such as marketers, special interest groups, and policy makers. Anti-consumption topics are typically based on the avoidance of consumption. A topic that is particular interest to the special edition is the avoidance of specific brands or products as it may help us understand the typically disappointing market shares held by “green” products. Other potential areas amongst many include preferences for one brand or product over another and research into consumers who actively look to reduce their levels of consumption overall (including “carborexics”) or in specific product categories. Papers based on a wide range of methods and theoretical perspectives are welcome. Manuscripts should be sent via email as .doc attachments to Dr Iain Black at: <i.black@econ.usyd.edu.au>. **The deadline is 21 May 2010.** Please follow JCB formatting guidelines available via the journal homepage at: <<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/110483937/home>>.

Call for Papers, Investigating the Relationship Between Animals and Place: We are seeking chapter proposals for an edited book collection investigating the relationship between animals and place. Multidisciplinary in its scope, the editors encourage submissions across the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities. The editors envision a book that acknowledges and considers the role of place in the multiple situated encounters between human and other animals. Questions to be considered include: (1) How, if at all, do concepts of domestic, wild or feral places affect the contours and outcomes of encounters? (2) How might the relational space change when we encounter individuals of a species in distinctly different places (i.e., enclosed versus open spaces)? (3) In co-constructing knowledge about non-human animals, is space considered? (4) How, if at all, are factors, such as chance, spontaneity, and imagination impacted by the locations we encounter animal others? (5) What do non-Euclidean ideas of space offer to human-animal relationships? We encourage potential contributors to negotiate the dynamic role of place in human-animal interactions and ethical relationships. Encounters in a variety of spatial and relational configurations will be included in the volume, enlivening, and contributing to a collective imagining of animals in place, particularly the place of humans in a multispecies and multidimensional world. **Please submit proposals for chapters (500 words maximum) and a short curriculum vitae by 1 March 1 2010.** Submissions should be sent to both Dr. Traci Warkentin at <twarkent@hunter.cuny.edu> and Gavan P.L. Watson at <gavan@yorku.ca>. Selected submissions will be notified by 5 April 2010. Completed chapters will be due by 1 August 1 2010. For more information, please visit: <<http://www.gavan.ca/aip/>>.

Call for Papers, Special Issue on Music and Ecocriticism, *Green Letters: Studies in Ecocriticism*: *Green Letters: Studies in Ecocriticism*, the journal of the Association for the Study of Literature and the Environment (ASLE-UK), explores interdisciplinary interfaces between humans and the natural and built environment. Submissions are invited for our summer 2011 edition which will focus on music. The study of music is a developing area in ecocriticism. Composers, songwriters, and musicians in a wide variety of styles have come to understand their

music through ideas about ecology or environmentalism. For some eco-philosophers, music is an important model for ecological relationality. Music also plays a central role in environmental protest and advocacy, while its consumption contributes to the ‘ecological footprint’ of the culture industries. Topics, that can address any genre of music, could include, but are not restricted to: (1) an ecocritical analysis of an individual songwriter, composer, or genre, (2) music, audience, and environmental protest, (3) theories of music and ecology, (4) music and eco-phenomenology, (5) ecocriticism and biomusicology, and (6) a political ecology of the music industry. *Green Letters* is a peer-reviewed journal. Please note that each article should be accompanied by a brief biographical note. Articles should be typed, double spaced, with references in the MLA style and any substantial footnotes at the bottom of each page (a more detailed style sheet will be provided on acceptance). Manuscript length should be between 4,000 and 6,000 words. Eventual submissions should be made via email with a MS Word attachment of the document. Please note also that articles should have a broad ecocritical flavour and be informed, to some degree, by ecological theory. To have a submission considered please send an abstract (approximately 500 words) to: <greenletters@bathspa.ac.uk>. The abstract should be sent as an anonymous attachment in Word document format along with a covering email giving your name, address, and institutional affiliation. **The deadline for abstracts is 26 March 2010.** A decision as to which articles will be commissioned will be made by the end of April, and the deadline for first drafts will be 1 October 2010.

Call for Papers, Special Issue on the Semiotics of Nature, *Hortus Semioticus*: *Hortus Semioticus* is an online academic journal of semiotics—the study of signs and sign processes. In Tartu, Estonia, where the student journal is based, nature has long accompanied culture as a topic for semiotic inquiry (cf. the fields known as biosemiotics, ecosemiotics, and zoosemiotics). The driving force behind the journal is curiosity and the joy of inquiry. Around the summer of 2010 the journal will publish a special issue on the semiotics of nature (meaning living nature, rather than physical nature). We are inviting papers on the topics of meaning, value, communication, signification, representation, and cognition in and of nature (ranging from the cellular level to the global scene). We encourage originality within a scientific framework which emphasizes the semiotic aspects of the life processes alluded to above. Not least, we strongly welcome submissions from other fields (besides, beyond, or beneath semiotics). Graduate students and young scholars are particularly encouraged to submit. **Contributions (5-20 pages) should be written in English or Estonian and sent to the guest editors by 1 May 2010; prior to that we’re expecting an abstract (100-200 words) plus 3-5 keywords by 1 April 2010.** The guest editors are Riin Magnus <riin.magnus@gmail.com> Nelly Mäekivi <nellymaekivi@gmail.com>, and Morten Tønnessen <mortentoennessen@gmail.com>. The website of the journal *Hortus Semioticus* is: <www.ut.ee/hortussemioticus/hortus_eng>.

Call for Contributions, Advances in Ecopolitics Book Series from Emerald Publishing: Advances in Ecopolitics book series presents a broad range of theoretical issues in environmentalism, sustainability, and related disciplines, and each volume provides the reader with an array of international contributors who examine a common theme from the world of ecopolitics. Contributors to the Advances in Ecopolitics series present an analysis of the significant environmental issues which have emerged in the era of climate change, sustainable development, and green lifestyles, and each contribution explores these salient ecological concepts with an underlying vigour, motivated by a sense that the planet we share with each

other is a fragile and finite one. Moreover, as recent events have demonstrated, the socio-economic and political models that were once considered to be sustainable have proven to be the opposite; so the exploration of green alternatives presented in this series acquires a cruciality, and for all those who agree that the future is in our hands and that understanding the theoretical concepts surrounding ecological thinking has gained additional significance for our changing planet. We are always interested in hearing from prospective authors or editors. If you have any ideas or questions, or if you wish to be involved with the series, please contact the Series Editor Liam Leonard (Institute of Technology, Sligo) at: <liam_leonard@yahoo.com>. For further information about Emerald Books, please visit: <<http://info.emeraldinsight.com/products/books/>>.

Call for Papers, *International Journal of Sustainable Society*: The Editor-in-Chief of the *International Journal of Sustainable Society* (IJSSoc) would like to invite you to consider submitting a manuscript for inclusion in this new scholarly journal. Sustainability is usually associated with ecological and political economics, as well as social and economic development: the associated consequences on national and global levels and the related trade-off and compromises between social, environmental and economic benefits. Furthermore, “society systems science” or “society science,” as we have termed it, is the interface of natural science and social science, where both natural scientists and social scientists confront the real-world problems and challenges that exist in our society, and work towards formulating effective solutions. IJSSoc aims to provide a professional forum for formulating, discussing and disseminating these solutions, which relate to the design, development, deployment, management, measurement, and adjustment of these social networks. They should form a common ground on which a sustainable society can be built, shared, and supported by professionals from different disciplines. The universal goal of achieving peace, prosperity, and harmony in our society should go beyond disciplines, and ultimately be coordinated across different nationalities, cultures, races, and religions, and be sustainable. IJSSoc topics include, but are not limited to: corporate social responsibility, ecological economics, emerging issues, nature-society interactions, sustainability accounting, sustainable agriculture, sustainable bioresource use, sustainable cities, sustainable communities, sustainable construction, sustainable consumption, sustainable corporations, sustainable development and planning, sustainable ecology, sustainable economy, sustainable education, sustainable energy, sustainable fisheries, sustainable food production, sustainable forestry, sustainable future, sustainable innovation, sustainable investment funds, sustainable organizations, sustainable policies, sustainable product design, sustainable social change, sustainable strategic management, sustainable (sub)urban development, sustainable supply chain networks, sustainable technology, sustainable tourism, sustainable transportation, sustainable waste management, sustainable water management, and sustainable workplaces. Submitted papers should not have been previously published nor be currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. (N.B. Conference papers may only be submitted if the paper was not originally copyrighted and if it has been completely re-written.) All papers are refereed through a double-blind process. A guide for authors, sample copies, and other relevant information for submitting papers are available on the “Submission of Papers” at: <<http://www.inderscience.com/papers>>. You may send one copy in the form of an MS Word file attached to an email (details of file formats in “Author Guidelines at: <<http://www.inderscience.com/mapper.php?id=31>>”) to: <j.john.wang@gmail.com>. Please include the title of the journal (IJSSoc) in your submission. All submissions and inquiries should

be directed to the attention of: John Wang, Editor-in-Chief, *International Journal of Sustainable Society* (IJSSoc). Journal website: <<http://www.inderscience.com/ijssoc>>. **Submissions are accepted at any time.**

PROGRAMS, INSTITUTES, CLASSES, AND GRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES

Graduate Student Paper Competition for the journal *Environmental Values*: *Environmental Values* is an international refereed journal (ISI citations index rating 1.25) that brings together contributions from philosophy, economics, politics, sociology, geography, anthropology, ecology, and other disciplines, which relate to the present and future environment of human beings and other species. In doing so we aim to clarify the relationship between practical policy issues and more fundamental underlying principles or assumptions. To celebrate the first issue of the 20th year of *Environmental Values* we are running a graduate student competition. For the competition we welcome papers suitable for our journal's profile, submitted by graduate students. The best paper, as judged by the whole editorial team and the publishers, will be awarded £200 and will be published in the first issue of 2011, issue 20:1. Papers should follow the standard instructions for authors in terms of content, format, and submission. For details see: <<http://www.whpress.co.uk/EV/EVinst.html>>. All submissions to be entered into the competition should be clearly marked as 'competition entry' in the author details, and a covering email sent to the Managing Editor, Dr Isis Brook, University of Central Lancashire at: <evalues@uclan.ac.uk>. **The closing date is 1 August 2010.** For purposes of the competition 'graduate student' means students enrolled on a course for a postgraduate degree AND that that is their main academic institutional affiliation.

Distance Learning Environmental Philosophy Master's Course, Warwick Fox, University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom: Warwick Fox is now the Course Leader of the M.A. Values and Environment (MAVE). This is an environmental philosophy master's course run entirely by distance from the University of Central Lancashire. The module options include: (1) Environmental Ethics, (2) Aesthetics and Environment, (3) Phenomenology and Environment, (4) Philosophy of Conservation, (5) Science and the Domination of Nature, (6) Goethean Science: A Qualitative Approach to Nature, (7) Deliberation and Public Consultation, (8) Enhancing Nature, and (9) Introduction to Bioethics. For more information on the course, please visit: <www.uclan.ac.uk/mave>.

Postdoctoral Research Position in Environmental Health with Focus on Research Ethics, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island: This is a one-year position, with possible extension, depending on funding. The postdoctoral fellow will work on two projects that have just begun. One is an NIH-funded project "Ethical and Legal Challenges in Communicating Individual Biomonitoring and Personal Exposure Results to Study Participants: Guidance for Researchers and Institutional Review Boards." This project examines the experiences, values, and attitudes of participants in four personal exposure assessment studies and the perspectives of IRB members, researchers, clinicians, and legal experts, in order to provide guidance for exposure researchers and develop exemplary practices for ethical protocols to report individual results in personal exposure research. This project is a collaboration of Brown University, University of California-Berkeley, and Silent Spring Institute. The second project is the

NIEHS/EPA-funded Community Outreach and Translation Core of Brown's newly-funded Children's Environmental Health Center. This involves developing an ethics model for the research use of fetal tissue, providing ethics education and consultation to Center staff and hospital staff, providing education and capacity-building for tissue donors, and providing children's environmental health education for the overall Brown University community and the general public. The Community Outreach and Translation Core will work with other organizations and agencies (children's health, environmental health, other nonprofits, state Department of Health), and become a center for children's environmental health resources for the Rhode Island community. Even though the postdoc will be splitting their time between these two different projects, both projects are linked to overall issues of environmental health, the experience of routine chemical exposure, and research ethics. The postdoctoral fellow will be part of the Contested Illnesses Research Group, composed of students and faculty working on other funded projects at the intersection of sociology and environmental health. Some domestic traveling is required for the biomonitoring project. Applicants should have a doctorate in a social science or life science field related to environmental health and/or environmental justice. The ideal candidate will have knowledge of, and experience working in, community-based participatory research, as well as experience working in research settings with both social and life scientists. Candidates should have experience in interviewing and ethnographic observation. Start date is flexible between April and June of 2010, with a potential later summer start. Salary is \$40,000-\$45,000 depending on experience, and health and dental benefits are included. **Please send cover letter, CV, and names of three references to Phil Brown, Professor of Sociology and Environmental Studies, Brown University, Box 1916, Providence RI 02912 by 15 March 2010.**

Postdoctoral Fellowship, Cultures of Nature in the American West, Environmental Humanities Project, Stanford University: The Environmental Humanities Project, in collaboration with the Woods Institute for the Environment and the Bill Lane Center for the American West at Stanford University, seeks applicants for a postdoctoral fellowship focusing on cultures of nature in the American West. Applicants' research should focus on: (1) how cultures shape conceptions of nature, the natural, species boundaries, uses of plants and animals and natural resources, the human body in its environmental dimensions, or environmental health and illness, (2) how cultures of nature form and dissolve, and how cultures map nature, literally and metaphorically, (3) how cultures of nature rooted in particular places develop dimensions beyond that place (e.g., in the virtual realm), and (4) what practical differences such cultures make for human uses of the environment and in shaping nature. The postdoctoral fellow will be a leader in the Environmental Humanities Project, a new initiative at Stanford designed to develop an interdisciplinary community across departments, programs, and research areas in the Humanities involving environmental issues. This community will also seek to build bridges to the social and natural sciences. Fellows should be committed to this goal and will be expected to participate actively in building such a community. In addition, they will teach one class and participate in workshops and seminars. The appointment is for one year but may be renewed for an additional year. Applicants must have their doctoral degree in hand 30 days prior to the appointment start date. The concept of "cultures of nature" is conceived broadly to include indigenous, ethnic, class-based, local, professional formations and subcultures. The American West is understood as the United States west of the Mississippi, western Canada, Mexico, and their interfaces with the Pacific region. We welcome applicants from anthropology, history,

literary and cultural studies, political science, sociology, and urban studies, as well as candidates from the natural sciences with a strong interest in multidisciplinary methods and the humanities. We particularly encourage applicants who are interested in working with a variety of sources, including data, maps, images, and multimedia visualization techniques. Applicants should be comfortable working in a collaborative research setting. The fellowship research project will be developed by the candidate in collaboration with scholars from a variety of related disciplines, and will have an associated public outreach dimension. For further information, please contact Ursula K. Heise (Professor of English, Director of the Program in Modern Thought and Literature and faculty coordinator of the Environmental Humanities Project) <uheise@stanford.edu> or Jon Christensen (Executive Director, Center for the American West, Stanford University) <jonchristensen@stanford.edu>. **Applicants should submit the following materials by 1 April 2010:** cover letter, curriculum vitae, 1,000 word project proposal, dissertation abstract, 25-page writing sample, and three letters of recommendation. Send application materials to: Prof. Ursula K. Heise, Department of English, 450 Serra Mall Bldg. 460, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-2087.

Call for Applications, 2010 Bullitt Environmental Fellowship: The Bullitt Environmental Fellowship is a two-year, \$50,000/year fellowship for graduate students interested in pursuing leadership positions within the environmental field. Information is available at: <<http://bullitt.org/bullitt-environmental-fellowship/>>. **Completed proposals are due at the Bullitt Foundation by 5 April 2010.** The Bullitt Environmental Fellowship is offered in memory of longtime Foundation Chair, Priscilla Bullitt Collins. In her honor, an outstanding, environmentally knowledgeable graduate student from a community under-represented in the environmental movement, who has demonstrated exceptional capacity for leadership as well as scholarship, will receive a two-year, \$50,000/year fellowship award. Eligible applicants must first secure a recommendation from a faculty member. Only faculty-recommended applications will be considered. Eligible applicants will be: (1) currently enrolled in a graduate candidate program, not restricted to environmental studies, (2) prepared to demonstrate a strong desire and capacity for leadership, and (3) seeking leadership opportunities to make substantial contributions to the environmental field. The fellowship is offered to graduate students in universities within the Foundation's areas of focus: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, western Montana, southern Alaska, and British Columbia. The Bullitt Foundation supports efforts in these states to build regional model of a healthy, sustainable environment. All applications will be reviewed and scored based on faculty recommendations, applicant responses, and thoroughness of the application package. A confirmation of receipt will be provided to each eligible applicant. A blue-ribbon selection panel will review finalist applications and an in-person interview will be required for final selection. Award recipient must be willing to attend an award event to be held in Seattle, Washington at a date to be announced in June 2010. Applications must be submitted in hard copy. No applications delivered electronically will be accepted. Mail to: Bullitt Environmental Fellowship, 1212 Minor Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101-2825. Inquiries may be directed to: <info@bullitt.org>.

Ph.D. Fellowship Opportunities, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management, University of Hawai'i at Ma-noa: The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management (NREM) at the University of Hawai'i at Ma-noa (UHM) is seeking applications from outstanding students interested in pursuing a doctorate in sustainability,

conservation, and natural resources. We will be selecting two Ph.D. fellows, fully funded by a recently awarded USDA Food and Agricultural Sciences National Needs Graduate Fellowship (NNF) grant. Fellows will be generously supported for up to four years (three years as a fellow and one as a teaching assistant) at \$24,500/year, with additional funds available for research. In addition, selected students will receive complete tuition remission. The overall goal of the project is to create an interdisciplinary cohort of graduate fellows to work in the interrelated areas of: (1) ecosystem services, (2) sustainable ecosystem management, (3) community watershed management, and (4) environmental valuation and policy, using the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan (<http://www.hawaii2050.org/>) as an overarching framework. This Fellowship Program will be a model of interdisciplinary research and analysis of sustainable sciences for students and faculty in NREM, and to similar programs worldwide. We are particularly interested in students who have interdisciplinary skills and interests. In addition, students who have statistical training, are computer literate, team players, self-motivated, and have had success in publishing and presenting are highly desired. Finally, as the selected fellows will work together with several faculty members (Drs. Catherine Chan-Halbrecht, Carl Evensen, Christopher Lepczyk and Creighton M. Litton), it is critical that they have strong communication and interpersonal skills. Students must have an M.S. degree prior to enrolling in the program, and be citizens of the United States. **Reviewing of applications will begin on 1 April 2010 and remain open until the positions are filled.** We anticipate that students will begin as early as August 2010. For detailed information on submitting an application to our graduate program, visit: http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/nrem/students/grad-e_komo_mai.html#admit. Please indicate in your application materials, specifically in the objective statement, that you are applying for the NNF Fellowship. Applications are encouraged from underrepresented groups and women. If you have any questions, you can contact the faculty members listed above by calling 808-956-7530, or emailing nrem@ctahr.hawaii.edu with "NNF Ph.D. Fellowship" in the subject line. Support for this student training project is provided by USDA National Needs Graduate Fellowship Competitive Grant No. 2010-38420-20381 from the National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), Environmental Summer School on Environmental Politics and Policy, Keele University, United Kingdom 12-23 July 2010:

This will be the fifth occasion that the ECPR's Green Politics Standing Group has run a Summer School. The previous Summer Schools were at Keele in 2001, Lulea in 2002, and Keele again in 2006 and 2008. The aim of the Summer School is to give 20 Ph.D. students or new postdoctoral researchers working in the field of environmental politics and policy the opportunity to exchange teaching and research ideas with colleagues from other universities and research institutes. Teaching is organised across five themes: (1) green political theory, (2) international relations of the environment, (3) environment and global political economy, (4) green movements and parties, and (5) public policy and the environment. Ten taught sessions will be led by experts from European, Australian, and North American universities. Confirmed speakers (to date) include Andrew Dobson, Matthew Paterson, Marcel Wissenburg, Lorraine Elliott, David Schlosberg, and Brian Doherty. The programme is still being developed, and we hope to post it on our website in February. **The deadline for applications will be 1 May 2010.** The fee for the summer school (including B&B accommodation on campus) will be approximately £400. Inquiries should be sent to the ECPR Summer School coordinators Dr. Sherilyn MacGregor s.macgregor@pol.keele.ac.uk and Dr. Hannes Stephan h.r.stephan@ilpj.keele.ac.uk.

Please also visit: <<http://www.mail-archive.com/gep-d@listserv1.allegheny.edu/msg03310.html>>.

Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow in Environmental Human Rights, Environmental Studies Program and Department of Sociology, Colby College, Waterville, Maine:

The Environmental Studies Program and the Department of Sociology at Colby College invite applications for a two-year appointment as a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow in Environmental Human Rights, with an emphasis on the United States, beginning 1 September 2010. The successful candidate will work with students and faculty in the Environmental Studies Program and the Department of Sociology in the areas of teaching and scholarship. The successful candidate will teach two courses per year: an introductory course in one semester and a more advanced course in the other, e.g., a sophomore-level environmental policy course and an intermediate or advanced course appropriate for cross-listing with both programs. The Fellow will work with undergraduate research students and have the opportunity to work on their own scholarship. Research and travel funds are provided. We seek an individual who is broadly trained in environmental studies, with background and interests in sociology and environmental human rights, and a geographic focus on the United States. Please submit application materials, including a letter of application, letters from three references, statements of teaching and research interests, teaching evaluations if available, and a curriculum vitae to: Chair, Environmental Human Rights Postdoctoral Fellow Search, 5300 Mayflower Hill, Colby College, Waterville, ME 04901 (phone: 207-859-5300, email: <spward@colby.edu>). Electronic submission of applications is encouraged, and receipt will be confirmed. **Review of applications will begin on 12 March 2010 and continue until the position is filled.**

Environmental Studies Abroad Programs, Council on International Educational Excellence (CIEE):

CIEE is a leading United States non-profit, non-governmental international education organization. Since 1947, its mission has been to help people gain understanding, acquire knowledge, and develop skills for living in a globally interdependent and culturally diverse world. CIEE offers a wide variety of programs for students, faculty, and administrators at secondary through university levels. Environmental awareness is a hot topic in the world right now. Students interested in upping their eco-IQ have plenty of options with CIEE. Whether you are advising a student majoring in environmental studies or a student looking to fill an elective, CIEE students can take courses in biology, ecology, marine science, environmental engineering, sustainable development, and environmental studies. Some of CIEE's recent programs include the following: (1) Sustainability and the Environment—CIEE Study Center in Perth, Australia, (2) Sustainability and the Environment—CIEE Study Center in Monteverde, Costa Rica, (3) Tropical Marine Ecology and Conservation—CIEE Study Center in Bonaire, Southern Caribbean, and (4) Development and Globalization—CIEE Study Center in Khon Kaen, Thailand. If a full program is too much, at CIEE Study Centers around the world students can take a class—or two—to study environmental issues abroad. To see a complete list of the Environmental Studies Abroad programs offered by CIEE, please visit:

<http://ciee.org/study/programs/environmental-studies.aspx?utm_campaign=study_environmental_studies&utm_medium=email&utm_source=maildeploymentmdr092909&utm_content=environmental_studies_link>. For information on all CIEE Study Abroad programs, please visit: <www.ciee.org/study>.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Tenured or Tenure-Track Position, Vulnerability and Climate Change, Department of Human Ecology, School of Environmental and Biological Science, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey: The Department of Human Ecology in the School of Environmental and Biological Sciences at Rutgers University would like to make a tenured or tenure track appointment, beginning in September 2010, in the general area of the human dimensions of vulnerability and adaptation. The successful candidate would be expected to develop a research program in the general area of human vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. The candidate would also be expected to teach graduate and undergraduate courses in his/her substantive area of expertise. A Ph.D. in one of the social sciences or in an interdisciplinary Environmental Studies program would be required at the time of appointment. **Applicants should send a letter of introduction, a curriculum vitae, and a writing sample to <vulner@sebs.rutgers.edu> by 10 March 2010.** Three letters of recommendation should be sent to the same electronic address. Rutgers University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. The University and the School/Department of Human Ecology have a strong commitment to achieving diversity among faculty and staff, and strongly encourage women and minorities to apply.

WEBSITES OF INTEREST AND WEBSITE RESOURCES

Global Change: Intersection of Nature and Culture: <<http://www.globalchangeblog.com/>>

The purpose of this forum is to explore big questions about society and environmental change, such as: (1) What does the good life mean in the 21st century? (2) How do personal choices and values play a role in this conversation? (3) What do the natural sciences have to say about the way our world is changing? (4) What do the social sciences and humanities have to say about the ways that the social and the cultural intersect with questions surrounding environment? (5) What is nature, how it is implicated in our lives, who benefits and who loses from environmental harm, what issues of power and identity are invested in environmental discourses, and how do we make policy or economic decisions given these questions? (6) How can we address environmental and social challenges at the same time? (7) How is environmentalism changing in response to these pressures? (8) What's the role of higher education in facilitating sustainability and environmental literacy? There are a lot of environment blogs that assess daily political battles on energy and climate. Others take a "100 things you can do to save the environment" approach. And many others provide a laundry list of daily news, from solar panels to tree frogs to Copenhagen to sea ice, and so on. Those approaches are useful and helpful, especially for fast-moving matters like policy. But they sometimes lose sight of the big questions we need to be asking in our quest to develop a more ecologically sustainable and socially just world. When the information deluge mainly contains narrowly focused stories, factoids, and policy play-by-play, there's often no theoretical context in which to analyze these things as part of a bigger picture. And let's face it, how much air time do the humanities and civil society get relative to science and policy? The blogosphere delivers a great deal, but it also fails in making important interdisciplinary connections that foster a more-sophisticated, substantive analysis.

<<http://www.globalchangeblog.com/>> forges a new path. I want to analyze environmental change by focusing on the interaction between nature and culture, showcasing big ideas from all disciplines—sociology/anthropology, ethics, ecology and other natural sciences, psychology, history, political science, ethnic studies, religion, literature, visual and performing arts, and so

on. I hope this forum will provide the creative space to attract the best and most-interesting ideas for how we might get to a more ecologically sustainable and socially just world. I hope that the constellation of posts can lead to a more useful integration of ideas around these big questions. I'd also like the forum to contain a dose of useful, practical information—not so much “100 things to save the environment” but ideas to help people become more personally invested and informed. Check out the post “Do our daily routines put our health at risk?” for an example. Everyone is an important part of this conversation. I encourage you to subscribe to the blog (which is easy to do using the RSS and email subscribe options on the main page), and please send me any interesting articles you come across. If you wish to write a guest post, please feel free to drop me a line with your ideas.

Yale Environment 360: <<http://e360.yale.edu/>> *Yale Environment 360* is an online publication of the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Articles about the most recent climate change controversies are included in the latest issue.

RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL FILMS

Fresh: Directed by Ana Sofia Joanes, 2009, 70 minutes. *Fresh* presents solutions to the problems revealed in *Food, Inc.* Our current industrial method of food production is increasingly viewed by many as an unsustainable system, harmful to the environment and public health. But what is the alternative? *Fresh* profiles farmers, thinkers, and business people who are at the forefront of re-inventing food production in the United States. With a strong commitment to sustainability, they are changing how farms are run, how the land is cared for, and how food is distributed. Among those featured are: (1) Joel Salatin who is a world-famous sustainable farmer and entrepreneur who devised a highly profitable rotational grazing system for his animals, (2) Will Allen who is a recipient of a Macarthur “Genius Award” and one of the most influential leaders of the urban farming movement, (3) David Ball who reinvented his family’s supermarket business by partnering with area farmers to sell affordable, locally-grown food, (4) John Ikerd, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Economics at University of Missouri, (5) George Naylor, past president of the National Family Farm Coalition, and (6) Michael Pollan, noted food author. For more information, visit: <<http://www.freshthemovie.com/>>.

RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY BOOKS AND ARTICLES IN NON-ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY JOURNALS

—Berleant, Arnold. *Sensibility and Sense: The Aesthetic Transformation of the Human World*. Charlottesville, VA: Imprint Academic, 2010. Focusing on the aesthetic as a dimension of social experience, Berleant offers an account of our social and cultural embeddedness encountered, recognized, and fulfilled as an aesthetic mode of experience. A guiding idea of environmental and social interconnectedness leads Berleant to an aesthetic critique of the urban environment of daily life that can ground social and political values.

—*Essays in Philosophy* Volume 11, no. 1 (2010). The topic of this special issue is “Climate Ethics.” Contents include: (1) “Divine Sovereignty and the Global Climate Change Debate” by Holly Wilson, (2) “Climate Change and Heidegger’s Philosophy of Science” by Ruth Irwin, (3) “Eco-Responsibility: The Cogency for Environmental Ethics in Africa” by Bellarmine NNEJI,

(4) “Economic Growth or the Flourishing of Life: The Ethical Choice Climate Change Puts to Humanity” by Philip Carfaro, and (5) “A Kantian Look at Climate Change” by Casey Rentmeester. The journal can be found online at: <http://commons.pacificu.edu/eip/>.

—Harris, Paul G. *World Ethics and Climate Change: From International to Global Justice*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2010. Drawing from cosmopolitan ethics and global conceptions of justice, Harris argues for a “cosmopolitan diplomacy” in which people, rather than just states, are the causes of climate change and the bearers of related duties, obligations, and rights.

—Keller, David R., ed. *Environmental Ethics: The Big Questions*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell, 2010. This is a big anthology (over 600 pages) with nearly seventy five contributors setting environmental ethics within the history of Western intellectual tradition and tracing the development of the field since the 1970s. An extended introduction provides an historical and thematic introduction to the field. There is a section of brief original essays on why to study environmental ethics by leaders in the field. An accompanying web-site contains a continuously updated archive of case studies. Contents include: (1) “What is Environmental Ethics?” by David R. Keller, (2) “Why Study Environmental Ethics?” with untitled essays by Emily Brady, John Granrose, Frederick Ferré, J. Baird Callicott, Warwick Fox, Eugene C. Hargrove, Ian Smith, Isis Brook, Holmes Rolston III, Clare Palmer, Kristin Schrader-Frechette, Victoria Davion, Greta Gaard, Peter Singer, James P. Sterba, Michael E. Zimmerman, Bryan G. Norton, Anthony Weston, and David Rothenberg, (3) “Humans as Moral Ends” by Thomas Aquinas, (4) “The Mastery of Nature” by Francis Bacon, (5) “Nonhumans as Machines” by René Descartes, (6) “Mechanistic Metaphysics” by Issac Newton, (7) “The Amoral Status of Nature” by John Stuart Mill, (8) “Nature as Economic Resource” by John Locke, (9) “Indirect Duties to Nonhumans” by Immanuel Kant, (10) “In Defense of Anthropocentrism” by Wilfred Beckerman and Joanna Pasek, (11) “Walking” by Henry David Thoreau, (12) “The Wild Parks and Forest Reservations of the West and Hetch Hetchy Valley” by John Muir, (13) “Is There a Need for a New, an Environmental, Ethic?” by Richard (Routley) Sylvan, (14) “Attitudes to Nature” by John Passmore, (15) “Should Trees Have Standing? Toward Legal Rights for Natural Objects” by Christopher D. Stone, (16) “The Varieties of Intrinsic Value” by John O’Neill, (17) “Value in Nature and the Nature of Value” by Holmes Rolston III, (18) “The End of Anthropocentrism?” by Mary Midgley, (19) “Is the Crown of Creation a Dunce Cap?” by Chip Ward, (20) “Persons in Nature: Toward an Applicable and Unified Environmental Ethics” by Frederick Ferré, (21) “Animals as Subjects-of-a-Life” by Tom Regan, (22) “All Animals are Equal” by Peter Singer, (23) “The Ethics of Respect for Nature” by Paul W. Taylor, (24) “Kantians and Utilitarians and the Moral Status of Nonhuman Life” by James P. Sterba, (25) “The Land Ethic” by Aldo Leopold, (26) “The Conceptual Foundations of the Land Ethic” by J. Baird Callicott, (27) “Gaia As Seen Through the Atmosphere” by James E. Lovelock, (28) “Developing a General Ethics (with Particular Reference to the Built, or Human-Constructed, Environment)” by Warwick Fox, (29) “The Shallow and the Deep Ecology Movement” by Arne Naess, (30) “The Heart of Deep Ecology” by Andrew McLaughlin, (31) “The Deep Ecological Movement: Some Philosophical Aspects” by Arne Naess, (32) “Transpersonal Ecology” by Warwick Fox, (33) “Environmental Virtue Ethics” by Ronald Sandler, (34) “On Environmental Philosophy and Continental Thought” by Steven Vogel, (35) “What Is Social Ecology?” by Murray Bookchin, (36) “Social and Ecology” by James O’Connor, (37) “The Power and the Promise of Ecological Feminism”

by Karen J. Warren, (38) “Feminism and the Philosophy of Nature” by Carolyn Merchant, (39) “Nature, Self, and Gender: Feminism, Environmental Philosophy, and the Critique of Rationalism” by Val Plumwood, (40) “Beyond Intrinsic Value: Pragmatism in Environmental Ethics” by Anthony Weston, (41) “Methodological Pragmatism, Pluralism, and Environmental Ethics” by Andrew Light, (42) “Earth First!” by Dave Foreman, (43) “Ecological Sabotage: Pranks or Terrorism?” by Eugene Hargrove, (44) “Earth First! and *The Monkey Wrench Gang*” by Edward Abbey, (45) “More on Earth First! and *The Monkey Wrench Gang*” by Dave Foreman, (46) “Editor’s Response” by Eugene Hargrove, (47) “Meta-Ethics and Environmental Ethics” by Robert Elliot, (48) “How to Construe Nature: Environmental Ethics and the Interpretation of Nature” by Roger J.H. King, (49) “The Trouble With Wilderness” by William Cronon, (50) “Virtual Hunting Reality in the Forests of Simulacra” by Paul Shepard, (51) “Technology and the Limits of Nature” by David Rothenberg, (52) “Ecology — A Subversive Subject” by Paul B. Sears, (53) “What is Conservation Biology?” by Michael Soulé, (54) “Environmental Ethics and Ecological Science” by Mark Sagoff, (55) “The Metaphysical Implications of Ecology” by J. Baird Callicott, (56) “The Ends of the World as We Know Them” by Jared Diamond, (57) “An Essay on the Principle of Population” by Thomas Robert Malthus, (58) “Impact of Population Growth” by Paul R. Ehrlich and John P. Holdren, (59) “The Ecological Necessity of Confronting the Problem of Human Overpopulation” by Garrett Hardin, (60) “How Poverty Breeds Overpopulation” by Barry Commoner, (61) “More People, Greater Wealth, More Resources, Healthier Environment” by Julian L. Simon, (62) “Population: Delusion and Reality” by Amartya Sen, (63) “A Special Moment in History” by Bill McKibben, (64) “Nature as the Measure for Sustainable Agriculture” by Wes Jackson, (65) “Putting Food Production in Context: Toward a Postmechanistic Agricultural Ethic” by David R. Keller and E. Charles Brummer, (66) “Environmental Justice for All” by Robert D. Bullard, (67) “Just Garbage” by Peter S. Wenz, (68) “A Declaration of Sustainability” by Paul Hawken, (69) “The Steady-State Economy” by Herman E. Daly, (70) “Making Capitalism Sustainable” by John Elkington, (71) “The Ignorance Argument: What Must We Know to be Fair to the Future?” by Bryan Norton, (72) “Environmental Justice and Intergenerational Debt” by Clark Wolf, (73) “The Environmental Limits to Globalization” by David Ehrenfeld, and (74) “The Future of Environmental Ethics” by Holmes Rolston III.

—Linzey, Andrew. *Why Animal Suffering Matters: Philosophy, Theology, and Practical Ethics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009. Traditional ethics treats the suffering of nonhuman animals as less morally relevant than human suffering, because animals differ from humans in ways that humans consider to be morally significant. Further, traditional ethics considers moral solicitude for animals as an emotional, non-rational response to a suffering that is qualitatively different from that which humans experience. But why are the differences between humans and animals morally relevant? How do they justify differential treatment? Linzey argues that when some of these allegedly crucial differences are reconfigured, they in fact make a rational case for reducing/preventing the suffering of animals.

—Moellendorf, Darrel. “Treaty Norms and Climate Change Mitigation.” *Ethics & International Affairs* Volume 23, no. 3 (2009): 247-65. Abstract from the article: “Currently the international community is discussing the regulatory framework to replace the Kyoto Protocol after 2012. The unveiling of the new framework is scheduled to occur at the December 2009 COP in Copenhagen. The stakes are high, since any treaty will affect the development prospects of per

capita poor countries and will determine the climate change–related costs borne by poor people for centuries to come. Failure to arrive at an agreement would have grave effects on the development prospects of poor countries, many of which will experience the most severe effects of climate change. The original UNFCCC treaty recognizes these kinds of concerns and requires that further treaty negotiation pay them heed. Any agreement will be required to conform to UNFCCC norms related to sustainable development and the equitable distribution of responsibilities. In this paper I argue that UNFCCC norms tightly constrain the range of acceptable agreements for the distribution of burdens to mitigate climate change. I conclude that any legitimate treaty must put much heavier mitigation burdens on industrialized developed countries. Of the various proposals that have received international attention, two in particular stand out as possibly satisfying UNFCCC norms regarding the distribution of responsibilities.”

—Risse, Mathias. “The Right to Relocation: Disappearing Island Nations and Common Ownership of the Earth.” *Ethics & International Affairs* Volume 23, no. 3 (2009): 281-300. Abstract from the article: “In recent work I have tried to revitalize the standpoint of humanity’s commonly owning the earth. This standpoint has implications for a range of problems that have recently preoccupied us at the global level, including immigration, obligations to future generations, climate change, and human rights. In particular, this approach helps illuminate what moral claims to international aid small island nations whose existence is threatened by global climate change have. A recent proposal for relocating his people across different nations by President Tong of Kiribati is a case in point. My approach vindicates President Tong’s proposal.

—Schroeder, Doris, and Thomas Pogge. “Justice and the Convention on Biological Diversity.” *Ethics & International Affairs* Volume 23, no. 3 (2009): 267-80. Abstract from the article: “Benefit sharing as envisaged by the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a relatively new idea in international law. Within the context of non-human biological resources, it aims to guarantee the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use by ensuring that its custodians are adequately rewarded for its preservation. Prior to the adoption of the CBD, access to biological resources was frequently regarded as a free-for-all. Bioprospectors were able to take resources out of their natural habitat and develop commercial products without sharing benefits with states or local communities. This paper asks how CBD-style benefit-sharing fits into debates of justice. It is argued that the CBD is an example of a set of social rules designed to increase social utility. It is also argued that a common heritage of humankind principle with inbuilt benefit-sharing mechanisms would be preferable to assigning bureaucratic property rights to non-human biological resources. However, as long as the international economic order is characterized by serious distributive injustices, as reflected in the enormous poverty-related death toll in developing countries, any morally acceptable means toward redressing the balance in favor of the disadvantaged has to be welcomed. By legislating for a system of justice-in-exchange covering nonhuman biological resources in preference to a free-for-all situation, the CBD provides a small step forward in redressing the distributive justice balance. It therefore presents *just* legislation sensitive to the international relations context in the 21st century.”

—Schuzzarello, Sarah, Catarine Kinnvall, and Kristen R. Monroe. *On Behalf of Others: The Psychology of Care in a Global World*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2009. Globalism, multi-culturalism, and group conflict must be reconceptualized from an ethical perspective if we are to appreciate and understand the extent to which people are likely to act on behalf of others in

a global world. Ethical ideals provide new vocabularies for global concern. The political psychology of real or perceived violence in a global world calls for new approaches to understanding collective experience.

—Siegel, Charles. *Ethics: What We Still Know After a Skeptical Age*. Berkeley, CA: Preservation Institute, 2009. “The main classical tradition of ethics is based on the idea of natural flourishing. The nature of an acorn is to grow into an oak tree, and the nature of a baby is to grow into an adult with full human abilities. Gardeners help trees to flourish, to develop their natures fully. The virtues help people to flourish, to develop human nature fully” (p. 5). “An ethical theory based on nature would change our attitudes toward nature as a whole, as well as our attitude toward our own nature” (p. 74). “Natural ethics implies that we should treat all living beings as ends in themselves, rather than just as means to our ends” (p. 75). “We should preserve and restore wilderness, particularly the ecosystems that are teeming with the most life” (p.75). “We have to kill living things in order to eat, but we should, as much as possible, treat the plants and animals we raise for food in a way that respects their own natures” (p. 75).

—Taylor, Bron. *Dark Green Religion: Nature Spirituality and the Planetary Future*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2010. Based in historical and ethnographic research, Taylor provides detailed evidence from around the world that many of the innovative responses to the Darwinian revolution are forms of religious (or religion-resembling) expression, in which nature is considered sacred and worthy of reverent care, and non-human organisms are considered kin and as having intrinsic value. Taylor contends that such spirituality may play a major role in the future of religion, perhaps even contributing to what might already be coming into view in nascent form—a global, civic, “terrapolitan” earth religion. Scholarly assessments, the table of contents, the preface, and the first chapter, as well as supplementary materials including video, images, and sounds, are available at a website designed to enhance the book’s value for researchers and teachers at: <www.brontaylor.com/>.

—Wisor, Scott. “Is There a Moral Obligation to Limit Family Size?” *Philosophy and Public Policy Quarterly* Volume 29, nos. 3/4 (2009): 26-31. Individuals do have a standing moral obligation not to cause environmental destruction. The obligation to prevent future destruction, and when possible to reverse past environmental destruction should be a high priority. But this does not translate into a moral obligation to limit family size—largely because there are too many other contributing factors to such destruction and the often uncertain relationship between population size and environmental destruction. Wisor pays particular attention to the arguments of Bill McKibben.

—Wynn, Mark R. *Faith and Place: An Essay in Embodied Religious Epistemology*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2009. There is a close connection between religious belief and our moral, aesthetic, and otherwise engaged relationships to the material world. This throws into clearer focus the embodied, action-oriented, perception-structuring, and affect-infused character of religious understanding. Knowledge of God consists in part in a storied and sensuous appreciation of the significance of particular places.

—Yang, Yingzi. *Lunli de Shengtai Xiangdu—Lun Rolston Huanjing Lunlixue de Jiazhi Linian (Ecological Orientation of Ethics: On Rolston’s Environmental Ethics)*. Ph.D. Dissertation,

Fuhan University, Shanghai, China, 2007. Also forthcoming in print from China Social Sciences Press, 2010. Western concepts of environmental ethics, appearing from the 1970s as a result of the environmental crisis, have affirmed that nature warrants moral standing. Holmes Rolston III, a founder of environmental ethics, claims that nature has intrinsic value, and humans a duty to respect this. He lays the ontological foundations for extending ethics to ecosystems, with which humans have a dialectical and complementary relation, and he criticizes injustice in modern capitalist societies, which do not appropriately respect nature. This moral blind-spot he also traces to the individualism, anthropocentrism, and vulgar materialism that have resulted from the Western Enlightenment. This implies that the ecological crisis cannot ultimately be resolved with the modernity of the contemporary Western worldview, but will require radical transformation of such modernity. Three important implications of this ecological orientation of ethics are: (1) We need an ecological orientation of our lifestyles and habitats, realizing that we live not simply in culture but also are supported by nature. (2) We need to revise self-interests with an altruistic sense of living in a community that is prior to oneself. (3) Growing out of this dialectic and complementarity, we need a sense of living in two fields, nature and culture, with a harmonious life. In this way, an ecological orientation of ethics has a universal and profound philosophical and social significance. Yang Yingzi is now a faculty member in philosophy at Hainan Normal University, which is located on Hainan Island, PR China.

—Zhao, Hong-mei. *Mei Xue Zou Xiang Huang Ye (Aesthetics Gone Wild: On the Thought of Rolston's Environmental Aesthetic)*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Philosophy, Wuhan University, China, 2009. Abstract: "Rolston's positive analysis of rich meanings in the word "wild" relate to spontaneous creativity and freedom, an important support of, and foil to, artifacted creativity and freedom in culture. Humans emerge from this wildness, and in scientific technology, they increasingly set themselves against wildness, and this leaves them homeless. Rolston contests traditional axiologies of valueless nature. He claims we ought to discover and value wild nature. In aesthetics, this leads Rolston both to make claims about aesthetic value in nature and to distinguish such value from that of from art in culture. He also finds that such aesthetic value in nature is understood more deeply if it is science-based. A further dimension is that there is positive aesthetic experience in the struggle for existence in nature. This revises accounts of what we might first think to be ugly in nature. Appreciation of wildness is not the peaceful observation of the picturesque, but requires immersion and experience of life in the wild, immersion of body and of spirit. This does give us a sense of being at home in the wild nature out of which humans evolved. It also moves us from beauty to responsibility for the conservation of nature." Zhao also draws some comparisons and contrasts with Asian thought. The advisor was Chen, Wangheng.

RECENT ARTICLES IN ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY JOURNALS

Editor's Note: The contents of the following six environmental philosophy journals are continuous with the contents of these journals listed in the previous Fall 2009 issue of the ISEE Newsletter.

Environmental Ethics

Environmental Ethics (EE) is an interdisciplinary journal dedicated to the philosophical aspects of environmental problems. EE is intended as a forum for diverse interests and attitudes, and seeks to bring together the nonprofessional environmental philosophy tradition with the

professional interest in the subject. EE is published by Environmental Philosophy, Inc. and the University of North Texas; the academic sponsor is Colorado State University. This journal came into existence in 1979 and is published four times a year. Home website:

<<http://www.cep.unt.edu/enethics.html>>.

Volume 31, no. 3 (Fall 2009):

1. "Toward a Jamesian Environmental Philosophy" by Piers H.G. Stephens (pp. 227-44).
2. "Ecological Goods that Obligate: A Husserlian Approach" by Adam Konopka (pp. 245-62).
3. "Eating One's Mother: Female Embodiment in a Toxic World" by Eva-Maria Simms (pp. 263-77).
4. "Why It Definitely Matters How We Encounter Nature" by Nicole Note (pp. 279-96).
5. "Fatal Attraction: Wildness in Contemporary Film" by Martin Drenthen (pp. 297-315).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. David Schlosberg's *Defining Environmental Justice: Theories, Movements, and Nature* (2007) reviewed by Costas Panayotakis.
 - b. Robert L. France's (ed.) *Healing Natures, Repairing Relationships: New Perspectives on Restoring Ecological Spaces and Consciousness* (2008) reviewed by Eric Katz.
 - c. Thomas Heyd's *Encountering Nature: Toward an Environmental Culture* (2007) reviewed by Sheila Lintott.
 - d. Mark Sagoff's *The Economy of the Earth: Philosophy, Law, and the Environment*, 2nd ed. (2008) reviewed by Paul B. Thompson.
 - e. Rob Krueger's and David Gibbs's (eds.) *The Sustainable Development Paradox: Urban Political Economy in the United States and Europe* (2007) reviewed by Allen Thompson.
 - f. Dale Jamieson's *Ethics and the Environment: An Introduction* (2008) reviewed by Jason Kawall.

Volume 31, no. 4 (Winter 2009):

1. "Tapping Habermas's Discourse Theory for Environmental Ethics" by W.S.K. Cameron (pp. 339-57).
2. "Mencius and the Natural Environment" by Cecilia Wee (pp. 359-74).
3. "Do Animals Have an Interest in Continued Life? In Defense of a Desire-Based Approach" by Aaron Simmons (pp. 375-92).
4. "Nature of the Third Kind: Toward an Explicitly Relational Constructionism" by Tim B. Rogers (pp. 393-412).
5. "The Possibility of Managing for Wilderness" by David Graham Henderson (pp. 413-29).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. Donald A. Crosby's *Living with Ambiguity: Religious Naturalism and the Menace of Evil* (2008) reviewed by David K. Goodin.
 - b. Allen Carlson's *Nature and Landscape: An Introduction to Environmental Aesthetics* (2009) reviewed by Frank W. Derringham.
 - c. Robert Mugerauer's and Lynne Manzo's *Environmental Dilemmas: Ethical Decision Making* (2008) reviewed by Tom Spector.
 - d. Richard P. Hiskes's *The Human Right to a Green Future: Environmental Rights and Intergenerational Justice* (2009) reviewed by Aaron Lercher.

- e. Scott Slovic's *Going Away to Think: Engagement, Retreat, and Ecocritical Responsibility* (2008) reviewed by Dana Anderson.

Environmental Philosophy

Environmental Philosophy (EP) is the official journal of the International Association for Environmental Philosophy (IAEP). The journal features peer-reviewed articles, discussion papers, and book reviews for persons working and thinking within the field of "environmental philosophy." The journal welcomes diverse philosophical approaches to environmental issues, including those inspired by the many schools of Continental philosophy, studies in the history of philosophy, indigenous and non-Western philosophy, and the traditions of American and Anglo-American philosophy. EP strives to provide a forum that is accessible to all those working in this broad field, while recognizing the interdisciplinary nature of this conversation. EP is sponsored by IAEP, and the Department of Philosophy and Environmental Studies Program at the University of Oregon. This journal came into existence in 2004 and is published twice a year. Home website: <<http://epphilosophy.uoregon.edu/index.html>>.

Volume 6, no. 1 (Fall 2009):

1. "Points of No Return: Climate Change and the Ethics of Uncertainty" by Stefan Skrimshire (pp. 1-20).
2. "How Does the Theologizing of Physics Contribute to Global Warming?" by William Goodwin (pp. 21-42).
3. "Nature as Non-terrestrial: Sacred Natural Landscapes and Place in Indian Vedic and Purānic Thought" by Meera Baindur (pp. 43-58).
4. "Environmental Problem-Solving and Heidegger's Phenomenology: Addressing Our Technical Relation to Nature" by Sharon R. Harvey (pp. 59-71).
5. "The Silence that Can Speak: Nature, Ethics, and Interspecies Cosmopolitics" by Michael Mikulak (pp. 73-92).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. Thomas Heyd's *Encountering Nature: Toward an Environmental Culture* (2007) reviewed by Eric Sean Nelson.
 - b. David Michael Kleinberg-Levin's *Before the Voice of Reason: Echoes of Responsibility in Merleau-Ponty's Ecology and Levinas's Ethics* (2008) reviewed by J. Aaron Simmons.
 - c. John O'Neill's, Alan Holland's, and Andrew Light's *Environmental Values* (2008) reviewed by Keith Peterson.
 - d. Ariel Salleh's (ed.) *Eco-Sufficiency and Global Justice: Women Write Political Ecology* (2009) reviewed by Meg Mott.
 - e. Seven Vanderheiden's (ed.) *Political Theory and Global Climate Change* (2008) reviewed by Shane Ralston

Environmental Values

Environmental Values (EV) brings together contributions from philosophy, economics, politics, sociology, geography, anthropology, ecology, and other disciplines, which relate to the present and future environment of human beings and other species. In doing so it aims to clarify the relationship between practical policy issues and more fundamental underlying principles or assumptions. EV is published by the White Horse Press. This journal came into existence in

1992 and is published four times a year. Home website:

<<http://www.ericademon.co.uk/EV.html>>.

Volume 18, no. 4 (November 2009):

1. "Editorial: A New Deal on Climate Change in Copenhagen?" by Jouni Paavola (pp. 393-96).
2. "Remediation and Respect: Do Remediation Technologies Alter Our Responsibility" by Benjamin Hale and W.P. Grundy (pp. 397-415).
3. "Ecosystem Services and Sacred Natural Sites: Reconciling Material and Non-material Values in Nature Conservation" by Shonil A. Bhagwat (pp. 417-27).
4. "Visions of Nature in Eastern Europe: A Polish Example" by Agnieszka D. Hunka, Wouter T. De Groot, and Adam Biela (pp. 429-52).
5. "Was Aldo Leopold a Pragmatist? Rescuing Leopold from the Imagination of Bryan Norton" by J. Baird Callicott, William Grove-Fanning, Jennifer Rowland, Daniel Baskind, Robert Heath French, and Kerry Walker (pp. 453-86).
6. "Darwin and Wallace as Environmental Philosophers" by Ted Benton (pp. 487-502).
7. "Darwin and the Meaning of Life" by Alan Holland (pp. 503-16).
8. Book Reviews:
 - a. Eilon Schwartz's *At Home in the World: Human Nature, Ecological Thought, and Education after Darwin* (2009) reviewed by Isis Brook.
 - b. John O'Neill's *Markets, Deliberation and Environment* (2007) reviewed by Avner de Shalit.
 - c. Vaclav Smil's *Global Catastrophes and Trends: The Next 50 Years* (2008) reviewed by Volker Barth.
 - d. John Wylie's *Landscape* (2007) reviewed by Nina J. Morris.
 - e. Bruno S. Frey's *Happiness: A Revolution in Economics* (2008) reviewed by Heinz Welsch.
 - f. Elizabeth Farrelly's *Blubberland: The Dangers of Happiness* (2008) reviewed by Marlen Arnold, Freising.
 - g. Ann Rappaport's and Sarah Hammond Creighton's *Degrees That Matter: Climate Change and the University* (2007) reviewed by Maik Wings.
 - h. Mark Sagoff's *The Economy of the Earth: Philosophy, Law, and the Environment*, 2nd ed. (2008) reviewed by Clive L. Splash.

Volume 19, no. 1 (February 2010):

1. "The Death of the Philosopher King and the Crisis of our Time" by Nina Witoszek (pp. 1-6).
2. "The Challenge of Scientific Uncertainty and Disunity in Risk Assessment and Management of GM Crops" by Anne Ingeborg Myhr (pp. 7-31).
3. "Virtual Water Trade, Sustainability and Territorial Equity across Phases of Globalisation in India" by Maniklal Adhikary and Samrat Chowdhury (pp. 33-56).
4. "De-Domestication: Ethics at the Intersection of Landscape Restoration and Animal Welfare" by Christian Gamborg, Bart Gremmen, Stine B. Christiansen, and Peter Sandoe (pp. 57-78).
5. "Animal Ethics and the Argument from Absurdity" by Elisa Aaltola (pp. 79-98).
6. "A Values-Based Framework for Community Food Choices" by Nicole Gregory and Robin Gregory (pp. 99-119).
7. Book Reviews:

- a. Susan Herrington's *On Landscapes* (2009) reviewed by Fran Speed.
- b. Steve Vanderheiden's (ed.) *Political Theory and Global Climate Change* (2008) reviewed by Bernd Hackmann.
- c. Václav Klaus's *Blue Planet in Green Shackles — What Is Endangered: Climate or Freedom?* (2008) reviewed by Benjamin J. Vail.
- d. Ivan Scrase's and Gordon MacKerron's (eds.) *Energy for the Future: A New Agenda* (2009) reviewed by Timothy J. Foxon.
- e. Glenn Adelson's, James Engell's, Brent Ranalli's, and K.P. Van Anglen's (eds.) *Environment: An Interdisciplinary Anthology* (2008) reviewed by Michael Allen Fox.
- f. Ariel Salleh's (ed.) *Eco-Sufficiency and Global Justice, Women Write Political Ecology* (2009) reviewed by Julie Cook Lucas.

Ethics and the Environment

Ethics and the Environment is an interdisciplinary forum for theoretical and practical articles, discussions, reviews, comments, and book reviews in the broad area encompassed by environmental ethics. The journal focuses on conceptual approaches in ethical theory and ecological philosophy, including deep ecology and ecological feminism, as they pertain to environmental issues such as environmental education and management, ecological economics, and ecosystem health. The journal is supported by the Center for Humanities and Arts, the Philosophy Department, and the Environmental Ethics Certificate Program at the University of Georgia. This journal came into existence in 1996 and is published twice a year. Home website: <<http://www.phil.uga.edu/eande/index.htm>>.

Volume 14, no. 2 (Fall 2009):

1. "In Honor of Val Plumwood, 1939-2008" by Victoria Davion (pp. 1-2).
2. "Val Plumwood and Ecofeminist Political Solidarity: Standing with the Natural Other" by Chaone Mallory (pp. 3-21).
3. "Attending to Nature: Empathetic Engagement with the More Than Human World" by Lori Gruen (pp. 23-38).
4. "Developing Val Plumwood's Dialogical Ethical Ontology and Its Consequences for a Place-Based Ethic" by Bryan Bannon (pp. 39-55).
5. "Plumwood, Property, Selfhood and Sustainability" by Piers H.G. Stephens (pp. 57-73).
6. "Plumwood's Logic of Colonization and the Legal Antecedents of Wilderness" by Donna M. Reeves (pp. 75-97).
7. "Extending Plumwood's Critique of Rationalism Through Imagery and Metaphor" by Ronnie Hawkins (pp. 99-113).
8. "Open Continuity" by Lisa Kretz (pp. 115-37).
9. "The Nature of the Future: An Ecocritical Model" by Al-Yasha Ilhaam (pp. 139-51).
10. Book Review:
 - a. "Considering Animals," Marti Kheel's *Nature Ethics: An Ecofeminist Perspective* (2008) reviewed by Noël Sturgeon.

Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics

Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics (JAEE) presents articles on ethical issues confronting agriculture, food production, and environmental concerns. The goal of this journal is to create a forum for discussion of moral issues arising from actual or projected social policies in

regard to a wide range of questions. Among these are ethical questions concerning the responsibilities of agricultural producers, the assessment of technological changes affecting farm populations, the utilization of farmland and other resources, the deployment of intensive agriculture, the modification of ecosystems, animal welfare, the professional responsibilities of agrologists, veterinarians, or food scientists, the use of biotechnology, the safety, availability, and affordability of food. JAEE publishes scientific articles that are relevant to ethical issues, as well as philosophical papers and brief discussion pieces. JAEE is published by Springer Netherlands. The journal came into existence in 1988 and is now published six times a year. Home website: <<http://www.springer.com/philosophy/ethics/journal/10806>>.

Volume 22 no. 5 (October 2009):

1. "Editorial" by Richard Haynes (pp. 399-400).
2. "Herd no More: Livestock Husbandry Policies and the Environment in Israel" by Elizabeth Wachs and Alon Tal (pp. 401-22).
3. "Harm to Others: The Social Costs of Antibiotics in Agriculture" by Jonny Anomaly (pp. 423-35).
4. "Animal Welfare and Organic Aquaculture in Open Systems" by Stephanie Yue Cottee and Paul Petersan (pp. 437-61).
5. "Potential of Corporate Social Responsibility for Poverty Alleviation among Contract Sugarcane Farmers in the Nzoia" by Fuchaka Waswa, Godfrey Netondo, Lucy Maina, Tabitha Naisiko, and Joseph Wangamati (pp. 463-75).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. Alan H. Simmon's *The Neolithic Revolution in the Near East* (2007) reviewed by Elizabeth Finnis.
 - b. Kimberly K. Smith's *Wendall Berry and the Agrarian Tradition: A Common Grace* (2003) reviewed by Doug Seale,
 - c. Thomas A. Rumney's *The Study of Agricultural Geography: A Scholarly Guide and Bibliography* (2005) reviewed by Laura B. Sayre.
 - d. Hub Zwart's *Understanding Nature: Case Studies in Comparative Epistemology* (2008) reviewed by Christopher C. Robinson.
 - e. Michael P. Nelson's and J. Baird Callicott's (eds.) *The Wilderness Debate Rages On: Continuing the Great New Wilderness Debate* (2008) reviewed by Jeffrey A. Lockwood.

Volume 22, no. 6 (December 2009):

1. "Editorial" by Richard P. Haynes (pp. 503-04).
2. "Biotechnology and Naturalness in the Genomics Era: Plotting a Timetable for the Biotechnology Debate" by Hub Zwart (pp. 505-29).
3. "Reflections on the Growing Influence of Good Agricultural Practices in the Global South" by Yuichiro Amekawa (pp. 531-57).
4. "Beyond the Prevention of Harm: Animal Disease Policy as a Moral Question" by Franck L.B. Meijboom, Nina Cohen, Elsbeth L. Stassen, and Frans W.A. Brom (pp. 559-71).
5. "Vegetarianism, Sentimental or Ethical?" by Jan Deckers (pp. 573-97).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. Oran R. Young's, W. Bradnee Chambers's, Joy A. Kim's, and Claudia ten Have's (eds.) *Institutional Interplay: Biosafety and Trade* (2008) reviewed by Keelie L.E. Murdock.

- b. Christian Coff's *The Taste for Ethics: An Ethic of Food Consumption* (2006) reviewed by Michael A. Long.
- c. Gary Holthaus's *Learning Native Wisdom: What Traditional Cultures Teach Us About Subsistence, Sustainability and Spirituality* (2008) reviewed by Lucas F. Johnston.
- d. Paul B. Thompson's *The Ethics of Intensification: Agricultural Development and Cultural Change* (2008) reviewed by James B. Gerrie.
- e. Gail M. Hollander's *Raising Cane in the 'Glades: The Global Sugar Trade and the Transformation of Florida* (2008) reviewed by Paul B. Thompson.

Volume 23, nos. 1-2 (March 2010):

Special Issue: "Environmental Virtue Ethics," Guest Editor Philip Cafaro

1. "Editorial" by Richard P. Haynes (p. 1).
2. "Environmental Virtue Ethics Special Issue: Introduction" by Philip Cafaro (pp. 3-7).
3. "Environmentalism and Public Virtue" by Brian Treanor (pp. 9-28).
4. "Forgivingness, Pessimism, and Environmental Citizenship" by Kathryn J. Norlock (pp. 29-42).
5. "Radical Hope for Living Well in a Warmer World" by Allen Thompson (pp. 43-59).
6. "Species Extinction and the Vice of Thoughtlessness: The Importance of Spiritual Exercises for Learning Virtue" by Jeremy Bendik-Keymer (pp. 61-83).
7. "The Virtue of Simplicity" by Joshua Colt Gambrel and Philip Cafaro (pp. 86-108).
8. "The Epistemic Demands of Environmental Virtue" by Jason Kawall (pp. 109-28).
9. "Hume's Knave and Nonanthropocentric Virtues" by Paul Haught (pp. 129-43).
10. "Heideggerian Environmental Virtue Ethics" by Christine Swanton (pp. 145-66).
11. "Ethical Theory and the Problem of Inconsequentialism: Why Environmental Ethicists Should be Virtue-Oriented Ethicists" by Ronald Sandler (pp. 167-83).
12. "Patriotism as an Environmental Virtue" by Philip Cafaro (pp. 185-206).

Ethics, Place & Environment

Ethics, Place & Environment (EPE) is a journal of philosophy and geography that offers scholarly articles, reviews, critical exchanges, and short reflections on all aspects of geographical and environmental ethics. The journal aims to publish philosophical work on the environment—human and natural, built and wild—as well as meditations on the nature of space and place.

While the scope of EPE includes environmental philosophy and cultural geography, it is not limited to these fields. Past authors have been concerned with a wide range of subjects, such as applied environmental ethics, animal rights, justice in urban society, development ethics, cartography, and cultural values relevant to environmental concerns. The journal also welcomes theoretical analyses of practical applications of environmental, urban, and regional policies, as well as concrete proposals for grounding our spatial policies in more robust normative foundations. EPE is published by Routledge. The journal *Philosophy & Geography* came into existence in 1996, merged as *Ethics, Place & Environment* in 2005, and is published three times a year. Home website:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713417006~db=all>.

Editor's Note: Because EPE has a one-year block on the ISEE Newsletter Editor's access to this journal, the contents listed below are one year behind the contents of the other five journals listed above.

Volume 11, no 3 (October 2008):

1. "Ethical Considerations in Geographic Research: What Especially Graduate Students Need to Know" by Daniel A. Griffith (pp. 237-52).
2. "The Urbanist Ethics of Jane Jacobs" by Paul Kidder (pp. 253-66).
3. "Does Place Matter? Sustainable Community Development in Three Canadian Communities" by Ann Dale, Chris Ling, and Lenore Newman (pp. 267-81).
4. "Cultural Sustainability: Industrialism, Placelessness and the Re-animation of Place" by Inger Birkeland (pp. 283-97).
5. "Risdon Vale: Place, Memory, and Suburban Experience" by Kate Booth (pp. 299-311).
6. "The Intimate Distance of Herons: Theological Travels through Nature, Place, and Migration" by Forrest Clingerman (pp. 313-25).
7. "Cracks in the Mirror: (Un)covering the Moral Terrains of Environmental Justice at Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park" by Robert Melchior Figueroa and Gordon Waitt (pp. 327-49).
8. "Negotiating Environmental Rights" by Ken A. Bryson (pp. 351-66).

OTHER RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

—Adelson, Glenn, James Engell, Brent Ranalli, and K.P. Van Anglen (eds.). *Environment: An Interdisciplinary Anthology*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2008. This is a massive anthology. Contents include: (1) Why Environmental Studies?, (2) The Design and Use of This Book, (3) Overture: Nature and Human Perception, and (4) Martin Buber, "I Contemplate a Tree" in *I and Thou* (1923); **Part One: Concepts and Case Studies:** (a) Keystone Essay: Aldo Leopold, "The Fusion of Lines of Thought" (1935?), and (b) Keystone Essay: Gifford Pinchot, from "The Birth of Conservation" in *Breaking New Ground* (published posthumously, 1947); **Chapter 1: Climate Shock:** Readings: (1) John Houghton, from "The Greenhouse Effect" in *Global Warming: The Complete Briefing* (1997), (2) Thomas R. Karl and Kevin E. Trenberth, "Modern Global Climate Change" (2003), (3) John Gribbin, from "Earth's Temperature Trends," "CO₂ and Ice Ages," and "Oceans and Climate" in *Hothouse Earth: The Greenhouse Effect and Gaia* (1990), and (4) Seamus Heaney, "Höfn" (2004); **Chapter 2: Species in Danger: Three Case Studies:** Readings for Ivory and Elephants: (1) Mafaniso Hara, from *International Trade in Ivory from the African Elephant: Issues Surrounding the CITES Ban* (1997), (2) Philip Muruthi, Mark Stanley Price, Pritpal Soorae, Cynthia Moss, and Annette Lanjouw, from "Conservation of Large Mammals in Africa: What Lessons and Challenges for the Future?" (2000), Readings for Ivory-billed Woodpecker: (3) David Wagoner, "The Author of American Ornithology Sketches a Bird, Now Extinct" (1979), (4) Jonathan Rosen, from "The Ghost Bird" (2001), (5) United States Fish and Wildlife Service, "Recovery Outline for the Ivory-billed Woodpecker" (2005), Readings for the Brown Tree Snake and the Avian Fauna of Guam: (6) Alan Burdick, from "It's Not the Only Alien Invader" (1994), and (7) Julie Savidge, from "Extinction of an Island Forest Avifauna by an Introduced Snake" (1987); **Chapter 3: Nuclear Power: Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and the Future:** Readings: (1) John Jagger, from *The Nuclear Lion* (1991), (2) L. Ray Silver, from *Fallout from Chernobyl* (1987), (3) David R. Marples, from "Introduction" to *No Breathing Room: The Aftermath of Chernobyl* by Grigori Medvedev (1993), (4) Charles Perrow, from *Normal Accidents* (1984), and (5) Hans Blix, from "Nuclear Power and the Environment" (1989), **Chapter 4: Biotechnology and Genetically Manipulated Organisms: Bt Corn and the Monarch Butterfly:** Readings: (1) Paul C. Mangelsdorf, from "Modern

Breeding Techniques” in *Corn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Improvement* (1974), (2) John E. Losey, Linda S. Raynor, and Maureen E. Carter, “Transgenic Pollen Harms Monarch Larvae” (1999), (3) Lincoln Brower, from “Canary in the Cornfield: The Monarch and the Bt Corn Controversy” (2001), and (4) Molly Leshner, “Seeds of Change” (2004); **Chapter 5: The Paradox of Sustainable Development:** Readings: (1) World Commission on Environment and Development, from *Our Common Future* (1987), (2) Sharachchandra Lélé, from “Sustainable Development: A Critical Review” (1991), (3) Mathis Wackernagel and William E. Rees, from *Our Ecological Footprint* (1996), (4) J. C. Kumarappa, from “Standards of Living” in *The Economy of Permanence* (1945), and (5) Joseph Tainter, from *The Collapse of Complex Societies* (1988), and (6) John Clare, from “The Lament of Swordy Well” (1832–37); **Chapter 6: Deforestation:** Readings: (1) Michael Williams, from *Americans and Their Forests* (1989), (2) George M. Woodwell, from “Forests at the End of the Second Millennium” in *Forests in a Full World* (2001), (3) Robert Pogue Harrison, from *Forests: The Shadow of Civilization* (1992), (4) Alexis de Tocqueville, from *Democracy in America* (1835–40), translated by Henry Reeve, (5) John Muir, from “Save the Redwoods” (published posthumously, 1920), (6) William Dietrich, from “The Cutter” in *The Final Forest: The Battle for the Last Great Trees of the Pacific Northwest* (1992), (7) Robert K. Anderberg, “Wall Street Sleaze: How the Hostile Takeover of Pacific Lumber Led to the Clear-Cutting of Coastal Redwoods” (1988), (8) Elizabeth Bishop, “Brazil, January 1, 1502” (1965), (9) Ranee K. L. Panjabi, from *The Earth Summit at Rio: Politics, Economics, and the Environment* (1997), (10) Thomas K. Rudel with Bruce Horowitz, from *Tropical Deforestation: Small Farmers and Land Clearing in the Ecuadorian Amazon* (1993), and (11) Charles M. Peters, Alwyn H. Gentry, and Robert O. Mendelsohn, “Valuation of an Amazonian Rainforest” (1989); **Chapter 7: War and Peace: Security at Stake:** Readings: (1) Robert Kaplan, from “The Coming Anarchy” (1994), (2) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), “Water and Security in the Middle East” (1999), (3) Jeffrey A. McNeely, from “Biodiversity, War, and Tropical Forests” (2003), (4) Elizabeth L. Chalecki, from “A New Vigilance: Identifying and Reducing the Risks of Environmental Terrorism” (2002), (5) Amory B. Lovins and L. Hunter Lovins, “What Is Real Security?” (2002), (6) Jeremy Rifkin, from *The Hydrogen Economy* (2002), and (7) Gordon West and John Wilson (U.S. Agency for International Development), from “The United States and the Iraqi Marshlands: An Environmental Response,” Testimony Before U.S. Congress (2004); **Chapter 8: Globalization Is Environmental:** Readings: (1) Thomas L. Friedman, “Politics for the Age of Globalization” from *The Lexus and the Olive Tree* (1999), (2) Paul Hawken, from “The WTO: Inside, Outside, All Around the World” (2000), (3) Arlene Wilson, from “The World Trade Organization: The Debate in the United States” (2000), and (4) Vandana Shiva, from “Economic Globalization Has Become a War Against Nature and the Poor” (2000); **Chapter 9: What Is Wilderness and Do We Need It?:** Readings: (1) William Bradford, “A Hideous and Desolate Wilderness” from *Journal* (1620–35), (2) Henry David Thoreau, from “Walking” (1862), (3) Robert Marshall, “The Problem of the Wilderness” (1930), (4) Roderick Nash, from “The Value of Wilderness” (1977), (5) William Cronon, from “The Trouble with Wilderness; or, Getting Back to the Wrong Nature” (1995), (6) Donald Waller, from “Getting Back to the Right Nature: A Reply to Cronon’s ‘The Trouble with Wilderness’” (1998), and (7) Gary Snyder, “Trail Crew Camp at Bear Valley, 9000 Feet. Northern Sierra—White Bone and Threads of Snowmelt Water” (1968); **Chapter 10: The Urban Environment: Calcutta and Los Angeles:** Readings: (1) William Wordsworth, “London” from *The Prelude*, Book VII (1805), (2) World Commission on Environment and Development, from “The Urban Challenge”

in *Our Common Future* (1987), (3) Anup Shah, from *Ecology and the Crisis of Overpopulation: Future Prospects for Global Sustainability* (1998), (4) Michael Carley and Philippe Spapens, from *Sharing the World: Sustainable Living and Global Equity in the Twenty-first Century* (1998), (5) Richard T. T. Forman, from *Land Mosaics: The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions* (1995), (6) Dominique Lapiere, from *The City of Joy* (1985), translated by Kathryn Spink, (7) Manimanjari Mitra, from *Calcutta in the Twentieth Century: An Urban Disaster* (1990), (8) Mike Davis, from *Ecology of Fear: Los Angeles and the Imagination of Disaster* (1998), (9) Marc Reisner, from *Cadillac Desert: The American West and Its Disappearing Water* (1993 [1986]), and (10) Gary Snyder, “Night Song of the Los Angeles Basin” (1986); **Part Two: Foundational Disciplines and Topics: I: Biological Interactions:** Keystone Essay: Thomas Berry, from “The Ecozoic Era” (1997); **Chapter 11: Biodiversity and Conservation Biology:** Readings: (1) The Bible, Genesis 1:20–31, (2) Peter M. Vitousek, Harold A. Mooney, Jane Lubchenco, and Jerry M. Mellilo, from “Human Domination of Earth’s Ecosystems” (1997), (3) Charles Darwin, from “Galapagos Archipelago” in *Voyage of the Beagle* (1845), (4) Edward O. Wilson, from “Biodiversity Reaches the Peak” in *The Diversity of Life* (1992), (5) William Cronon, from “The View from Walden” in *Changes in the Land* (1983), (6) Donald Worster, from “Thinking Like a River” in *The Wealth of Nature* (1993), (7) Mark Kurlansky, from “With Mouth Wide Open” in *Cod: A Biography of the Fish that Changed the World* (1997), (8) Michael E. Soulé, “What Is Conservation Biology?” (1985), (9) Charles Elton, from “The Invaders” in *The Ecology of Invasions by Animals and Plants* (1958), and (10) William R. Jordan III, from *The Sunflower Forest* (2003); **Chapter 12: Soil and Agriculture:** Readings: (1) Duane L. Winegardner, “The Fundamental Concept of Soil” in *An Introduction to Soils for Environmental Professionals* (1996), (2) Alfredo Sfeir-Younis and Andrew K. Dragun, from *Land and Soil Management: Technology, Economics, and Institutions* (1993), (3) Richard Manning, from “The Oil We Eat” (2004), (4) Richard Levins, “Science and Progress: Seven Developmentalist Myths in Agriculture” (1986), (5) Robert Stock, from “Agrarian Development and Change” in *Africa South of the Sahara* (2004), and (6) Pablo Neruda, “Ode to Wine” (1954 – 59), translated by James Engell; **Chapter 13: Air and Water:** Readings: (1) John Seinfeld and Spyros Pandis, from *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* (1998), (2) S. George Philander, from “The Ozone Hole, A Cautionary Tale” in *Is the Temperature Rising?* (1998), (3) Mario J. Molina and F. Sherwood Rowland, “Stratospheric Sink for Chlorofluoromethanes: Chlorine Atom-Catalysed Destruction of Ozone” (1974), (4) Kathryn S. Brown, “The Ozone Layer: Burnt by the Sun Down Under” (1999), (5) Joshua I. Barzilay, Winkler G. Weinberg, and J. William Eley, from *The Water We Drink: Water Quality and Its Effects on Health* (1999), (6) World Health Organization and UNICEF, from *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*, and (7) Rodney R. White, from “Water Supply” in *North, South and the Environmental Crisis* (1993); **Chapter 14: Energy:** Readings: (1) National Commission on Energy Policy, from “Ending the Energy Stalemate: A Bipartisan Strategy to Meet America’s Energy Challenges” (2004), (2) Stephen Pacala and Robert Socolow, “Stabilization Wedges: Solving the Climate Problem for the Next Fifty Years with Current Technologies” (2004), and (3) Michael B. McElroy, from “Industrial Growth, Air Pollution, and Environmental Damage: Complex Challenges for China” (1998); **Chapter 15: Toxicology:** Readings: (1) Alice Hamilton, from *Exploring the Dangerous Trades* (1943), (2) Rachel Carson, from “And No Birds Sing” in *Silent Spring* (1962), (3) Tina Rosenberg, from “What the World Needs Now Is DDT” (2004), and (4) Sharon Guynup, “Arctic Life Threatened by Toxic Chemicals, Groups Say” (2002); **II: Human Dimensions:** Keystone Essay: Rachel Carson, from “The Real World Around Us” (1954);

Chapter 16: The Inner Life: Readings: (1) From Mundaka Upanishad, translated by Sanderson Beck, (2) The Bible, Matthew 6:24–34, (3) Udana IV.5, “Naga Sutta” (“The Bull Elephant”), translated by John D. Ireland, (4) From the Iroquois Creation Story, as told in David Cusick, *Sketches of Ancient History of the Six Nations* (1827), (5) Francis of Assisi, “The Canticle of Brother Sun” (twelfth-thirteenth century C.E.), translated by Benen Fahy, O.F.M., (6) Chief Seattle, from “Chief Seattle’s Speech” (reconstructed 1887 [1854]), (7) Lynn White, Jr., from “The Historical Roots of Our Ecologic Crisis” in *Machina Ex Deo: Essays in the Dynamism of Western Culture* (1968), (8) Wendell Berry, from “The Gift of Good Land” in *The Gift of Good Land* (1981), (9) Seyyed Hossein Nasr, “Sacred Science and the Environmental Crisis— An Islamic Perspective” (1993), (10) Tu Wei-Ming, “The Continuity of Being: Chinese Visions of Nature” (1984), and (11) Phyllis Windle, from “The Ecology of Grief” (1995); **Chapter 17: Ethics, Philosophy, Gender:** Readings: (1) Kate Soper, from *What Is Nature? Culture, Politics, and the Non-Human* (1995), (2) Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, from “Formation and Transformation” (1817–24), translated by Bertha Mueller, (3) Ralph Waldo Emerson, from *Nature* (1836) and from “The Method of Nature” (1841), (4) John Muir, from “Hetch Hetchy Valley” in *The Yosemite* (1912), (5) Aldo Leopold, from “The Land Ethic” in *A Sand County Almanac* (1949), (6) Richard Lewontin, from “Organism and Environment” (1982), and (7) Carolyn Merchant, from “Gaia: Ecofeminism and the Earth” in *Earthcare: Women and the Environment* (1996); **Chapter 18: Poetry:** Readings: (1) Lucretius, “Alma Venus” from *De rerum natura* (first century B.C.E.), translated by James Engell, (2) Tu Fu, “A Traveler at Night Writes His Thoughts” (eighth century C.E.), translated by Burton Watson, (3) Wang Wei, “Stopping by the Temple of Incense Massed” (eighth century C.E.), translated by Stephen Owen, (4) Meng Jiao, “A Visit to the South Mountains” (eighth-ninth century C.E.), translated by Stephen Owen, (5) Matsuo Basho, “You Summer Grasses!” and “Into the Old Pond” (seventeenth century C.E.), translated by Daniel C. Buchanan, (6) Navajo Songs, from “Beautyway” (traditional), (7) William Wordsworth, “Nutting” (1798), (8) Samuel Taylor Coleridge, “This Lime-Tree Bower My Prison” (1797), (9) Percy Bysshe Shelley, “Mont Blanc” (1816), (10) Robert Frost, “Spring Pools” (1928), (11) Wallace Stevens, “The Planet on the Table” (1953), (12) A.R. Ammons, “Corsons Inlet” (1965), and (13) Mary Oliver, “The Kingfisher” (1990); **Chapter 19: History and the Environment:** Readings: (1) Donald Worster, from “Transformations of the Earth: Toward an Agroecological Perspective in History” (1990), (2) William Cronon, from “Modes of Prophecy and Production: Placing Nature in History” (1990), (3) Leo Marx, from “Sleepy Hollow, 1844” in *The Machine in the Garden: Technology and the Pastoral Ideal in America* (1964), (4) Lawrence Buell, from *The Environmental Imagination: Thoreau, Nature Writing, and the Formation of American Culture* (1995), (5) Alfred W. Crosby, Jr., from *The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural*, (6) Patricia Nelson Limerick, from “Disorientation and Reorientation: The American Landscape Discovered from the West” in *Something in the Soil: Legacies and Reckonings in the New West* (2000), 665 of 1492 (1972), and (7) Samuel P. Hays in collaboration with Barbara D. Hays, from *Beauty, Health, and Permanence: Environmental Politics in the United States, 1955–1985* (1987); **Chapter 20: Nature Writing:** Readings: (1) Matsuo Basho, from “Prose Poem on the Unreal Dwelling” (1691), translated by Donald Keene, (2) J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur, from *Letters from an American Farmer* (1782–84), (3) Gilbert White, from *The Natural History and Antiquities of Selbourne in the County of Southampton* (1789), (4) William Wordsworth, from *Guide to the Lakes* (1810), (5) Eliza Farnham, from *Life in Prairie Land* (1846), (6) Henry David Thoreau, from “The Bean-Field” in *Walden* (1854) and from “Ktaadn” (1848) in *The*

Maine Woods (1864), (7) Aldo Leopold, from “Thinking Like a Mountain” in *A Sand County Almanac* (1949), (8) John Steinbeck, from *The Log from the Sea of Cortez* (1941, revised 1951), (9) Annie Dillard, “Teaching a Stone to Talk” (1982), (10) Gretel Ehrlich, from “On Water” in *The Solace of Open Spaces* (1985), and (11) John Elder, from “Succession” in *Reading the Mountains of Home* (1998); **Part III: Social Connections:** Keystone Essay: William O. Douglas, Dissenting Opinion in *Sierra Club v. Morton* (Mineral King), U.S. Supreme Court (1972); **Chapter 21: Politics and Public Policy:** Readings: (1) Ken Saro-Wiwa, from *Genocide in Nigeria: The Ogoni Tragedy* (1992), (2) Richard N. L. Andrews, from *Managing the Environment, Managing Ourselves: A History of American Environmental Policy* (1999), (3) Zygmunt J. B. Plater, Robert H. Abrams, William Goldfarb, and Robert L. Graham, from “The Three Economies” in *Environmental Law and Policy: Nature, Law, and Society* (1998), (4) David Pepper, from “Science and Society: Influencing the Answers Obtained” in *Modern Environmentalism: An Introduction* (1996), (5) Ranee K. L. Panjabi, from *The Earth Summit at Rio: Politics, Economics, and the Environment* (1997), (6) John Barry, from *Rethinking Green Politics: Nature, Virtue, and Progress* (1999), (7) Lee Quinby, from “Ecofeminism and the Politics of Resistance” (1990), and (8) Cynthia Hamilton, “Women, Home, and Community: The Struggle in an Urban Environment” (1990); **Chapter 22: Law and Environmental Justice:** Readings: (1) Lynton Caldwell, from “Environmental Aspects of International Law” in *International Environmental Policy: Emergence and Dimensions* (1990), (2) C. M. Abraham and Sushila Abraham, from “The Bhopal Case and the Development of Environmental Law in India” (1991), (3) Warren Burger, *TVA v. Hill*, U.S. Supreme Court (1978), (4) Antonin Scalia, *Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council*, U.S. Supreme Court (1992), (5) Robert D. Bullard, from “Environmental Justice for All” in *Unequal Protection: Environmental Justice and Communities of Color* (1994), and (6) Christopher H. Foreman, Jr., from “Political and Policy Limitations of Environmental Justice” in *The Promise and Peril of Environmental Justice* (1998); **Chapter 23: Economics:** Readings: (1) Herman Daly, from *Beyond Growth: The Economics of Sustainable Development* (1996), (2) Cutler J. Cleveland, Robert Costanza, Charles A. S. Hall, and Robert Kaufmann, from “Energy and the U.S. Economy: A Biophysical Perspective” (1984), (3) Theodore Panayotou, from *Green Markets: The Economics of Sustainable Development* (1993), (4) Thomas H. Tietenberg, from “Using Economic Incentives to Maintain Our Environment” (1990), (5) Robert Costanza, “Valuation of Ecosystems Services and Natural Capital” (1996), (6) Paul Hawken, Amory Lovins, and L. Hunter Lovins, from *Natural Capitalism: Creating the Next Industrial Revolution* (1999), and (7) Garrett Hardin, from “The Tragedy of the Commons” (1968); **Chapter 24: Human Population:** Readings: (1) Thomas R. Malthus, from *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798, revised 1826), (2) Anup Shah, from *Ecology and the Crisis of Overpopulation: Future Prospects for Global Sustainability* (1998), (3) Barry Commoner, from *The Closing Circle: Nature, Man, and Technology* (1971), (4) J. H. Parry, from *The Spanish Seaborne Empire* (1966), (5) Jared Diamond, from “Lethal Gift of Livestock” in *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies* (1997), and (6) Joel E. Cohen, from *How Many People Can the Earth Support?* (1995); **Chapter 25: Anthropology:** Readings: (1) George Catlin, from *Letters and Notes on the . . . North American Indians* (1841), (2) Joe Kane, from “With Spears from All Sides” (1993), (3) Raymond Bonner, from “Whose Heritage Is It?” in *At the Hand of Man* (1993), (4) Helen Corbett, “The Rights of Indigenous Peoples” (1996), (5) Rigoberto Queme Chay, from “The Corn Men Have Not Forgotten Their Ancient Gods” (1993), and (6) Daniel Nettle and Suzanne Romaine, from “Where Have All the Languages Gone?” in *Vanishing Voices* (2000); **Coda: Chapter 26: Conviction and Action:** Readings: (1) Scott Russell

Sanders, “Buckeye” in *Writing from the Center* (1995), (2) Archie Carr, “A Dubious Future” (1963) in *A Naturalist in Florida: A Celebration of Eden* (1994), (3) David S. Wilcove and Thomas Eisner, “The Impending Extinction of Natural History” (2000), (4) David Orr, “Is Conservation Education an Oxymoron?” (1990), (5) Richard White, from “Are You an Environmentalist or Do You Work for a Living?” (1995), (6) U.N. Convention on Environment and Development, Earth Charter Preamble (1991), and (7) James Gustave Speth, from *Red Sky at Morning: America and the Crisis of the Global Environment, A Citizen’s Agenda for Action* (2004).

—Ali, Saleem H. *Treasures of the Earth: Need, Greed, and a Sustainable Future*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2009. Ali develops a pragmatic approach to develop an environmentally driven material culture in order to reconcile some of the tensions between capitalism and the environment.

—Baer, Hans, and Merrill Singer. *Global Warming and the Political Ecology of Health: Emerging Crises and Systematic Solutions*. Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press, 2009. Baer and Singer synthesize theoretical tools from anthropology, environmental science, and medicine and use these to develop a new method for understanding the relationship between environmental change and disease—what they call “ecosyndemics.” They use this to illustrate the economic and sociopolitical dimensions of climate change by examining changes in land use, lifeways, and subsistence and settlement patterns. This, the authors argue, can reveal the systematic structures of inequality that underlie climate change and suggest how to fundamentally transform economic and political systems to mitigate climate change.

—Barnosky, Anthony D. *Heatstroke: Nature in an Age of Global Warming*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2009. Barnosky discusses how global warming is fundamentally changing the natural world and its inhabitants. Climate change is more likely to extinguish species than to create them. Plants and animals that have followed the same rhythms for millennia are suddenly being confronted with a world they are unprepared for, and adaptation is usually not an option.

—Bennett, Dean B. *Nature and Renewal: Wild River Valley and Beyond*. Gardiner, ME: Tilbury House Publishers, 2009. Bennett develops an environmental history of the Wild River Valley in the White Mountains of Maine and New Hampshire.

—Bergmann, S., P.M. Scott, M. Jansdotter Samuelsson, and H. Bedford-Strohm, eds. *Nature, Space and the Sacred: Transdisciplinary Perspectives*. Hampshire, UK: Ashgate Publishing, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Editorial” by S. Bergmann, P.M. Scott, M. Jansdotter Samuelson, and H. Bedford-Strohm, (2) “Nature, Space and the Sacred: Introductory Remarks” by Sigurd Bergmann, (3) “Transforming the Theological Climate in Response to Climate Change: Jesus and the Mystery of Giving” by Anne Primavesi, (4) “The Whole Household of God: The Use of the *Oikos* Metaphor in the Built and Non-Built Environment” by Ernst M. Conradie, (5) “Interpreting Heaven and Earth: The Theological Construction of Nature, Place and the Built Environment” by Forrest Clingerman, (6) “Atmospheric Space, Climate Change and the Communion of Saints” by Michael S. Northcott, (7) “Biodiversity and Christian Ethics: A Critical Discussion” by Anders Melin, (8) “Master of the Universe or the Humble Servant: How the Concept of Sustainable Development is Affecting Our Understanding of Humanity and

Nature” by Björn Vikström, (9) “The Proper Praise for an Architecture of the Improper – Joseph Beuys: Building with Butter” by Annette Homann, (10) “Ideal Landscapes – Landscape Design Between Beauty and Meaning” by Carola Wingren, (11) “The Altar of the Dead: A Temporal Space for Memory and Meaning in the Contemporary Urban Landscape” by Anna Petersson, (12) “The Wedge and the Knot: Hammering and Stitching the Face of Nature” by Tim Ingold, (13) “Knowing Natural Spaces: Reinterpreting Deep Ecology as Phenomenology” by Kingsley Goodwin, (14) “Seeking Transformation in a Consumer World: Can We Achieve a Unity of Ends and Means?” by Anna Duhon and Lisa M. Jokivirta, (15) “Restoring or Restorying Nature?” by Glenn Delière, (16) “Indigenous, Embodied Knowing: A Study in Crow/Apsaalooke Space, Nature and the Sacred” by John A. Grim, (17) “Natural Sacred Places in Landscape: An Estonian Model” by Marju Kõivupuu, (18) “The Domestic Order and Its Feral Threat: The Intellectual Heritage of the Neolithic Landscape” by Tihamer R. Kover, (19) “Sacred Sites in Kyrgyzstan: Spiritual Mission, Health and Pilgrimage” by Gulnara Aitpaeva, (20) “Keeping the Sacred Secret: Pilgrims’ Voices at Sacred Sites in Kyrgyzstan” by Zemfira Inogamova, (21) “Touching the Depths of Things: Cultivating Nature in the Thought of Wang Yangming” by Mary Evelyn Tucker, (22) “Stone and Sacred Space in China and Japan: Implications for Our Treatment of the Earth” by Graham Parkes, and (23) “The Way Forward? Shinto and a Twenty-First Century Japanese Ecological Attitude” by Daniel M.P. Shaw.

—Bevington, Douglas. *The Rebirth of Environmentalism: Grassroots Activism from the Spotted Owl to the Polar Bear*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2009. Bevington uses endangered species litigation exemplified by the Center for Biological Diversity, the Headwaters Forest Campaign, and the zero cut campaign in United States national forests to explore the roles of funding, organization, movement culture, politics, strategy, and tactics from the perspectives of grassroots biodiversity groups.

—Blockstein, David. *The Climate Solutions Consensus: What We Know and What To Do About It*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2009. Blockstein draws on recommendations developed by more than 1,200 experts and presents some 35 practical, results-oriented approaches for minimizing climate change and its impacts.

—Bloomquist, Karen L., ed. *God, Creation, and Climate Change: Spiritual and Ethical Perspectives*. Minneapolis: Lutheran University Press, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Introduction” by Karen L. Bloomquist, (2) “What Do You See, Feel, Believe in the Face of Climate Change? An LWF Survey (2008),” (3) God, Creation and Climate Change: A Resource for Reflection and Discussion,” (4) “Addressing Realities on the Ground” by Colette Bouka Coula, (5) “Human Rights and Climate Change” by James B. Martin-Schramm, (6) “Who Dies First? Who is Sacrificed First? Ethical Aspects of Climate Justice” by Christoph Stueckelberger, (7) “An LWF Climate Change Encounter in India,” (8) “A Faith and Life-Changing Experience” by Anupama Hial, (9) “Discerning the Times: A Spirituality of Resistance and Alternatives” by George Zachariah, (10) “Caminhada: A Pilgrimage with Land, Water and the Bible” by Elaine Gleci Neuenfeldt, (11) “Listen to the Voice of Nature: Indigenous Perspectives” by Tore Johnsen, (12) “Wisdom Cosmology and Climate Change” by Norman Habel, (13) “Black Saturday” by Norman Habel, (14) “God’s Lament for the Earth: Climate Change, Apocalypse and the Urgent Kairos Moment” by Barbara Rossing, (15) “Cross, Resurrection and the

Indwelling God” by Cynthia Moe-Lobeda, and (16) “Invoking the Spirit Amid Dangerous Environmental Change” by Sigurd Bergmann.

—Brewster, Bradley H, and Michael Mayerfeld Bell. “The Environmental Goffman: Toward an Environmental Sociology of Everyday Life,” *Society & Natural Resources* Volume 23, no. 1 (2010): 45-57. Using Goffman’s frame analytic theory, Brewster and Bell address the commonplace appreciation of experienced and commonsensical notions of nature and naturalness used in everyday conduct to show how notions of nature mask social interests.

—Campbell, Heather E., Laura R. Peck, and Michael K. Tschudi. “Justice for All? A Cross-Time Analysis of Toxics Release Inventory Facility Location.” *Review of Policy Research* Volume 27, no. 1 (2010): 1-25. Using a cross-time data set that includes data about economic costs, potential legal costs, and potential collective action, the authors examine the relative importance of poverty and race/ethnicity in the siting of toxic facilities. In every case examined, the authors find evidence of disproportionate correlation based on race/ethnicity and not on poverty alone. This article makes an important contribution to debate over whether race/ethnicity or poverty is more strongly correlated with the location of toxic facilities within the environmental justice literature.

—Collins, Daryl, Jonathan Morduch, Stuart Rutherford, and Orlanda Ruthven. *Portfolios of the Poor: How the World’s Poor Live on \$2 a Day*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2009. The poor in undeveloped countries can have carefully managed economic lives, just because they are so poor and have to manage carefully. Incomes are low, and also irregular and unpredictable. Large expenditures arise suddenly on account of illnesses, death, insect infestation, and demolition drives. Inflows of money often are severely mismatched over time. This results in help from family, friends, sharing resources, and informal money lenders (who may charge high interest rates). The poor save, but they tend to store these savings in unproductive and insecure forms—locked in a drawer in the cupboard. They can be helped by more personal and flexible patterns of micro-lending.

—*Colorado Water: Newsletter of the Water Center of Colorado State University* Volume 26 no. 6 (November/December 2009). Contents include: (1) “Quantifying Non-Consumptive Needs in Colorado: the Watershed Flow Evaluation Tool” by John Sanderson, (2) “Non-Consumptive Needs Assessments in Today’s Climate” by Jacob Bornstein, (3) “A Platform for Assessing Ecological Condition of Colorado Watersheds” by David M. Theobald and John B. Norman, (4) “Protecting Colorado’s Natural Environment With Instream Flow and Natural Lake Level Water Rights” by Linda Bassi, (5) “Competing Uses for Reservoir Water: Where Do Fish and Fisheries Fit In?” by Brett Johnson, (6) “Helping Endangered Fishes through Nonnative Fish Management” by Tom Chart, (7) “The Right to Float in Colorado: Differing Perspectives” by John R. Hill and Lori Potter, and (8) “The Connection between Environmental Concern and Outdoor Recreation: The Case of Fly Fishing” by Alan D. Bright.

—Daly, Herman E. *Ecological Economics and Sustainable Development: Selected Essays of Herman Daly*. Northampton, MS: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2007. This collection includes over two dozen of Daly’s essays, including academic articles and public testimonies.

—Davis, Ellen F. *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2008. Davis discusses Biblical texts on agriculture and insight into the material sources of life. To disregard the environment, food production, and treatment of animals in scripture is to miss reflection in essential aspects of life in the presence of God. The biblical writers had pervasive concern for the care of arable land against the background of the geography, social structures, and religious thought of ancient Israel. This approach consistently brings out neglected aspects of texts, both poetry and prose, that are central to Jewish and Christian traditions. Rather than seeking solutions from the past, Davis creates a conversation between ancient texts and contemporary agrarian writers and she provides a fresh perspective from which to view the destructive practices and assumptions that now dominate the global food economy.

—de Waal, Frans, *The Age of Empathy: Nature's Lessons for a Kinder Society*. New York: Harmony, 2009. De Waal attempts to derive some sort of moral code from the ways other animals behave. By studying such behaviors as bonding, the herd instinct, the forming of alliances, expressions of consolation, and conflict resolution, de Waal demonstrates that animals are “preprogrammed to reach out.” Humans in particular, with our innate sensitivity to faces, bodies, and voices, have been designed to feel for one another. Through a better understanding of empathy’s survival value in evolution, de Waal suggests, we can work together toward a more just society based on a more generous and accurate view of human nature.

—Dewan, Shaila. “Clash in Alabama Over Tennessee Coal Ash.” *New York Times* (30 August 2009). Almost every day, a train pulls into a rail yard in rural Alabama, hauling 8,500 tons of a disaster that occurred 350 miles away to a final resting place, the Arrowhead Landfill in Perry County, which is very poor and almost 70 percent black. To county leaders, the trains’ loads, which will total three million cubic yards of coal ash from a massive spill at a power plant in east Tennessee last December, are a tremendous financial windfall. A per-ton “host fee” that the landfill operators pay the county will add more than \$3 million to the county’s budget of about \$4.5 million. Available online at:
<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/30/us/30ash.html?_r=1&th=&emc=th&pagewanted=print>.

—Ellis, Erle C., and Navin Ramankutty. “Putting People in the Map: Anthropogenic Biomes of the World.” *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* Volume 6, no. 8 (2008): 439-47. Anthropogenic biomes offer a new view of the terrestrial biosphere in its contemporary human-altered form. Most of the terrestrial biosphere has been altered by human residence and agriculture. Less than a quarter of Earth’s ice-free land is wild, only 20% of this is forests, and over 36% is barren. More than 80% of all people live in densely populated urban and village biomes. Agricultural villages are the most extensive of all densely populated biomes, and one in four people lives in them.

—Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). “Hunger on the Rise: Soaring Prices Add 75 Million People to Global Hunger Rolls.” Rome, 2008. 923 million persons (almost a billion, one-sixth of the human race) are suffering from malnutrition, almost all of them in developing countries. Available online at:
<<http://www.fao.org/newsroom/common/ecg/1000923/en/hungerfigs.pdf>>.

—Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). “More People than Ever Are Victims of Hunger.” Rome, Rome, 2009. Over one billion persons, one-sixth of the human race, are suffering from malnutrition, the figure passing one billion for the first time in human history. Prospects of the World Food Summit of cutting in half the number of hungry persons by 2015 seem increasingly remote. The crisis is not due to the lack of available food, but to the increasing poverty of persons unable to get access to it and unable to afford the food. Available online at: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/newsroom/docs/Press%20release%20june-en.pdf.

—Gold, Jennifer. “Biofuel production ‘exacerbating’ climate change, says Christian Aid.” *Christian Today* (17 August 2009). “Western governments are pouring billions of dollars into the production of biofuels with dubious benefits for the climate, warns Christian Aid. In a new report out today, the aid agency said that the massive subsidies and quotas set by governments to finance biofuels had proved ‘disastrous’. ‘Vast sums of European and American taxpayers’ money are being used to prop up industries which are fuelling hunger, severe human rights abuses and environmental destruction—and failing to deliver the benefits claimed for them,’ said Eliot Whittington, a Christian Aid climate advocacy specialist and author of the report, ‘Growing Pains’.” Available online at: <http://www.christiantoday.com/article/biofuel.production.exacerbating.climate.change.says.christian.aid/24001.htm>.

—Green-Pedersen, Christoffer, and Michelle Wolfe. “The Institutionalization of Environmental Attention in the United States and Denmark: Multiple- versus Single-Venue Systems.” *Governance* Volume 22, no. 4 (2009): 625-46. Using a comparative public policy perspective to compare environmental regulations in the US and Denmark, Green-Pedersen and Wolfe argue that while the US political system is relatively open to internal and external competing forces that can draw faster attention to environmental issues, the institutionalization of this attention is weaker than in European parliamentary systems such as Denmark. This helps explain why many European countries have surpassed the US with regard to comprehensive and stringent environmental regulation.

—Gribbin, John, and Mary Gribbin. *He Knew He Was Right: The Irrepressible Life of James Lovelock and Gaia*. London: Allen Lane, 2009. This is published in the US under the title *James Lovelock: In Search of Gaia*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2009. The Gribbins discuss how James Lovelock came to his perspective on Earth as Gaia mixing a medical background, empathy for the planet, and frustration with climate science with his elevated sense of urgency with contemporary challenges.

—Hodman, Susan R. *God Knows There’s Need: Christian Responses to Poverty*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2009. Recurrent themes Christian responses to poverty include poverty and disease, poverty and gender, the dilemma of justice in distribution, ascetic models of social activism, the language of human rights, the “common good,” and the challenges of hospitality.

—Houck, Oliver A. *Taking Back Eden: Eight Environmental Cases that Changed the World*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2009. In eight countries around the world, including the US, ordinary citizens (and lawyers) have used their standing as citizens in challenging corporate

practices and government policies to change not just the way the environment is defended but the way that the public interest is recognized in law.

—Jenkins, Willis, ed. *Berkshire Encyclopedia of Sustainability*, Volume 1: *The Spirit of Sustainability*. Great Barrington, MA: Berkshire Publishing Group, 2009. Through collaboration with the Forum on Religion and Ecology, leading scholars examine key concepts for understanding and implementing the values and practices of sustainability. Coverage ranges widely, from the promise and problems of global and indigenous religions to major theories in philosophy and environmental ethics, as well as professional practices and social movements. Includes are entries on the various goals of sustainability, ecological integrity, economic health, human dignity, fairness to the future, social justice, and interpretive frameworks for reasoning through their combined challenge. Some examples include Holmes Rolston on science and religion, William Schweiker on responsibility, Anne Primavesi on Gaia, Thomas Pogge on poverty, Mary Evelyn Tucker on world religions, Christopher Chapple on Hinduism, T.J. Gorringer on culture, and Richard Norgaard on economics. Other articles include beauty, biodiversity, climate change, education, energy, future generations, justice, law, vegetarianism, and wisdom.

—Jorgenson, Andrew K., and Brett Clark. “The Economy, Military, and Ecologically Unequal Exchange Relationship in Comparative Perspective: A Panel Study of the Ecological Footprint of Nations, 1975-2000.” *Social Problems* Volume 56, no. 4 (2009): 621-46. Abstract from the article: “The authors employ multiple theories within a political economy framework to examine the structural predictors of the per capita ecological footprints of nations. Engaged theories include ecological modernization, treadmill of production, treadmill of destruction, and ecologically unequal exchange. Results of cross-national panel regression models indicate that the treadmill of production in the context of economic development increases per capita footprints, which contradicts general claims of ecological modernization theory. Similarly, the treadmill of destruction in the mode of military expenditures per soldier positively affects per capita footprints. Those with relatively higher levels of exports sent to economically developed and militarily powerful nations experience suppressed consumption levels, and these effects are especially pronounced and increasingly so for less-developed countries, many of which consume resources well below globally sustainable thresholds. The latter sets of findings support key elements of ecologically unequal exchange theory. Ultimately, this research suggests that a political economy framework that considers domestic attributes and structural relationships in particular contexts is quite useful for understanding the consumption-based environmental harms of nations.”

—Kats, Greg. *Greening Our Built World: Costs, Benefits, Strategies*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2009. Kats provides a study of more than 150 green buildings in the US and ten other countries and argues that green design is both cost-effective and earth-friendly.

—Kean, Sam. “Eco-Alchemy in Alberta.” *Science* Volume 327, no. 5956 (20 November 2009): 1052-55. There is oil in the tar sands of Alberta, lots of it, and controversy over whether such mined lands can be reclaimed, lots of it. There is a roaring debate in Canada about whether tailings ponds, resulting from the mines, and oil mines in general, are ecologically salvageable—specifically whether they can ever support the same fauna and flora as undisturbed land.

—Kellert, Stephen R. *Building for Life: Designing and Understanding the Human-Nature Connection*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2005. Successful architecture can connect humans with nature and enrich their lives. Our fractured relationship with nature is a design problem rather than an unavoidable aspect of modern life. Kellert put these ideas to work in overseeing the design and building of a green building for the Yale University College of Forestry and Environmental Sciences.

—Laszlo, Chris, Daniel Fogel, Peter Whitehouse, Gernot Wagner, and Karen Christensen, eds. *Berkshire Encyclopedia of Sustainability, Volume 2: The Business of Sustainability*. Great Barrington, MA: Berkshire Publishing Group, 2009.

—Lomborg, Bjorn. “Technology Can Fight Global Warming.” *Wall Street Journal* (28 August 2009). We have precious little to show for nearly 20 years of efforts to prevent global warming. Promises in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 to cut carbon emissions went unfulfilled. Stronger pledges in Kyoto five years later failed to keep emissions in check. The only possible lesson is that agreements to reduce carbon emissions are costly, politically arduous, and ultimately ineffective. Available online at:

http://online.wsj.com/article_email/SB10001424052970203706604574376442559564788-1MyQjAxMDA5MDIwODEyNDgyWj.html.

—Lovelock, James. *The Vanishing Face of Gaia: A Final Warning*. London: Allen Lane, 2009. Anthropogenic influence and Earth’s response are accelerating at a pace that exceeds the projections of the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report. But Lovelock is a stern critic of climate science, especially American science, which assumes that all we need to know about the climate can come from modeling the physics and chemistry of the air in ever more powerful computers. American climate science is too compartmentalized into narrow disciplines, too reductionist in approach, so well funded as to stifle creativity, and too reliant on computer models. This ignores the physiology of a living planet.

—Malone, Elizabeth L. *Debating Climate Change: Pathways Through Argument to Agreement*. London: Earthscan Publications, 2009. Malone analyzes one hundred documents about climate change, including documents from international negotiators and top level climate scientists to energy company perspectives, and uses this analysis to chart a way through the debate about climate change built upon shared consensus.

—Manfredo, Michael J., Jerry J. Vaske, Perry J. Brown, Daniel J. Decker, and Esther A. Duke, eds. *Wildlife and Society: The Science of Human Dimensions*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2008. This book is the 2009 recipient of the Wildlife Society’s Publication Award in the outstanding edited book category. Contents include: (1) “Introduction: Perspectives on the Past and Future of Human Dimensions of Fish and Wildlife” by Perry J. Brown, (2) “Social and Demographic Trends Affecting Fish and Wildlife Management” by Michael A. Schuett, David Scott, and Joseph T. O’Leary, (3) “Understanding Global Values toward Wildlife” by Michael J. Manfredo, Tara L. Teel, and Harry C. Zinn, (4) “The Emergence of Conservation NGOs as Catalysts for Local Democracy” by John Fraser, David Wilkie, Robert Wallace, Peter Coppolillo, Roan Balas, McNab R. Lilian, E. Painter, Peter Zahler, and Isabel Buechsel, (5)

“Imagining the Future: Humans, Wildlife, and Global Climate Change” by Douglas B. Inkley, Amanda C. Staudt, and Mark Damian Duda, (6) “Changing Culture of Wildlife Management” by Larry M. Gigliotti, Duane L. Shroufe, and Scott Gurtin, (7) “Toward a Framework for Integrating Human Dimensions in Wildlife Management” by Irene Ring, (8) “Camanagering Wildlife in the Amazon and the Salvation of the Pacaya-Samiria National” by Richard Bodmer, Pablo Puertas, and Tula G. Fang, (9) “Working with Communities to Achieve Conservation Goals” by Catherine M. Hill, (10) “Humans and Wildlife as Ecosystem Components in Integrated Assessments” by Kathleen A. Galvin, Randall B. Boone, Shauna B. BurnSilver, and Philip K. Thornton, (11) “Legal Trends in Fish and Wildlife Policy,” (12) “Reviving the Public Trust Doctrine as a Foundation for Management in North America” by John F. Organ and Gordon R. Batcheller, (13) “A ‘Wicked’ Problem: Institutional Structures and Wildlife Management Success” by Susan J. Buck, (14) “Fueling the Conservation Engine: Where Will the Money Come from to Drive Fish and Wildlife Management and Conservation?” by Michael Hutchings, Heather E. Eves, and Cristina Goettsch Mittermeier, (15) “The Socioecology of Urban Wildlife Management” by John Hadidian, (16) “The Human Dimensions of Conflicts with Wildlife around Protected Areas” by Adrian Treves, (17) “New Markets for Recreational Fishing” by Oystein Aas and Robert Arlinghaus, (18) “Preparing for the Next Disease: The Human-Wildlife Connection” by Jerry J. Vaske, Lori B. Shelby, and Mark D. Needham, (19) “Challenges and Opportunities at the Interface of Wildlife-Viewing Marketing and Management in the Twenty-first Century” by Stephen F. Mccool, (20) “Trends in Access and Wildlife Privatization” by Tommy L. Brown and Terry A. Messmer, (21) “Social Dimensions of Managing Hunting in Tropical Forests” by Elizabeth L. Bennett, (22) “Communication as an Effective Management Strategy in a Diverse World” by Susan K. Jacobson and Mallory D. McDuff, and (23) “Conclusion: What Is Wildlife Management?” Daniel J. Decker, Willam. F. Siemer, Kirsten M. Leong, Shown J. Riley, Brent A. Rudolph, and Len H. Carpenter.

—McFague, Sallie. *A New Climate for Theology: God, the World, and Global Warming*. Minneapolis: Fortress, 2008. McFague discusses a theology for a bleak future and finds a geophysical apocalypse inevitable. There will be violent class wars over resources and the breakdown of civilization at multiple levels. She presents a theology for humanity’s fast-coming, brutal environmental crisis resulting from global warming. Such a theology is not irrelevant, as many might think, because in a democracy the basic beliefs of citizens ultimately control the actions of institutions, both business and government (p. 25). We need a different language for thinking about God and ourselves in this new climate.

—Mohai, Paul, David Pellow, and J. Timmons Roberts. “Environmental Justice.” *Annual Review of Environment and Resources* Volume 34 (2009): 405-30. Abstract: “The article reviews two decades of scholars’ claims that exposures to pollution and other environmental risks are unequally distributed by race and class, examines case studies of environmental justice social movements and the history and politics of environmental justice policy making in the United States, and describes the emerging issue of global climate justice. The authors engage the contentious literature on how to quantitatively measure and document environmental injustice, especially the complex problems of having data of very different types and areas (such as zip codes, census tracts, or concentric circles) around polluting facilities or exposed populations. Also considered is the value of perspectives from critical race theory and ethnic studies for making sense of these social phenomena. The article concludes with a discussion of the

globalization of the environmental justice movement, discourse, and issues, as well as with some policy implications of finding and understanding environmental justice. One unique feature of this review is its breadth and diversity, given the different approaches taken by the three coauthors.”

—Moyo, Dambisa. *Dead Aid: Why Aid Is Not Working and How There Is a Better Way in Africa*. New York, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 2009. An Oxford-educated Zambian economist proposes that foreign assistance to Africa should be cut off completely. Instead of taking foreign aid, governments should seek money through the international financial markets, pursue ties with China, press for freer trade in agricultural commodities, and develop microfinance institutions. Aid to Africa is harmful; it not only fails to alleviate poverty, but causes poverty. Critics rejoin that the economist is addressing only government aid and development banks/direct transfers to governments. The economist fails to address government aid to NGOs, which have been one of the most effective areas of foreign assistance. The critics also reply that the economic claim that aid causes poverty is insufficiently supported with evidence. This book has been featured on CNN, NPR, PBS, FOX, and CBS.

—Mugerauer, Robert, and Lynne Manzo. *Environmental Dilemmas: Ethical Decision Making*. Lanham, MD: Roman & Littlefield, 2008.

—Neisloss, Liz. “India’s Idol Rituals Take Toll on Environment.” CNN, Pallavakam, India (31 August 2009). South India’s sun beats down on a long line of trucks wending to the Bay of Bengal. In the back of these trucks, giant, brightly painted statues of the Hindu god Ganesha are waiting to be dropped in the nearby ocean. All over India, Hindus recently celebrated the birthday of the elephant god and now the idols made for this festivity are being taken to India’s ocean, rivers and lakes and deposited. It’s part of the Hindu religious cycle. But it’s also a huge source of pollution. And in recent years, idol immersion has become a popular local event, with some statues so huge they must be lifted by cranes. The Ganeshas gleam with gold paint and glisten with reds, pinks, and greens. But scientists who’ve studied the problem say these paints often contain toxic metals, such as lead and mercury. They contaminate plants, and poison fish and irrigation and drinking water. They end up in the human food chain. Available online at: <http://edition.cnn.com/2009/WORLD/asiapcf/08/30/india.idols.pollution/index.html>.

—New Scientist Staff. “Ecological Economics—Beyond Growth—Why Our Economy is Killing the Planet and What We Can Do About It.” *New Scientist* (18 October 2008): 40-41. A growing band of experts argue that personal carbon virtue and collective environmentalism are futile as long as our economic system is built on the assumption of growth. The science tells us that if we are serious about saving Earth, we must reshape our economy. This, of course, is economic heresy. Growth to most economists is as essential as the air we breathe: it is, they claim, the only force capable of lifting the poor out of poverty, feeding the world’s growing population, meeting the costs of rising public spending, and stimulating technological development—not to mention funding increasingly expensive lifestyles. They see no limits to that growth, ever. It has now become clear just how terrified governments are of anything that threatens growth, as they pour billions of public money into a failing financial system. Amid the confusion, any challenge to the growth dogma needs to be looked at very carefully. This one is built on a long-

standing question: how do we square Earth's finite resources with the fact that as the economy grows, the amount of natural resources needed to sustain that activity must grow too?

—Ostrom, Elinor. "A General Framework for Analyzing Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems." *Science* Volume 325, no. 5939 (24 July 2009): 419-25. A major problem worldwide is the potential loss of fisheries, forest, and water resources. Understanding the processes that lead to improvements in or deterioration of natural resources is limited, because scientific disciplines use different concepts and languages to describe and explain complex social-ecological systems. Without a common framework to organize findings, isolated knowledge does not cumulate. Until recently, accepted theory has assumed that resources users will never self-organize to maintain their resources and that governments must impose solutions. Research in multiple disciplines, however, has found that some government policies accelerate resource destruction, whereas some resource users have invested their time and energy to achieve sustainability. A general framework is used to identify ten subsystem variables that affect the likelihood of self-organization in efforts to achieve a sustainable social-ecological system. Ostrom recently won the Nobel Prize in economics for her work.

—Penna, Anthony N. *The Human Footprint: A Global Environmental History*. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2009. Drawing from disciplines such as anthropology, climatology, evolutionary biology, geology, history, and various social sciences, Penna develops an extensive global account of the environmental history of humans on Earth from the Paleolithic era to today.

—Reader, John. *Potato: A History of the Propitious Esculent*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2009. Reader develops an environmental history of the potato to show how it has played a crucial role in human history.

—Richter, Brian. "Water Policies Suffer Sinking Feeling." BBC News (18 August 2009). More than one billion people lack access to safe, clean drinking water, and more than half of the hospital beds in the world are occupied by people afflicted with water-borne diseases. More than 800 million are malnourished, primarily because there isn't enough water to grow their food. Available online at: <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/8205132.stm>>.

—Richter, Daniel deB. Jr., and Megan L. Mobley. "Monitoring Earth's Critical Zone." *Science* Volume 326, no. 5956 (20 November 2009): 1067-68. Most environmental monitoring is above ground, but human demands on the environment continue to accelerate changes in the soil, root zones, and underground hydrology, threatening the sustainability of land management and the above ground environment. This is a "critical zone" that demands much closer monitoring.

—Rosa, Eugene A., Andreas Diekmann, Thomas Dietz, and Carlo Jaeger, eds. *Human Footprints on the Global Environment: Threats to Sustainability*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009. Contents include: (1) "Global Transformations: Passage to a New Ecological Era" by Eugene A. Rosa and Thomas Dietz, (2) "World Risk Society as Cosmopolitan Society: Ecological Questions in a Framework of Manufactured Uncertainties" by Ulrich Beck, (3) "Human Driving Forces of Global Change: Dominant Perspectives" by Thomas Dietz, Eugene A. Rosa, and Richard York, (4) "Progress in the Study of Land Use/Cover Change and the Outlook for the Next Decade" by Emilio F. Moran, (5) "The Effectiveness of International

Environmental Regimes” by Oran R. Young, (6) “Uncommon Ground: Critical Perspectives on Common Property” by Bonnie J. McCay and Svein Jentoft, (7) “Vulnerability of Coupled Human-Ecological Systems to Global Environmental Change” by Jeanne X. Kasperson, Roger E. Kasperson, and B. L. Turner II, and (8) “Human Dimensions of Coupled Human-Natural Systems: A Look Backward and Forward” by Eugene A. Rosa and Thomas Dietz.

—Satterthwaite, David. “The Implications of Population Growth and Urbanization for Climate Change.” *Environment and Urbanization* Volume 21, no. 2 (2009): 545-67. Because almost all countries with the fastest growing populations are poor and have low per capital greenhouse gas emissions, Satterthwaite argues that people in these third world countries should not have to shoulder burdens to mitigate climate change. On page 550, he says: “So perhaps up to one-sixth of the world’s population has incomes and consumption levels that are so low that they are best not included in allocations of responsibility for GHG emissions.”

—Schneider, Stephen H., Armin Rosencranz, Michael D. Mastrandrea, and Kristin Kuntz-Duriseti, eds. *Climate Change Science and Policy*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Introduction” by John P. Holdren, (2) “Climate Change Science Overview” by Michael D. Mastrandrea and Stephen H. Schneider, (3) “Detection and Attribution” by Ben D. Santer and Tom M.L. Wigley, (4) “Wild Species and Extinction” by Terry L. Root and Elizabeth S. Goldsmith, (5) “Ecosystems” by Rik Leemans, (6) “Marine Ecosystems” by Carol Turley, (7) “Water” by Peter H. Gleick, (8) “Hurricanes” by Judith A. Curry and Peter J. Webster, (9) “Wildfires” by Anthony L. Westerling, (10) “Tropical Forests of Amazonia” by Philip M. Fearnside, (11) “Global Crop Production and Food Security” by David B. Lobell, (12) “Human Health” by Kristie L. Ebi, (13) “Unique and Valued Places” by W. Neil Adger, Jon Bamett, and Heidi Ellemor, (14) “Assessing Economic Impacts” by Stéphane Hallegatte and Philippe Ambrosi, (15) “Integrated Assessment Modeling” by Hans-Martin Füssel and Michael D. Mastrandrea, (16) “Risk, Uncertainty, and Assessing Dangerous Climate Change” by Stephen H. Schneider and Michael D. Mastrandrea, (17) “Risk Perceptions and Behavior” by Anthony Leiserowitz, (18) “What Is the Economic Cost of Climate Change?” by Michael Hanemann, (19) “Cost-Efficiency and Political Feasibility” by Christian Azar, (20) “Carbon Taxes, Trading, and Offsets” by Danny Cullenward, (21) “The Cost of Reducing CO2 Emissions” by Christian Azar, (22) “International Treaties” by M.J. Mace, (23) “EU Climate Policy” by Tom R. Burns in collaboration with Mikael Roman, (24) “Population” by Frederick A.B. Meyerson, (25) “Inequities and Imbalances” by Ambuj Sagar and Paul Baer, (26) “Ethics, Rights, and Responsibilities” by Paul Baer and Ambuj Sagar, (27) “Developing Country Perspectives” by Jayant Sathaye, (28) “CDM and Mitigation in Developing Countries” by David Wolfowitz, (29) “Measuring the Clean Development Mechanism’s Performance and Potential” by Michael Wara, (30) “Understanding the Climate Challenge in China” by Joanna I. Lewis, Jeffrey Logan, and Michael B. Cummings, (31) “Climate Change and the New China” by Paul G. Harris, (32) “India” by Ashok Gadgil and Sharachandra Lélé, (33) “Australia” by Chris Hotham, (34) “National Policy” by Armin Rosencranz and Russell Conklin, (35) “Policy in California” by Jason Mark and Amy Lynd Luers, (36) “California’s Battle for Clean Cars” by Fran Pavley, (37) “US State Climate Action” by Joshua Bushinsky, (38) “Policies to Stimulate Corporate Action” by Eileen Claussen, Vicki Arroyo, and Truman Semans, (39) “Corporate Initiatives” by Paul Dickinson, James P. Hawley, and Andrew T. Williams, (40) “Carbonundrums: The Role of the Media” by Maxwell T. Boykoff, (41) “Newspaper and

Television Coverage” by Aaron M. McCright and Rachael L. Shwom, (42) “Media and Public Education” by Dale Willman, (43) “The Road Forward” by Robert T. Watson and Andre R. Aquino, (44) “Energy Efficiency” by Audrey B. Chang, Arthur H. Rosenfeld, and Patrick K. McAuliffe, (45) “Renewable Energy” by Daniel M. Kammen, (46) “Designing Energy Supply Chains Based on Hydrogen” by Whitney G. Colella, (47) “Nuclear Energy” by Burton Richter, (48) “Coal Capture and Storage” by David Hawkins, (49) “Tropical Forests by Philip M. Feamside, and (50) “Engineering the Planet” by David W. Keith.

—Schwartzman, Megan R., and Michael P. Wilson. “New Science for Chemical Policy.” *Science* Volume 326, no. 5956 (20 November 2009): 1065-66. Global chemical production is expected to double, and this increasingly threatens the health of both humans and wildlife. The default assumption at present in the US is that a chemical remains on the market until the government proves it is harmful. That should change. Producers ought to be required to demonstrate the safety of a chemical before putting it on the market. The burden of proof should not be on the government regulators, who are unable to cope with the 80,000 chemicals produced. The burden of proof needs to be on industry to insure safety. The European Union has a much better policy than the United States.

—Seastedt, Timothy R., Richard J. Hobbs, and Katharine N. Suding. “Management of Novel Ecosystems: Are Novel Approaches Required?” *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* Volume 6, no. 10 (2008): 547-53. Novel ecosystems composed of new combinations of species under new abiotic conditions are increasingly common, and adaptive ecosystem management approaches must explicitly acknowledge the current status and predict the future conditions of these systems. Old styles of management, which focused on removing undesirable species or conditions from ecosystems to return them to a prior condition, might no longer be sufficient. We need to consider, and experiment with, novel approaches to ecosystem a management that focus on desired outcomes or trajectories, rather than simply taking preventative or therapeutic measures.

—Sellars, Richard West. *Preserving Nature in the National Parks: A History*, 2nd edition. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2009.

—Shulman, Stuart W. (2009) “The Case Against Mass E-mails: Perverse Incentives and Low Quality Public Participation in U.S. Federal Rulemaking.” *Policy & Internet* Volume 1, no. 2 (2009): <<http://www.psocommons.org/policyandinternet/vol1/iss1/art2>>. Shulman examines a case study of Move.On.org-generated emails sent to the US Environmental Protection Agency about a 2004 rulemaking about mercury and finds that the vast majority of the emails contained no new relevant information for the EPA to consider. He argues that this should lead us to question the effectiveness and role that mass emailing plays as a new staple of the modern environmental movement, a role that might be counterproductive to a more deliberative and democratic era.

—Sorrell, Roger D. *St. Francis of Assisi and Nature*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2009. Many of St. Francis’s ideas concerning the relation of humans to nature have their antecedents in scripture and monastic tradition. But his nature mysticism, his concept of familial relationships

with created things, and his extension of chivalric conceptions to interactions with creatures are entirely his own.

—Thurow, Roger, and Scott Kilman. *Enough: Why the World's Poorest Starve in an Age of Plenty*. Philadelphia: Public Affairs (Perseus Books), 2009. A large part of the problem with economic development is the trading system now in place which penalizes African farmers and benefits farmers in the developed world. Local markets are destroyed as free foreign food is sent in. US and European governments have established agricultural policies that create hunger in Africa, and then respond to that hunger with humanitarian relief purchased in the West. Subsidies to farmers in the US and Europe allow them to sell their crops on the world market below market prices, while African farmers receive no subsidies and cannot compete with the subsidized crops coming from the US and Europe. They are sent grain and beans grown in the US and sent to Africa via government-subsidized shipping. The system of subsidies and humanitarian assistance has created an iron triangle of vested interests in the US—farmers, shippers, and humanitarian aid groups that back the system of agricultural subsidies and food aid that are tied to US agriculture.

—Tomalin, Emma. *Biodivinity and Biodiversity: The Limits to Religious Environmentalism*. Farnham: Ashgate, 2009.

—Treadinnick, Mark. *The Blue Plateau: An Australian Pastoral*. Minneapolis: Milkweed Editions, 2009. Treadinnick uses ecology, human history, memoirs, mythology, and poetry to tell the story of the Blue Plateau in the Blue Mountains southwest of Sydney, Australia.

—Trimble, Stephen. *Bargaining for Eden: The Fight for the Last Open Spaces in America*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2009. Two separate but similar stories are used to illustrate the dissolution of wild lands in the American West, the ethics of land ownership, and the price of paradise. (1) Billionaire business tycoon Earl Holding seeks to develop a ski resort in northern Utah, one of the most contentious land deals in U S history. His power and money bring him what he wants, hosting the Salt Lake City Winter Olympics, despite the anger and agony of local people trying to preserve their special relationship with the mountain. (2) Author Trimble himself does second-home development, and grapples with the decision to develop his own slice of wilderness. He buys land in southern Utah redrock country, splits the property, and faces a version of Holding's values within himself.

—Vespignani, Alessandro. "Predicting the Behavior of Techno-Social Systems." *Science* Volume 325, no. 5939 (24 July 2009): 425-28. We live in an increasingly interconnected world of techno-social systems, in which infrastructures composed of different technological layers are interoperating within the social component that drives their use and development. Examples are provided by the Internet, the World Wide Web, WiFi communication technologies, and transportation and mobility infrastructures. The multiscale nature and complexity of these networks are crucial features in understanding and managing the networks. The accessibility of new data and the advances in theory and modeling of complex networks are providing an integrated framework that brings us closer to achieving true predictive power of techno-social systems, presumably also in these techno-social systems undertaking environmental management.

—Waltz, Emily. “GM crops: Battlefield.” *Nature* Volume 461 (2 September 2009). Researchers who develop genetically modified crops can face the wrath of anti-biotech activists. This article explores attacks of a different sort. Scientists whose work suggests that biotech crops might have harmful environmental effects are finding themselves under fire from others within the scientific community. Available online at: <http://links.ealart.nature.com/ctt?kn=5&m=33984537&r=MTc3MTM3MTkzMAS2&b=2&j=N Tc1MzAyNjYS1&mt=1&rt=0>.

—Wargo, John. *Green Intelligence: Creating Environments That Protect Human Health*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2009. Wargo explains our misunderstanding of everyday chemical hazards and develops a practical way to develop what he calls “green intelligence.”

—Widick, Richard. *Trouble in the Forest: California’s Redwood Timber Wars*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2009. Widick reconstructs a social history of California’s ancient redwood forests and the impact of this conflict today.

—Wei-Chung, Chen. *Sustainable Development in Taiwan: a Critical Analysis of State Policy*. Galway and Sligo, Ireland: Greenhouse Press, 2010. Abstract: “This research argues that Taiwan needs to reframe its domestic political economy with a sustainable development approach of its own. This new development strategy differs sharply from the established policymaking discourse in Taiwan which does not have sustainability at its centre, and in which thinking is fragmented. By looking at local provisions and investigating sustainable development as a social and political construct, this research provides a comprehensive state-focused investigation of Taiwan. State policymaking and governance are assessed by two analytical approaches, the Triple Bottom Line theory and Dryzek et al.’s analysis of Civil Society–State dynamics. In so doing, various issues related to the sustainability of Taiwan are identified, interlinked and reviewed for solutions. The Taiwanese government needs to promote the local economy, preserve the ecological environment, and secure a democratic society. More importantly, the government has to construct compatibility between these three priorities along with its pursuit of economic growth. It will be shown that diverting current governance towards a Taiwanese sustainable development model is not only crucial but also extremely urgent for this island nation in the Far East.” Available online at: <http://greenhousepress.webs.com/Wei-Chung%20Chen%20Taiwan%20SD.pdf>.

—Wilcove, David S. *No Way Home: The Decline of the World’s Great Animal Migrations*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2008. We may be witnessing a dying phenomenon among many species. Migration has always been arduous, but today’s travelers face unprecedented dangers. Skyscrapers and cell towers lure birds and bats to untimely deaths, fences and farms block herds of antelope, salmon are caught en route between ocean and river, breeding and wintering grounds are paved over or plowed, and global warming disrupts the synchronized schedules of predators and prey. The result is a dramatic decline in the number of migrants.

—Willis, Kathy J., and Shonil A. Bhagwat. “Biodiversity and Climate Change.” *Science* Volume 326, no. 5954 (2009): 806-07. Predicting the fate of biodiversity in response to climate change combined with habitat fragmentation is a serious undertaking fraught with caveats and

complexities. Different models give widely different results, often from trying to scale up results from local small-scale studies. Generally models thought to be more refined are now showing less loss than previously predicted from coarser models. Species can persist by finding microhabitats in what first appear to be warmer, highly undesirable, and fragmented landscapes. Some species of both plants and animals may have more acclimation capacity than before realized.

—Yudelson, Jerry. *Green Building Trends: Europe*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2009. Yudelson provides a primer on new technologies, systems, and regulatory approaches in Western Europe that can be adopted in North America.

2009 ROUND-UP:

JOURNAL NEIGHBORS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY

Contents include: (1) *Capitalism, Nature, Socialism*, (2) *Conservation Letters*, (3) *Ecology Law Quarterly*, (4) *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, (5) *Environmental History*, (6) *Environmental Justice*, (7) *Environmental Politics*, (8) *Green Theory & Praxis: The Journal of Ecopedagogy*, (9) *Human Ecology Review*, (10) *International Journal of Green Economics*, (11) *Journal for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture*, (12) *Local Environment: The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability*, (13) *Nature and Culture*, (14) *Organization & Environment*, (15) *Society and Animals*, (16) *Society and Natural Resources*, and (17) *Worldviews: Environment, Culture, Religion*.

Editor's Note: If you would like to see a journal's yearly contents not listed in this year's 2009 round-up in future winter issues of the ISEE Newsletter, please contact the ISEE Newsletter Editor.

Capitalism, Nature, Socialism

Capitalism, Nature, Socialism (CNS), a journal of socialist ecology, is an international red-green journal of theory and politics. Key themes are the dialectics of human and natural history, labor and land, workplace struggles and community struggles, economics and ecology, and the politics of ecology and ecology of politics. The journal is especially concerned to join (and relate) discourses on labor, ecology, feminist and community movements, and on radical democracy and human rights. As a journal of theory and politics, CNS's first aim is to help build a critical red-green intellectual culture, which is regarded as essential for the development of a red-green politics. CNS is published by the Center for Political Ecology in cooperation with Taylor and Francis Group. This journal came into existence in 1988 and is now published four times a year. Home website: <<http://www.centerforpoliticalecology.org/journal.html>>.

Volume 20, no. 1 (March 2009):

1. "The Obama Phenomenon" by Joel Kovel (pp. 1-5).
2. "Ecosocialism or Ecocatastrophe?" by David Schwartzman (pp. 6-33).
3. "The Financial Crisis" by Mary Mellor (pp. 34-36).
4. "Neoliberal Obscurantism and its Ill-fated Children" by Yash Tandon (pp. 37-40).
5. "Background Tensions within Volatile Global Capitalism" by Patrick Bond (pp. 41-44).
6. "Skilling Jail while Pandit Gets \$45 Billion: Some Facts on Banks and Corporations" by Jose A. Tapia Granados (pp. 45-49).

7. "Why Capitalism has Failed: And Why We Must Not" by Aasim Sajjad Akhtar (pp. 50-57).
8. "Social Metabolism, Ecological Distribution Conflicts, and Languages of Valuation" by Joan Martinez-Alier (pp. 58-87).
9. "Economics Against Human Rights: The Conflicting Languages of Economics and Human Rights" by Manuel Couret Branco (pp. 88-102).
10. "Historical Visions From the Redwood Coast" by Gabrielle Barnet (pp. 103-19).
11. "Reply to John Clark's 'Domesticating the Dialectic'" by Janet Biehl (pp. 120-24).
12. "On Biehl's Defense of Bookchin's Immanent Dialectic" by John Clark (pp. 125-29).
13. Book Reviews:
 - a. "Sighting Animals through the Lens of Hegemonic Masculinity," Marti Kheel's *Nature Ethics: An Ecofeminist Perspective* (2008) reviewed by Marti Kheel.
 - b. "Economy as a Beating Heart," Julie A. Nelson's *Economics for Humans* (2006) reviewed by Susan Hawthorne.

Volume 20, no. 2 (June 2009):

1. "The EIN: Chapter Two What is to be Done?" by Joel Kovel (pp. 1-12).
2. "News from the CNS Ecofeminist Group" by Leigh Brownhill (pp. 12-13).
3. "Myths of the Marketplace: The Terrible Violence of Abstraction" by Richard Lichtman (pp. 14-21).
4. "Genetically Modified Foods and the Attack on Nature" by Stuart A. Newman (pp. 22-31).
5. "The Bankruptcy of Capitalist Solutions to the Climate Crisis" by Christine Frank (pp. 32-43).
6. "Cooperativism: A Social, Economic, and Political Alternative to Capitalism" by Carl Ratner (pp. 44-73).
7. "Uniting to Win: Labor-Environmental Alliances" by Dan Jakopovich (pp. 74-96).
8. "Reflections on the Greek Uprising" by Costas Panayotakis (pp. 97-101).
9. "Mau Mau Demand Reparations from Britain for Colonial Crimes" by Leigh Brownhill (pp. 102-05).
10. "What Really Happened at Three Mile Island" by Karen Charman (pp. 106-10).
11. "Embracing the Politics of Ambiguity: Towards a Normative Theory of 'Sustainability'" by Sarah S. Amsler (pp. 111-25).
12. Book Reviews:
 - a. "Accomplishing More with Less," Srikumar Chattopadyay's and Richard Franke's *Striving for Sustainability: Environmental Stress and Democratic Initiatives in Kerala* (2006) reviewed by Peter Freund.
 - b. "On Being Truly Ecological," Jeremy Bendik-Keymer's *The Ecological Life: Discovering Citizenship and a Sense of Humanity* (2006) reviewed by Dan Milsky.

Volume 20, no. 3 (September 2009):

1. "The World According to Carlos Slim" by Joel Kovel (pp. 1-3).
2. "The Construction of Mega-projects and the Reconstruction of the World" by David Barkin (pp. 6-11).
3. "The Madeira River Complex: Socio-Environmental Impacts in Bolivian Amazonia and Social Resistance" by Josep Maria Antentas (pp. 12-20).

4. "The Eco-Class-Race Struggles in the Peruvian Amazon Basin: An Ecofeminist Perspective" by Ana Isla (pp. 21-48).
5. "Istanbul Declaration Against the 5th World Water Forum" by The No to the Commercialization of Water Platform (pp. 49-54).
6. "Preconditions for an Ecological Aesthetic" by R.G. Davis (pp. 55-63).
7. "Corn Eclogue" by Peter Lamborn Wilson (pp. 64-67).
8. "Eco-Comics, Then and Now" text by Paul Buhle, comics by Leonard Rifas, Seth Tobocman, and Sabrian Jones (pp. 68-73).
9. "The Emperor's Green Clothes: Growth, Decoupling, and Capitalism" by Petter Næss and Karl Georg Høyer (pp. 74-95).
10. "Holland Against the Sea" by J. Donald Hughes (pp. 96-103).
11. "The Grocer's Daughter and the Men in Suits: Who Exactly Capitalizes on Catastrophe? And Why the Question Matters" by Ben Wisner (pp. 104-112).
12. Book Reviews:
 - a. "Global Capitalism, the Ecological Crisis, and the Question for Environmental Justice," Daniel Faber's *Capitalizing on Environmental Injustice: The Polluter-Industrial Complex in the Age of Globalization* (2008) reviewed by Eric Krieg.
 - b. "Earth and Spirit," Sarah McFarland Taylor's *Green Sisters: A Spiritual Ecology* (2009) reviewed by Bobbi Patterson.
 - c. "Seeking Common Ground," Peter F. Cannavò's *The Working Landscape: Founding Preservation and the Politics of Place* (2007) reviewed by Anne Mackin.

Volume 20, no. 4 (December 2009):

1. "The Worst of Times" by Joel Kovel (pp. 1-5).
2. "The Use of Historic and Contemporary Justifications for Killing Wolves By the Palin Administration" by Alexander Simon (pp. 6-30).
3. "The Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Wilderness Preservation Policy Network" by George A. Gonzalez (pp. 31-52).
4. "War on Waste? The Politics of Waste and Recycling in Post-War Britain, 1950-1975" by Timothy Cooper (pp. 53-72).
5. "Indian Informational Capitalism: Revisiting Environment and Development Studies" by Kavita Philip (pp. 73-81).
6. "The Banking Crisis: From Speculation to Sustainability" by Mary Mellor (pp. 82-84).
7. "Financial Meltdown: An Intriguing Silence at the Core" by Sanjeev Ghotge (pp. 85-88).
8. "from quadrants—on—sphere" by Laura Elrick (pp. 89-90).
9. "Gull" by Dennis Brutus (p. 91).
10. "Elegy" by Frank Sherlock (p. 92).
11. "Response to Næss and Høyer" by David Schwartzman (pp. 93-97).
12. "Shadow's in Schwartzman's Sunny Society" by Petter Næss and Karl Georg Høyer (pp. 98-102).
13. "Taking Liberties: Who? Whom?" by Peter Linebaugh (pp. 103-11).
14. Book Reviews:
 - a. "Post-Capitalist Economics and Environmentalism," Chris Spannos's (ed.) *Real Utopia: Participatory Society for the 21st Century* (2008) reviewed by Thomas Nail.

- b. “Documenting Catastrophe,” Patrick Hossay’s *Unsustainable: A Primer for Global Environmental and Social Justice* (2006) reviewed by Randolph Haluza-DeLay.
- c. “Imagine There’s No People,” Alan Weisman’s *The World Without Us* (2008) reviewed by Jonathan Wlasiuk.
- d. “Investigations into Types of Wastefulness,” Zsuzsa Gille’s *From the Cult of Waste to the Trash Heap of History: The Politics of Waste in Socialist and Postsocialist Hungary* (2007) reviewed by Verena Winiwarter.
- e. “The Permeability of Urban Cultures,” Malcolm Miles’s *Cities and Cultures* (2007) reviewed by Carlos Nunes Silva.
- f. “Environmental History,” Richard A. Walker’s *The Country in the City: The Greening of the San Francisco Bay Area* (2008) reviewed by Stephen Germic.

Conservation Letters

Conservation Letters (CL) is a new journal of the Society for Conservation Biology. It is an online scientific journal that publishes empirical and theoretical research with significant implications for the conservation of biological diversity. CL publishes three kinds of articles: (1) letters—novel findings with high relevance for practice or policy, (2) mini-reviews—overviews of emerging subjects that merit urgent coverage or succinct syntheses of important topics that are rarely encountered in the mainstream literature, and (3) policy perspectives—brief essays for a general audience on issues related to conservation and society. CL is a forum for the rapid publication of novel research that can transform perspectives on conservation as an applied discipline geared toward social, economic, and administrative implementation. CL is published by Wiley-Blackwell. This journal came into existence in 2008 and is published five times a year. Home website and article access: <http://www.wiley.com/bw/journal.asp?ref=1755-263X&site=1>.

Volume 2, no. 1 (February 2009):

1. “Conservation science for impact: the first year of *Conservation Letters*” by Richard M. Cowling, Michael B. Mascia, Hugh Possingham, and William J. Sutherland (pp. 1-3).
2. “Hitting the target and missing the point: target-based conservation planning in context” by Josie Carwardine, Carissa J. Klein, Kerrie A. Wilson, Robert L. Pressey, and Hugh P. Possingham (pp. 4-11).
3. “Water neutrality: A first quantitative framework for investing in water in South Africa” by D.C. Nel, C Marais, and J.N. Blignaut (pp. 12-19).
4. “Community conserved areas: policy issues in historic and contemporary context” by Fikret Berkes (pp. 20-25).
5. “Impending collapse of bluefin tuna in the northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean” by Brian R. MacKenzie, Henrik Mosegaard, and Andrew A. Rosenberg (pp. 26-35).
6. “Economic benefits of standing forests in highland areas of Borneo: quantification and policy impacts” by Robin Naidoo, Trent Malcolm, and Adam Tomasek (pp. 36-45).
7. “Assisted colonization in a changing climate: a test-study using two U.K. butterflies” by Stephen G. Willis, Jane K. Hill, Chris D. Thomas, David B. Roy, Richard Fox, David S. Blakeley, and Brian Huntley (pp. 46-52).

Volume 2, no. 2 (April 2009):

1. “Reassessing the value of nursery areas to shark conservation and management” by Michael John Kinney and Colin Ashley Simpfendorfer (pp. 53-60).

2. “Mean or green: which values can promote stable pro-environmental behavior?” by Judith I. M. de Groot and Linda Steg (pp. 61-66).
3. “REDD in the red: palm oil could undermine carbon payment schemes” by Rhett A. Butler, Lian Pin Koh, and Jaboury Ghazoul (pp. 67-73).
4. “State-level variation in conservation investment by a major nongovernmental organization” by Isla S. Fishburn, Peter Kareiva, Kevin J. Gaston, Karl L. Evans, and Paul R. Armsworth (pp. 74-81).
5. “Wildlife decline in Cambodia, 1953–2005: exploring the legacy of armed conflict” by Colby Loucks, Michael B. Mascia, Andy Maxwell, Keavuth Huy, Kong Duong, Nareth Chea, Barney Long, Nick Cox, and Teak Seng (pp. 82-92).
6. “Evidence for shifting baseline syndrome in conservation” by S.K. Papworth, J. Rist, L. Coad, and E.J. Milner-Gulland (pp. 93-100).

Volume 2, no. 3 (June 2009):

1. “Priorities and paradigms: directions in threatened species recovery” by Sue V. Briggs (pp. 101-08).
2. “Transboundary management of large carnivores in Europe: from incident to opportunity” by Tatjana Rosen and Alistair Bath (pp. 109-14).
3. “A reserve paradox: introduced heterogeneity may increase regional invisibility” by Julie B. Kellner and Alan Hastings (pp. 115-22).
4. “Carbon payments as a safeguard for threatened tropical mammals” by Oscar Venter, Erik Meijaard, Hugh Possingham, Rona Dennis, Douglas Sheil, Serge Wich, Lex Hovani, and Kerrie Wilson (pp. 123-29).
5. “Evaluating conservation spending for species return: A retrospective analysis in California” by Emma C. Underwood, Kirk R. Klausmeyer, Scott A. Morrison, Michael Bode, and M. Rebecca Shaw (pp. 130-37).
6. “Mapping cumulative human impacts to California Current marine ecosystems” by Benjamin S. Halpern, Carrie V. Kappel, Kimberly A. Selkoe, Fiorenza Micheli, Colin M. Ebert, Caitlin Kontgis, Caitlin M. Crain, Rebecca G. Martone, Christine Shearer, and Sarah J. Teck (pp. 138-48).

Volume 2, no. 4 (August 2009):

1. “Why bartering biodiversity fails” by Susan Walker, Ann L. Brower, R.T. Theo Stephens, and William G. Lee (pp. 149-57).
2. “Ecosystem services and conservation strategy: beware the silver bullet” by Bhaskar Vira and William M. Adams (pp. 158-62).
3. “Ecosystem management in Madagascar during global change” by Malika Virah-Sawmy (pp. 163-70).
4. “Marine protected areas, spatial scales, and governance: implications for the conservation of breeding seabirds” by Pablo Yorio (pp. 171-78).
5. “Protecting ecosystem services and biodiversity in the world’s watersheds” by Gary W. Luck, Kai M.A. Chan, and John P. Fay (pp. 179-88).
6. “Global priority areas for incorporating land–sea connections in marine conservation” by Benjamin S. Halpern, Colin M. Ebert, Carrie V. Kappel, Elizabeth M.P. Madin, Fiorenza Micheli, Matthew Perry, Kimberly A. Selkoe, and Shaun Walbridge (pp. 189-96).

Volume 2, no. 5 (October 2009):

1. “Cacao boom and bust: sustainability of agroforests and opportunities for biodiversity conservation” by Yann Clough, Heiko Faust, and Teja Tscharntke (pp. 197-205).

2. "Spatial socioeconomic data as a cost in systematic marine conservation planning" by Natalie Corinna Ban and Carissa Joy Klein (pp. 206-15).
3. "The diffusion approximation overestimates the extinction risk for count-based PVA" by Bruce E. Kendall (pp. 216-25).
4. "Critical need for new definitions of 'forest' and 'forest degradation' in global climate change agreements" by Nophea Sasaki and Francis E. Putz (pp. 226-32).
5. "Debt investment as a tool for value transfer in biodiversity conservation" by James T. Mandel, C. Josh Donlan, Chris Wilcox, Richard Cudney-Bueno, Sean Pascoe, and Drew Tulchi (pp. 233-39).
6. "The importance of incorporating threat for efficient targeting and evaluation of conservation investments" by Adina Maya Merelender, David Newburn, Sarah E. Reed, and Adena R. Rissman (pp. 240-41).

Ecology Law Quarterly

Ecology Law Quarterly (ELQ) serves as a social and academic hub for the environmental law community at the University of California (UC), Berkeley's School of Law. ELQ frequently joins other Boalt Hall environmental law organizations in hosting speakers or producing events on the Berkeley campus. ELQ is also dedicated to sustaining and strengthening the environmental law program at Boalt Hall and works with the California Center for Environmental Law and Policy and other sister organizations to further this goal. ELQ is produced by students at UC Berkeley's School of Law. This journal came into existence in 1973 and is published four times a year. Home website: <<http://boalt.org/elq/index.php>>.

Volume 36, no. 1 (2009):

1. "The Silver Anniversary of the United States' Exclusive Economic Zone: Twenty-five Years of Ocean Use and Abuse, and the Possibility of a Blue Water Public Trust" by Mary Turnipseed, Stephen E. Roady, Raphael Sagarin, and Larry B. Crowder (pp. 1-70).
2. "Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Vehicle Miles Traveled: Integrating the California Environmental Quality Act with the California Global Warming Solutions" by Joanna D. Malaczynski and Timothy P. Duane (pp. 71-135).
3. "Tribal-Agency Confidentiality: A Catch-22 for Sacred Site Management?" by Ethan Plaut (pp. 137-66).
4. "Climate Change and the Endangered Species Act: The Difficulty of Proving Causation" by Matthew Gerhart (pp. 167-99).

Volume 36, no. 2 (2009):

1. "Foreword" by Robert Ifelise and Holly Doremus (pp. 201-07).
2. "Creating Flexibility in Interstate Compacts" by Emily Jeffers (pp. 209-36).
3. "*Environmental Conservation Organization v. City of Dallas* Creates Unnecessary Burdens for Citizen Suits under the Clean Water Act" by Catherine Mongeon (pp. 237-58).
4. "Making Snow in the Desert: Defining a Substantial Burden under RFRA" by Jonathan Knapp (pp. 259-316).
5. "Taking a Hard Look at Agency Silence: Can the Courts Ever Succeed?" by Sara A. Clark (pp. 317-54).
6. "Lack of Deference: The Ninth Circuit's Misstep in *NRDC v. EPA*" by Adam Trott (pp. 355-79).

7. "Realizing Judicial Substantive Due Process in Land Use Claims: The Role of Land Use Statutory Schemes" by Nisha Ramachandran (pp. 381-405).
8. "Who Can Enforce the Endangered Species Act's Command for Federal Agencies to Carry Out Conservation Programs?" by Sara Gersen (pp. 407-38).
9. "EPA's Fuzzy Bright Line Approach to Residual Risk" by Alex Jackson (pp. 439-66).
10. "Risky Business: Barriers to Rationality in Congress" by Rachel R. Jones (pp. 467-97).
11. "Consideration of Alternatives in Environmental Impact Reports: The Importance of CEQA's Procedural Requirements" by Sara Wimberger (pp. 499-524).
12. "The Difficult of Fencing in Interstate Emissions: EPA's Clean Air Interstate Rule Fails to Make Good Neighbors" by Harry Moren (pp. 525-52).
13. "Salmon Seeking Standing: Court Control over Agency Discretion as Key to Redressibility" by Lala Wu (pp. 553-59).
14. "*United States v. Robinson*: The Case for Restoring Broad Jurisdictional Authority under the Federal Clean Water Act in the Wake of Rapano's Muddied Waters" by Jared Fish (pp. 561-67).
15. "Court Ordered Listings: *Center for Biological Diversity v. Fish and Game Commission*" by Jessica Cheng (pp. 569-74).
16. "Consistency in Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency Review" by Todd E. Hutchins (pp. 575-81).
17. "Gray Wolves Face Delisting, Again and Why the Courts Will Force Reslisting, Again" by Danny Kramer (pp. 583-90).
18. "Taking the Teeth Out of a Pit Bull: Limiting ESA Protections for the Polar Bear" by Jamie Lee Williams (pp. 591-97).
19. "Affirming the Status Quo? Regulating the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone" by Shahrzod Hanizavareh (pp. 599-604).
20. "In One Acorn: The Fate of the 2008 NFMA Planning Rule under the Obama Administration" by Katy Lum (pp. 605-10).
21. "Sustainable Communities Strategies Will Be Essential to the Success of SB 375" by Brent Schoradt (pp. 611-14).

Volume 36, no. 3 (2009):

1. "The Emergence of Global Environmental Law" by Tseming Yang and Robert V. Percival (pp. 615-64).
2. "Standing and Statistical Persons: A Risk-Based Approach to Standing" by Bradford Mank (pp. 665-752).
3. "No Whale of a Tale: Legal Implications of *Winter v. NRDC*" by Joel R. Reynolds, Taryn G. Kiekow, and Stephen Zak Smith (pp. 753-73).
4. Book Review:
 - a. "Salmon, Science, and Subsidies," Holly Doremus's and A. Dan Tarlock's *Water War in the Klamath Basin: Macho Law, Combat Biology, and Dirty Politics* (2008) reviewed by Ian Fein.

Volume 36, no. 4 (2009):

1. "Linking Tradable Permit Systems: A Key Element of Emerging International Climate Policy Architecture" by Judson Jaffe, Matthew Ranson, and Robert N. Stavins (pp. 789-808).
2. "Allocation and Uncertainty: Strategic Responses to Environmental Grandfathering" by Jonathan Remy Nash (pp. 809-50).

3. “Letting Solar Shine: An Argument to Temper the Over-the-Fence Rule” by Tim Lindl (pp. 851-92).

Environment, Development and Sustainability

Environment, Development and Sustainability (EDS) is a multidisciplinary approach to the theory and practice of sustainability. It covers the environmental impacts of socio-economic development in order to coordinate the international sustainability debate. Its purpose is to seek ways and means for achieving sustainability in all human activities aimed at development. The subject matter of the journal includes the following and related issues: (1) mutual interactions among society, development, and environment, and their implications for sustainable development, (2) technical, economic, ethical, and philosophical aspects of sustainable development, (3) global sustainability—the obstacles and ways in which they could be overcome, (4) local and regional sustainability and their practical implementation, (5) development and application of indicators of sustainability, (6) development, verification, implementation, and monitoring of policies for sustainable development, (7) sustainable use of land, water, energy, and biological resources in development, (8) the impacts of agriculture and forestry activities on soil and aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity, (9) the effects of energy use and global climate change on development and sustainability, (10) the impacts of population growth and human activities on food and other essential resources for development, (11) the role of national and international agencies, and of international aid and trade arrangements in sustainable development, (12) social and cultural contexts of sustainable development, (13) the role of education and public awareness in sustainable development, (14) the role of political and economic instruments in sustainable development, and (15) shortcomings of sustainable development and its alternatives. EH is published by Springer. This journal came into existence in 1999 and is now published six times a year. Home website:

<http://www.springer.com/environment/environmental+management/journal/10668>.

Volume 11, no. 1 (February 2009):

1. “Integrating the social and natural science in environmental research: a discussion paper” by Veronica Strong (pp. 1-18).
2. “Developing and applying a soil erosion model in a data-poor context to an island in the rural Philippines” by Laura K. Schmitt (pp. 19-42).
3. “Sustainability gaps in municipal solid waste management: a case study for landfills” by Stefan Bayer and Jacques Méry (pp. 43-69).
4. “Water, sanitation and sustainability: lessons from a community project” by Ola Busari (pp. 71-83).
5. “A methodology for assessing urban sustainability: Aalborg commitments baseline review for Riga, Latvia” by Andis Zilans and Kristine Abolina (pp. 85-114).
6. “Growth, yield and elements of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) grown in composted municipal solid wastes amended soil” by Mamata Mishra, Rajani K. Sahu, Sanjat K. Sahu, and Rabindra N. Padhy (pp. 115-26).
7. “Climate, entropy and environment” by Jürgen Bennewitz (pp. 127-36).
8. “Energy intensities and the impact of high energy prices on producing and consuming sectors in Malaysia: An input-output assessment of the Malaysian economy and the vulnerability to energy price changes” by Hendrik Klinge Jacobsen (pp. 137-60).

9. "Conservation value of an exotic species: the case of coconuts on the Kayapo indigenous lands, south-eastern Amazonia" by Rodolfo Salm, Lisa Feder, Mario Augusto Gonçalves Jardim, Nefertiti Hass, Euphly Jalles-Filho, and Ana Maria Costa (pp. 161-73).
10. "Agricultural productivity and environmental insecurity in the Usagu plain, Tanzania: policy implications for sustainability of agriculture" by Z.J.U. Malley, M. Tareb, and T. Matsumoto (pp. 175-95).
11. "Community partnered projects: a case study of a collaborative effort to improve sanitation in a marginalized community of northwest Mexico" by Agustin Robles-Morua, Alex S. Mayer, and Mary H. Durfee (pp. 197-213).
12. "Lifestyle: suggesting mechanisms and a definition from a cognitive science perspective" by Mikael Jenson (pp. 215-28).

Volume 11, no. 2 (April 2009):

1. "Conservation, commercialisation and confusion: harvesting of *Ischyrolepis* in a coastal forest, South Africa" by Charlie M. Shackleton, Fiona Parkin, Maphambe I. Chauke, Linda Downsborough, Ashleigh Olsen, Gregg Brill and Craig Weideman (pp. 229-40).
2. "Sustainable development conflict over freeway construction" by M. Reza Ghangarpour and Keith William Hipel (pp. 241-53).
3. "Silent water: a brief examination of the marine fisheries crisis" by Jennifer Jacquet (pp. 255-63).
4. "The environmental impacts of regional disparity in population and wealth distribution in Nigeria" by Ignatius Ani Madu (pp. 265-76).
5. "Environmentally compatible energy resource production—consumption pattern (case study: Iran)" by Mojtaba Ardestani and Majid Shafie-Pour (pp. 277-91).
6. "Willingness to pay and demand elasticities for two national parks: empirical evidence from two surveys in Pakistan" by Himayatullah Khan (pp. 293-305).
7. "Women NGOs and rural women empowerment activities in the Niger Delta, Nigeria" by Iniobong Aniefiok Akpabio (pp. 307-17).
8. "Measuring the environmental impact of waste flow management in Brazilian apartment buildings" by Manfred Fehr (pp. 319-28).
9. "Multicriteria decision-making for efficient water and land resources allocation in irrigated agriculture" by Dionysis Latinopoulos (pp. 329-43).
10. "Determinants for cassava production expansion in the semi-arid zone of West Africa" by E.J. Udoh and P.M. Kormawa (pp. 345-57).
11. "Design considerations for environmental sustainability in high density development: a case study of Hong Kong" by Edwin H.W. Chan and Grace K.L. Lee (pp. 359-74).
12. "Population, environment and poverty in Pakistan: linkages and empirical evidence" by Himayatullah Khan, Ehsan Inamullah, and Khadija Shams (pp. 375-92).
13. "Fertility status and management implications of wetland soils for sustainable crop production in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria" by S.O. Edem and Nyaudoh Ukpabio Ndaeyo (pp. 393-406).
14. "Australia and Russia: How do their environmental policy processes differ?" by Anna Firosova and Roslyn Taplin (pp. 407-26).
15. "Environmental movement in Lebanon" by Salpie Djoundourian (pp. 427-38).
16. "Measuring environmental degradation by using principal component analysis" by Tahmina Khatun (pp. 439-57).

17. "Environmental health, development and economic empowerment of rural women in Nigeria" by Albert C. Achudume (pp. 459-69).

Volume 11, no. 3 (June 2009):

1. "Dependence on forest resources and tropical deforestation in Ghana" by Mark Appiah, Dominic Blay, Lawrence Damnyag, Francis K. Dwomoh, Ari Pappinen, and Olavi Luukkanen (pp. 471-87).
2. "Biodiversity, food consumption and ecological niche dimension: a study case of the riverine populations from the Rio Negro, Amazonia, Brazil" by Andréa Leme da Silva and Alpina Begossi (pp. 489-507).
3. "Measuring individuals' valuation distributions using a stochastic payment card approach: application to solid waste management in Nigeria" by Hyacinth Eme Ichoku, William M. Fonta, and Abbi Kedir (pp. 509-21).
4. "Energy efficiency and conservation for individual Americans" by D. Pimentel, Jennifer Gardner, Adam Bonnifield, Ximena Garcia, Julie Grufferman, Clair Horan, Julia Schlenker, Emily Walling, and Emily Rochon (pp. 523-47).
5. "Climate change and natural disasters: macroeconomic performance and distributional impacts" by Maria Eugenia Ibararán, Matthias Ruth, Sanjana Ahmad, and Marisa London (pp. 549-69).
6. "Impacts of arsenic contamination in groundwater: case study of some villages in Bangladesh" by Nurun Nahar (pp. 571-88).
7. "Economic liabilities of environmental pollution by coal mining: Indian scenario" by Y.C. Sharma, P. Aggarwal, and T.N. Singh (pp. 589-99).
8. "Adoption and adaptation of natural resource management innovations in smallholder agriculture: reflections on key lessons and best practices" by Bekele A. Shiferaw, Julius Okello, and Ratna V. Reddy (pp. 601-19).
9. "Multi-causal and integrated assessment of sustainability: the case of agriculturization in the Argentine Pampas" by David Manuel-Navarrete, Gilberto C. Gallopin, Mariela Blanco, Martin Diaz-Zorita, Diego I. Ferraro, Hilda Herzer, Pedro Laterra, Maria R. Murmis, Guillermo P. Podestá, Jorge Rabinovich, Emilio H. Satorre, Filemón Torres, and Ernesto F. Viglizzo (pp. 621-38).
10. "Spatial identification by satellite imagery of the crop-fallow rotation cycle in northern Laos" by Yukiyo Tamamoto, Thomas Oberthur, and Rod Lefroy (pp. 639-54).
11. "An assessment of the attitudes of the inhabitants of Northern Karpathos, Greece: towards a framework for ecotourism development in environmentally sensitive areas: an ecotourism framework in environmentally sensitive areas" by George Pipinos and Persa Fokiali (pp. 655-75).

Volume 11, no. 4 (August 2009):

1. "The ecological footprint: an exhibit at an intergenerational trial?" by Gregory Ponthiere (pp. 677-94).
2. "Reuse of mining wastewater in agricultural activities in Jordan" by Omar Rimawi, Anwar Jiries, Yasin Zubi, and Ali El-Naqa (pp. 695-703).
3. "Governance, institutions and the environment-income relationship: a cross-country study" by Kuheli Dutt (pp. 705-23).
4. "Modeling community participation and other factors affecting biodiversity protection projects in China" by Wei Huilan, Chen Haiyun, Bai Jianming, and Zhu Ting (pp. 725-34).

5. "Evaluating the role of environmental quality in the sustainable rural economic development of England" by J.R. Park, M.J. Stabler, P.J. Jones, S.R. Mortimer, J.R. Tiffin, and R.B. Tranter (pp. 735-50).
6. "Rice-wheat cropping cycle in Punjab: a comparative analysis of sustainability status in different irrigation systems" by Anindita Karkar, Sucharita Sen, and Animesh Kumar (pp. 751-63).
7. "Conservation of specialised dairy farming systems into sustainable mixed farming systems in Cuba" by F.R. Funes-Monzote, Marta Monzote, E.A. Lantinga, and H. van Keulen (pp. 765-83).
8. "Environmental, cultural, economic, and socio-community sustainability: a framework for sustainable tourism in resort destinations" by Harold Richins (pp. 785-800).
9. "Study abroad in support of education for sustainability: a New Zealand case study" by John Cusick (pp. 801-13).
10. "Sustainability research and practices in enforced residential institutions: collaboration of ecologists and prisoners" by Craig Ulrich and Nalini M. Nadkarni (pp. 815-32).
11. "Use and knowledge of fuelwood in three rural *caatinga* (dryland) communities in NE Brazil" by I.M.M. Sá e Silva, L.C. Marangon, N. Hanazaki, and U.P. Albuquerque (pp. 833-51).
12. "The relevance of ecological and economic policies for sustainable development" by Stefan Hellstrand, Kristian Skånberg, and Lars Drake (pp. 853-70).
13. "Global estimate of soil carbon sequestration via livestock waste: a STELLA simulation" by Jason B. Fellman, Eldon H. Franz, Chelsea L. Crenshaw, and Denise Elston (pp. 871-85).
14. "River use profile of the Central Niger Delta based on traditional eco-livelihood knowledge (TELK)" by P.B.L. Tamuno, G. Howard, and M.D. Smith (pp. 887-903).
15. "Community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) in Xinhui, Guangdong Province, China" by Christian Tooche Egbuche, Jai'en Zhang, and Okechukwu Ukaga (pp. 905-28).
16. Book Review:
 - a. G. Leclerc's and C.A.S. Hall's (eds.) *Making world development work: scientific alternatives to neoclassical economic theory* (2007) reviewed by Jing Chen.

Volume 11, no. 5 (October 2009):

1. "Resource management for sustainable development: a community-and GIS-based approach" by Tofael Ahamed, M.I.N. Khan, Tomohiro Takigawa, Masayuki Koike, Farhat Tasnim, and J.M.Q. Zaman (pp. 933-54).
2. "Public discourses: using information to reduce pollution in developing countries" by Vinish Kathuria (pp. 955-70).
3. "Energy for better environment and sustainability" by Mehmet Kanoglu, Ibrahim Dincer, and Yunus A. Cengel (pp. 971-88).
4. "The livelihood potential of non-wood forest products: The case of Mbooni Division in Makueni District, Kenya" by Dorcas Mbuvi and Emmanuel Boon (pp. 989-1004).
5. "Rural fences in agricultural landscapes and their conservation role in an area of *caatinga* (dryland vegetation) in Northeast Brazil" by V.T. Nascimento, L.G. Sousa, A.G.C. Alves, E.L. Araujo, and U.P. Albuquerque (pp. 1005-29).

6. "Local policies for reducing the ecological impact of households: the case study of a suburban area in France" by Vincent Sennes, Jacques Breillat, Francis Ribeyre, and Sandrine Gombert (pp. 1031-49).
7. "A roadmap to a green chemical industry in Australia" by Jayanath Ananda, George Domazetis, and John Hill (pp. 1051-71).
8. "Effect of water harvesting on growth of young olive trees in degraded Syrian dryland" by Ashraf Tubeileh, Adriana Bruggeman, and Francis Turkelboom (pp. 1073-90).

Volume 11, no. 6 (December 2009):

1. "Farmers' perception of sustainable agriculture and its determinants: a case study in Kahramanmaraş province of Turkey" by F. Füsün Tathdil, Ismet Boz, and Hasan Tatlıdil (pp. 1091-1106).
2. "Social multicriteria evaluation of farming practices in the presence of soil degradation: A case study in Southern Tuscany, Italy" by Giuseppina Siciliano (pp. 1107-33).
3. "The Hungarian national climate change strategy: its principles, assignments, and a special case study on maize production" by László Dióssy (pp. 1135-44).
4. "Spaces of flow as technical and cultural mediators between society and nature" by Elisabeth Heidenreich (pp. 1145-54).
5. "Sustainable investment funds and the government: a comparative study on public policies in the Netherlands and Belgium" by Tim Benijts (pp. 1155-74).
6. "Monitoring and guiding development in rural Egypt: local sustainable development indicators and local Human Development Indices" by Marwa A. Khalifa and Stephen Connelly (pp. 1175-96).
7. "On shadow prices for the measurement of sustainability" by Fabrizio Bulckaen and Marco Stampini (pp. 1197-1213).
8. "Household-specific variables and forest dependency in an Indian hotspot of biodiversity: challenges for sustainable livelihoods" by Sachida Jha (pp. 1215-23).
9. "Ecotourism as a development strategy: experience from Costa Rica" by Jacobus Franciscus Koens, Carel Dieperink, and Miriam Miranda (pp. 1225-37).

Environmental History

Environmental History (EH) is an interdisciplinary journal that combines insights from history, geography, anthropology, the natural sciences, and other disciplines. In addition to original articles, galleries, and interviews, EH publishes extensive reviews of recent environmental history books. EH is co-published by the Forest History Society and the American Society for Environmental History in association with History Cooperative. This journal came into existence in 1996 and is published four times a year. Home website:

<<http://www.foresthistory.org/Publications/EH/>>.

Editor's Note: Page numbers of Volume 14 are not included.

Volume 14, no. 1 (January 2009):

1. "Seeing Global Warming: Contemporary Art and the Fate of the Planet" by Finis Dunaway.
2. "'Salvaging the Man Power of America': Conservation, Manhood, and Disabled Veterans during World War I" by Michael J. Lansing.
3. "Science and the National Parks: A Transatlantic Perspective on the Interwar Years" by Patrick Kupper.

4. “Wilderness and the Brazilian Mind (II): The First Brazilian Conference on Nature Protection (Rio de Janeiro, 1934)” by José Luiz de Andrade Franco and José Augusto Drummond.
5. “From Wasteland to Wetland? Nature and Nation in China’s Tibet” by Emily T. Yeh.
6. Gallery: Kevin Armitage: On Gene Stratton Porter’s Conservation bbbbsthetic.
7. Gallery: Kimberly Little: On Progressive-era Photography.
8. Interview: Susan Flader.
9. Book Reviews:
 - a. Verena Winiwarter’s and Martin Knoll’s *Umweltgeschichte. Eine Einführung* (2007) reviewed by Richard C. Hoffmann.
 - b. H. Bruce Franklin’s *The Most Important Fish in the Sea: Menhaden and America* (2008) reviewed by J.R. McNeill.
 - c. Stephen J. Pyne’s *Awful Splendour: A Fire History of Canada* (2008) reviewed by Joseph E. Taylor III.
 - d. Neil M. Maher’s *Nature’s New Deal: The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Roots of the American Environmental Movement* (2008) reviewed by Jeff Crane.
 - e. Michael K. Steinberg’s *Stalking the Ghost Bird: The Elusive Ivory-Billed Woodpecker in Louisiana* (2008) reviewed by Joel Greenberg.
 - f. Jenni Bergal’s, Sara Shipley Hiles’s, Frank Koughan’s, John McQuaid’s, Jim Morris’s, Katy Reckdahl’s, and Curtis Wilkie’s *City Adrift: New Orleans Before and After Katrina* (2007) reviewed by Scott P. Marler.
 - g. David Naguib Pellow’s and Robert J. Brulle’s (eds.) *Power, Justice, and the Environment: A Critical Appraisal of the Environmental Justice Movement* (2005) reviewed by Elizabeth Blum.
 - h. Thomas Shevory’s *Toxic Burn: The Grassroots Struggle against the WTI Incinerator* (2007) reviewed by David Stradling.
 - i. Roger S. Gottlieb’s (ed.) *The Oxford Handbook of Religion and Ecology* (2006) reviewed by Dennis C. Williams.
 - j. Leslie Paris’s *Children’s Nature: The Rise of the American Summer Camp* (2008) reviewed by Michael B. Smith.
 - k. Paul Robbins’s *Lawn People: How Grasses, Weeds, and Chemicals Make Us Who We Are* (2007) reviewed by Stephen Gibson.
 - l. Devon G. Peña’s *Mexican Americans and the Environment: Tierra y vida* (2005) reviewed by Angus Wright.
 - m. Paul R. Josephson’s *Motorized Obsessions: Life, Liberty, and the Small-Bore Engine* (2007) reviewed by David Lucsko.

Volume 14, no. 2 (April 2009):

1. “Latin American Environmental History: Current Trends, Interdisciplinary Insights, and Future Directions” by Mark Carey.
2. “The Mountains Roar: The Alps during the Great War” by Tait Keller.
3. “Constructing a Technological Forest: Nature, Culture, and Tree-Planting in the Nebraska Sand Hills” by Robert Gardner.
4. “The Next Environmentalism: How Movements Respond to the Changes that Elections Bring—From Nixon to Obama” by Robert Gottlieb.
5. “Having Our Cake and Eating It Too: Food’s Place in Environmental History, a Forum” by Robert N. Chester III and Nicolaas Mink.

6. "It Begins in the Belly" by Nicolaas Mink.
7. "Sensory Deprivation: Taste as a Useful Category of Analysis in Environmental History" by Robert N. Chester III.
8. "Understandings of Food as Culture" by Jane Dusselier.
9. "Food and the Intimate Environment" by Nancy Shoemaker.
10. Gallery: Elizabeth Flint on Jackson Lake Lodge.
11. Interview: John Opie.
12. Book Reviews:
 - a. Samuel P. Hays's *Wars in the Woods: The Rise of Ecological Forestry in America* (2006) reviewed by Susan Flader.
 - b. Michael Williams's *Deforesting the Earth: From Prehistory to Global Crisis, An Abridgement* (2006) reviewed by Jan Oosthoek.
 - c. Paul R. Ehrlich's and Anne H. Ehrlich's *The Dominant Animal: Human Evolution and the Environment* (2008) reviewed by Kevin C. Armitage.
 - d. Eileen McGurty's *Transforming Environmentalism: Warren County, PCBs, and the Origins of the Environmental Justice Movement* (2007) reviewed by Anthony E. Ladd.
 - e. Jacob Darwin Hamblin's *Poison in the Well: Radioactive Waste in the Oceans at the Dawn of the Nuclear Age* (2008) reviewed by Gary Kroll.
 - f. Martin V. Melosi's *The Sanitary City: Environmental Services in Urban America from Colonial Times to the Present, Abridged edition* (2008) reviewed by Carl A. Zimring.
 - g. Chad Montrie's *Making a Living: Work and Environment in the United States* (2008) reviewed by Brian Obach.
 - h. Gunnel Cederlöf's *Landscape and the Law: Environmental Politics, Regional Histories, and Contests Over Nature, India* (2008) reviewed by Lauren Minsky.
 - i. Christopher Hill's *South Asia: An Environmental History* (2008) reviewed by Tobias J. Lanz.
 - j. Shirley Stewart Burns's *Bringing Down the Mountains: The Impact of Mountaintop Removal Surface Coal Mining on Southern West Virginia Communities, 1970-2004* (2007) reviewed by Bruce E. Stewart.
 - k. Jack Temple Kirby's *Mockingbird Song: Ecological Landscapes of the South* (2006) reviewed by Peter Coates.
 - l. Martin Melosi's (ed.) *The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture: Environment* (2007) reviewed by Jeffrey Kosiorek.
 - m. Jonathan Burnett's *Flash Floods in Texas* (2008) reviewed by William C. Barnett.
 - n. Michael E. Harkin's and David Rich Lewis's (eds.) *Native Americans and the Environment: Perspectives on the Ecological Indian* (2007) reviewed by Bradley J. Gills.
 - o. Richard Walker's *The Country in the City: The Greening of the San Francisco Bay Area* (2007) reviewed by Harold L. Platt.

Volume 14, no. 3 (July 2009):

1. "Wildlife Media and Representations of Africa, 1950s to the 1970s" by William Beinart and Katie McKeown.
2. "Border Chasm: International Boundary Parks and Mexican Conservation, 1935-1945" by Emily Wakild.

3. “Disasters, Railway Workers, and the Law in Avalanche Country, 1888-1910” by Diana L. DiStefano.
4. “A New Earthly Vision: Religious Community Activism in the Love Canal Chemical Disaster” by Amy M. Hay.
5. “The Accrual of Land Use History in Utah’s Forest Carbon Cycle” by Daniel deB. Richter.
6. “When Environmental Traditions Collide: Ramachandra Guha’s *The Unquiet Woods* and U.S. Environmental History” by Paul S. Sutter.
7. Gallery: Brian Black On the Iconography of Crude.
8. Interview: Alfred Crosby.
9. Book Reviews:
 - a. Donald Worster’s *A Passion for Nature: The Life of John Muir* (2008) reviewed by Dennis C. Williams.
 - b. Char Miller’s *Ground Work: Conservation in American Culture* (2007) reviewed by Aaron Shapiro.
 - c. Sterling Evans’s *Bound in Twine: The History and Ecology of Henequen-Wheat Complex for Mexico and the American and Canadian Plains, 1880-1950* (2007) reviewed by Ken Sylvester.
 - d. Peter Coates’s *American Perceptions of Immigrant and Invasive Species: Strangers on the Land* (2007) reviewed by Bruce Shelvey.
 - e. James A. Young’s and Charlie D. Clements’s *Cheatgrass: Fire and Forage on the Range* (2009) reviewed by Daniel Simberloff.
 - f. “Elizabeth D. Blum’s *Love Canal Revisited: Race, Class, and Gender in Environmental Activism* (2008) reviewed by Barry Ross Muchnick.
 - g. Diane E. Boyer’s and Robert H. Webb’s *Damming Grand Canyon: The 1923 USGS Colorado River Expedition* (2007) reviewed by Donald C. Jackson.
 - h. Joseph Gough’s *Managing Canada’s Fisheries: From Early Days to the Year 2000* (2008) reviewed by Joseph E. Taylor III.
 - i. Rene Taudal Poulsen’s *An Environmental History of North Sea Ling and Cod Fisheries, 1840-1914* (2007) reviewed by Vera Schwach.
 - j. Scott Southworth’s, David K. Brezinski’s, Randall C. Orndorff’s, John E. Repetski’s, and Danielle M. Denenny’s *Geology of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park and Potomac River Corridor, District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia* (2008) reviewed by Roger Hamilton.
 - k. Faruk Tabak’s *The Waning of the Mediterranean, 1550-1870: A Geohistorical Approach* (2008) reviewed by Edmund Burke III.
 - l. Arie H. Issar’s and Mattanyah Zohar’s *Climate Change: Environment and History of the Near East* (2007) reviewed by Dan Tamir.
 - m. Piet H. Nienhuis’s *Environmental History of the Rhine-Meuse Delta: An Ecological Story on Evolving Human-Environmental Relations Coping with Climate Change Sea Level Rise* (2008) reviewed by J.R. McNeill.
 - n. Max S. Power’s *America’s Nuclear Wastelands: Politics, Accountability and Cleanup* (2008) reviewed by Paul Josephson.
 - o. Shepard Krech’s III *Spirits of the Air: Birds and American Indians in the South* (2009) reviewed by Thomas R. Dunlap.

- p. Christof Mauch's and Thomas Zeller's (eds.) *The World Beyond the Windshield: Roads and Landscapes in the United States and Europe* (2008) reviewed by Tait Keller.
- q. Donald M. Waller's and Thomas P. Rooney's (eds.) *The Vanishing Present: Wisconsin's Changing Lands, Waters, and Wildlife* (2008) reviewed by James Feldman.
- r. Sing C. Chew's *Ecological Futures: What History Can Teach Us* (2008) reviewed by Hugh Gorman.
- s. Paul Young Lee's (ed.) *Meat, Modernity, and the Rise of the Slaughterhouse* (2008) reviewed by Laura B. Sayre.
- t. Lisa Cliggett's and Christopher A. Pool's (eds.) *Economies and the Transformation of Landscape* (2007) reviewed by Matthew Hamilton.

Volume 14, no. 4 (October 2009):

1. "Paradise Lost: Climate Change, Boreal Forests, and Environmental History" by Nancy Langston.
2. "A Contradiction in Democratic Government': W.J. Trent, Jr., and the Struggle to Desegregate National Park Campgrounds" by Terrence Young.
3. "The Truth about the Boll Weevil': The Nature of Planter Power in the Mississippi Delta" by James C. Giesen.
4. "From Corporatism to Citizen Oversight: The Legal Fight over California Redwoods, 1970-1996" by Darren Speece.
5. "Environmental History Pedagogy beyond History and on the Web" by Matthew Evenden.
6. Gallery: Benjamin Cohen: On Three Peasants on Their Way to a Meal: "The Gleaners," Macaroni, and Human Intervention in Nature.
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Gary Kroll's *America's Ocean Wilderness: A Cultural History of the Twentieth-Century Exploration* (2008) reviewed by Mark V. Barrow, Jr.
 - b. Charles F. Walker's *Shaky Colonialism: The 1746 Earthquake-Tsunami in Lima, Peru, and Its Long Aftermath* (2008) reviewed by Marcus Hall.
 - c. Alix Cooper's *Inventing the Indigenous: Local Knowledge and Natural History in Early Modern Europe* (2007) reviewed by Richard C. Hoffmann.
 - d. I.G. Simmons's *Global Environmental History* (2008) reviewed by Richard Tucker.
 - e. Mary Doyle's and Cynthia A. Drew's (eds.) *Large-Scale Ecosystem Restoration: Five Case Studies from the United States* (2008) reviewed by Richard Oram.
 - f. Nalini M. Nadharni's *Between Earth and Sky: Our Intimate Connection to Trees* (2008) reviewed by Lori Vermaas.
 - g. Connie Y. Chiang's *Shaping the Shoreline: Fisheries and Tourism on the Monterey Coast* (2008) reviewed by Philip Garone.
 - h. Adam M. Sowards's *The Environmental Justice: William O. Douglas and American Conservation* (2009) reviewed by Elizabeth Blum.
 - i. Tom Wolf's *Arthur Carhart: Wilderness Prophet* (2008) reviewed by Kevin R. Marsh.
 - j. John R. Wennersten's *Anacostia: The Death and Life of An American River* (2008) reviewed by J.R. McNeill.

- k. Joseph M. Speakman's *At Work in Penn's Woods: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Pennsylvania* (2006) reviewed by Ann N. Greene.
- l. James D. Rice's *Nature and History in the Potomac Country: From Hunter-Gatherers to the Age of Jefferson* (2009) reviewed by Roger Hamilton.
- m. George Wuerthner's (ed.) *The Wildfire Reader: A Century of Failed Forest Policy* (2006) reviewed by Gerald (Jerry) W. Williams.
- n. Sara E. Jensen's and Guy R. McPherson's *Living with Fire: Fire Ecology and Policy for the Twenty-First Century* (2008) reviewed by Gerald (Jerry) W. Williams.
- o. Lawrence M. Lipin's *Workers and the Wild: Conservation, Consumerism, and Labor in Oregon, 1910-30* (2007) reviewed by Richard A. Rajala.
- p. Jim W. Johnson's *Rivers Under Siege: The Troubled Saga of West Tennessee's Wetlands* (2007) reviewed by Jack E. Davis.
- q. Kimberly K. Smith's *African American Environmental Thought: Foundations* (2007) reviewed by Elizabeth Blum.
- r. Christopher R. Henke's *Cultivating Science, Harvesting Power: Science and Industrial Agriculture in California* (2008) reviewed by Matthew Hamilton.
- s. John F. Freeman's *High Plains Horticulture: A History* (2008) reviewed by Andrew P. Duffin.
- t. Jeff Mapes's *Pedaling Revolution: How Cyclists are Changing American Cities* (2009) reviewed by James Pritchard.
- u. Betsy's McCully's *City at the Water's Edge: A Natural History of New York* (2006) reviewed by Jeremy W. Hubbell.

Environmental Justice

Environmental Justice (EJ) is a new journal intended to be the central forum for the research, debate, and discussion of the equitable treatment and involvement of all people, especially minority and low-income populations, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EJ explores the adverse and disparate environmental burden involving marginalized populations and communities all over the world and draws upon the expertise and perspectives of all parties involved in environmental justice struggles: communities, industry, academia, government, and nonprofit organizations. EJ addresses: (1) studies that demonstrate the adverse health affects on populations who are most subject to health and environmental hazards, (2) the protection of socially, politically, and economically marginalized communities from environmental health impacts and inequitable environmental burden, (3) the prevention and resolution of harmful policies, projects, and developments and issues of compliance and enforcement, activism, and corrective actions, (4) multidisciplinary analysis, debate, and discussion of the impact of past and present public health responses to environmental threats, current and future environmental and urban planning policies, land use decisions, legal responses, and geopolitics, (5) past and contemporary environmental compliance and enforcement, activism, and corrective actions, environmental politics, environmental health disparities, environmental sociology, and environmental history, (6) the connection between environmental remediation, economic empowerment, relocation of facilities that pose hazardous risk to health, selection of new locations for industrial facilities, and the relocation of communities, and (7) the complicated issues inherent in remediation, funding, relocation of facilities that pose hazardous risk to health, and selection for new

locations. EJ is published by Mary Ann Liebert Inc. This journal came into existence in 2008 and is published four times a year. Home website:

<<http://www.liebertpub.com/Products/Product.aspx?pid=259>>.

Volume 2, no. 1 (March 2009):

1. "Letter from the Editor" by Sylvia Hood Washington (pp. 1-2).
2. "'We Didn't Get the First 500 Years Right, So Let's Work on the Next 500 years': A Call for Transformative Analysis and Action" by David Naguib Pellow (pp. 3-6).
3. "Where We Live, Work, Play...and Eat: Expanding the Environmental Justice Agenda" by Robert Gottlieb (pp. 7-8).
4. "'If We Didn't Have Water': Black Women's Struggle for Urban Land Rights in Brazil" by Keisha-Khan Y. Perry (pp. 9-14).
5. "An Ecologic Framework to Study and Address Environmental Justice and Community Health Issues" by Sacoby M. Wilson (pp. 15-24).
6. "Environmental Justice—A New Theoretical Construct for Urban Renewal? The Case of Heritage at Constitution Hill, Johannesburg" by Clinton D. van der Merwe (pp. 25-34).
7. "Transatlantic Movements of Justice: A Story of Inspiration and Diversity" by Ole Windahl Pedersen (pp. 35-42).
8. Book Reviews:
 - a. Eileen McGurty's *Transforming Environmentalism: Warren County, PCBs, and the Origins of Environmental Justice* (2007) reviewed by Mark Edwards.
 - b. Connie Y. Chiang's *Shaping the Shoreline: Fisheries and Tourism on the Monterey Coast* (2008) reviewed by Robert Gioielli.

Volume 2, no. 2 (June 2009):

1. "Letter from the Editor" by Sylvia Hood Washington (p. 47).
2. "An Environmental Justice Analysis: Superfund Sites and Surrounding Communities in Illinois" by Angela R. Maranville, Tih-Fen Ting, and Yang Zhang (pp. 49-58).
3. "The Relevance of History to Environmental Justice" by Michael Egan (pp. 59-61).
4. "Equal Rights, Unequal Share: Implementing Judicial Allocation to Indian and Non-Indian Fisheries in Northern Wisconsin" by George R. Spangler and Tsegaye H. Nega (pp. 63-68).
5. "Restorative Environmental Justice: Assessing Brownfield Initiatives, Revitalization, and Community Economic Development in St. Petersburg, Florida" by Joseph W. Dorsey (pp. 69-78).
6. "Climate Change Policies in Singapore: Whose 'Environments' Are We Talking About?" by Lim Weida (pp. 79-83).
7. "Environmental Injustice in Siting Nuclear Power Plants" by Mary Alldred and Kristin Shrader-Frechette (pp. 85-96).
8. Book Review:
 - a. Linda Nash's *Inescapable Ecologies: A History of Environment, Disease, and Knowledge* (2007) reviewed by Edward D. Melillo.

Volume 2, no. 3 (September 2009):

1. "Editorial" by Sylvia Hood Washington (pp. 99-100).
2. "'Environmental Justices': What We Have Learned from the Taiwanese Environmental Justice Controversy" by Chih-Tung Huang and Ruey-Chyi Hwang (pp. 101-08).
3. "Age, the Life Course, and Environmental Justice" by Deborah Lowry (pp. 109-16).

4. "Environmental Justice Goes Underground? Historical Notes from Canada's Northern Mining Frontier" by Arn Keeling and John Sandlos (pp. 117-25).
5. "Humboldt County General Plan Update Health Impact Assessment: A Case Study" by E. Celia Harris, Ann Lindsay, Jonathan C. Heller, Kim Gihuly, Melanie Williams, Brian Cox and Jennifer Rice (pp. 127-34).
6. "A Building, a Symbol of a Beautiful Culture and the Effects of its Fall in Pakistan" by Abdul R. Ghumman, Mughal B. Khan, Hashim N. Hashmi, and Shahid I. Tahir (pp. 135-46).
7. "Role of Inequality and Inequity in the Occurrences and Consequences of Chronic Arsenicosis in India and Policy Implications" by Atanu Sarkar (pp. 147-52).
8. "A Brief History of Environmental Inequity and Military Colonialism on the Isle of Vieques, Puerto Rico" by Joel C. Yelin and DeMond S. Miller (pp. 153-59).

Volume 2, no. 4 (December 2009):

Special Issue: "Climate Justice," Guest Editor Peggy M. Shepard

1. "Editorial" by Sylvia Hood Washington (p. 161).
2. "Guest Editorial: Climate Justice" by Peggy M. Shepard and Cecil Corbin-Mark (pp. 163-66).
3. "The Environmental Injustice of 'Clean Coal': Expanding the National Conversation on Carbon Capture and Storage Technology to Include an Analysis of Potential Environmental Justice Impacts" by Stephanie Tyree and Maron Greenleaf (pp. 167-71).
4. "Minding the Climate Gap: Environmental Health and Equity Implications of Climate Mitigation Policies in California" by Seth B. Shonkoff, Rachel Morello-Frosch, Manuel Pastor, and James Sadd (pp. 173-77).
5. "Best in Show? Climate and Environmental Justice in California" by Julie Sze, Gerardo Gambirazzio, Alex Karner, Dana Rowan, Jonathan London, and Deb Niemeier (pp. 179-84).
6. "The International Dimension of Climate Justice and the Need for International Adaptation Funding" by J. Timmons Roberts (pp. 185-90).
7. "Facilitating Climate Justice through Community-Based Adaptation in the Health Sector" by Kristie L. Ebi (pp. 191-95).
8. "Climate Change, Heat Waves, and Environmental Justice: Advancing Knowledge and Action" by Jalonne White-Newsome, Marie S. O'Neill, Carina Gronlund, Tenaya M. Sunbury, Shannon J. Brines, Edith Parker, Daniel G. Brown, Richard B. Rood, and Zorimar Rivera (pp. 197-205).
9. "U.S. Childhood Obesity and Climate Change: Moving Toward Shared Environmental Health Solutions" by Perry E. Sheffield and Maida P. Galvea (pp. 207-14).
10. Book Review:
 - a. Robert Bullard's and Beverly Wright's (eds.) *Race, Place, and Environmental Justice after Hurricane Katrina: Struggles to Reclaim, Rebuild and Revitalize New Orleans and the Gulf Coast* (2009) reviewed by Brentin Monk.

Environmental Politics

Environmental Politics (EP) focuses on four particular aspects of environmental politics. First, it examines the evolution of environmental movements and parties. Second, it provides an analysis of the making and implementation of environmental public policy at international, national, and local levels. Third, it examines ideas generated by the various environmental

movements, environmental organizations, and individual theorists. Fourth, it aims to cover the international environmental issues which are of increasing salience. EP focuses on environmental politics in industrialized countries so as not to overlap with existing journals dealing with development. EP is sensitive to the distinction between the goals of conservation and a radical reordering of political and social preferences and aims to explore the interface between these goals without favoring any one position in contemporary debates. EP is published by Routledge. This journal came into existence in 1992 and, as of 2009, will be published six times a year. Home website: <<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09644016.asp>>.

Editor's Note: Book reviews of Volume 18 are not included.

Volume 18, no. 1 (February 2009):

1. "I do therefore there is': enlivening socio-environmental theory" by Michael S. Carolan (pp. 1-17).
2. "In search of the ecological citizen" by Sverker C. Jagers (pp. 18-36).
3. "Making power explicit in sustainable water innovation: re-linking subjectivity, institution and structure through environmental citizenship" by Sam Wong and Liz Sharp (pp. 37-57).
4. "Environmental negotiated agreements in the Netherlands" by Hans Bressers, Theo de Bruijn, and Kris Lulofs (pp. 58-77).
5. "The transitions storyline in Dutch environmental policy" by Adrian Smith and Florian Kern (pp. 78-98).
6. "Against ecological sovereignty: Agamben, politics and globalisation" by Mick Smith (pp. 99-116).
7. "One person's eu-topia, another's hell: Climate Camp as a heterotopia" by Clare Saunders and Stephan Price (pp. 117-22).
8. "Iniciativa per Catalunya Verds and the Assembly of Catalonia elections 2006" by Pedro Riera and Marc Rius (pp. 123-27).
9. "A Green comeback in Greece? The Ecologist Greens in the 2007 parliamentary election" by Kostas Gemenis (pp. 128-34).
10. "Where once there were mountains: the grassroots struggle against mountaintop removal coal mining in central Appalachia" by George V. Davis (pp. 135-40).

Volume 18, no. 2 (March 2009):

1. "The politics of operationalisation: sustainable development and the eco-space approach" by Rafael Zeigler (pp. 163-81).
2. "The rise of the Global Reporting Initiative: a case of institutional entrepreneurship" by Halina Szejnwald Brown, Martin de Jong, and Teodorina Lessidrenska (pp. 182-200).
3. "Ecological moderisation and climate change in Australia" by Giorel Curran (pp. 201-17).
4. "Environmental taxation for good and for bad: the efficiency and legitimacy of Sweden's carbon tax" by Sverker C. Jagers and Henrik Hammar (pp. 218-37).
5. "Institutions, political economy and land-use policy: greenbelt politics in Ontario" by David Pond (pp. 238-56).
6. "Environmental attitudes, beliefs about social justice and intention to vote Green: lessons for the New Zealand Green Party?" by Penelope Carroll, Sally Casswell, John Huakau, Paul Perry, and Philippa Howden Chapman (pp. 257-78).
7. "The governance of coal ash pollution in post-socialist times: power and expectations" by Vanesa Castán Broto, Claudia Carter, and Lucia Elghali (pp. 279-86).

8. "Contesting toxics: struggles against hazardous waste" by Christopher Rootes (pp. 287-91).

Volume 18, no. 3 (May 2009):

Special Issue: "Themed Issue on NGOs and Environmental Movements"

1. "Doing away with plastic shopping bags: international patterns of norm emergence and policy implementation" by Jennifer Clapp and Linda Swanston (pp. 315-32).
2. "The science and politics of ecological risk: bioinvasions policies in the US and Australia" by Zdravka Tzankova (pp. 333-50).
3. "Cross-movement activism: a cognitive perspective on the global justice activities of US environmental NGOs" by JoAnn Carmin and Elizabeth Bast (pp. 351-70).
4. "Mastering national contextual challenges: the institutionalisation of LPO and Greenpeace France compared" by Nathalie Berny (pp. 371-90).
5. "Environmentalism between state and local community: why Greenpeace has failed in Norway" by Kristin Strømsnes, Per Selle, and Gunnar Grendstad (pp. 391-407).
6. "Located locally, disseminated nationally: the Bergama movement" by Hayriye Özen (pp. 408-23).
7. "The 2008 US presidential election: Obama and the environment" by Elizabeth Bomberg and Betsy Super (pp. 424-30).
8. "The inclusion of environmental concerns in US trade agreements" by Gerda van Roozendaal (pp. 431-38).
9. "The Australian Greens in the 2008 parliamentary election" by Volkmar Lauber (pp. 439-43).

Volume 18, no. 4 (July 2009):

1. "Paradoxes of increased individuation and public awareness of environmental issues" by Andy Scerri (pp. 467-85).
2. "Beyond rhetoric: the possibilities of and for 'sustainable lifestyles'" by David Evans and Wokie Abrahamse (pp. 486-502).
3. "Ecological citizenship and climate change: perceptions and practice" by Johanna Wolf, Katrina Brown, and Declan Conway (pp. 503-21).
4. "Commons and markets: opportunities for development of local sustainability" by Ismael Vaccaro, Laura C. Zanotti, and Jennifer Sepez (pp. 522-38).
5. "The five dimensions of sustainability" by Lucas Seghezze (pp. 539-56).
6. "Scales of knowledge: North Sea fisheries governance, the local fisherman and the European scientist" by Liza Griffin (pp. 557-75).
7. "Working at the science-policy interface: a discursive analysis of boundary work at the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency" by Dave Huitema and Esther Turnhout (pp. 576-94).
8. "The influence of social capital on environmental policy instruments" by Nikoleta Jones, Costas M. Sophoulis, Theodoros Iosifides, Iosif Botetzagias, and Konstantinos Evangelinos (pp. 595-611).
9. "Dividing the cost burden of environmental services: the Israeli-Palestinian wastewater regime" by Adam Schalimtzek and Itay Fischhendler (pp. 612-32).
10. "Will we ever manage to deal with climate change" by John Turnpenny (pp. 633-37).

Volume 18, no. 5 (September 2009):

Special Issue: "Climate Policy and Political Strategy"

1. "Introduction: political strategies for climate policy" by Hugh Compston (pp. 659-69).

2. "Risk analysis and climate change" by Nick Pidgeon and Catherine Butler (pp. 670-88).
3. "A strategy for better climate change regulation: towards a public interest orientated regulatory regime" by Ian Bartle (pp. 689-706).
4. "The (non-)politics of managing low carbon socio-technical transitions" by Ivan Scrase and Adrian Smith (pp. 707-26).
5. "Networks, resources, political strategy and climate policy" by Hugh Compston (pp. 727-46).
6. "Political strategy and climate policy: a rational choice perspective" by Frank Grundig (pp. 747-64).
7. "Addressing climate change: a media perspective" by Neil T. Gavin (pp. 765-80).
8. "Agenda-setting and climate change" by Sarah B. Pralle (pp. 781-99).
9. "Clearing the air: the contribution of frame analysis to understanding climate policy in the United States" by Amy Lynn Fletcher (pp. 800-16).

Volume 18, no. 6 (November 2009):

Special Issue: "Environmental Movements and Waste Infrastructure"

1. "Environmental movements, waste and waste infrastructure: an introduction" by Christopher Rootes (pp. 817-34).
2. "Environmental movements and campaigns against waste infrastructure in the United States" by Christopher Rootes and Liam Leonard (pp. 835-50).
3. "When time is on their side: determinants of outcomes in new siting and existing contamination cases in Louisiana" by Melissa Kemberling and J. Timmons Roberts (pp. 851-68).
4. "More acted upon than acting? Campaigns against waste incinerators in England" by Christopher Rootes (pp. 869-95).
5. "A burning issue? Governance and anti-incinerator campaigns in Ireland, North and South" by Liam Leonard, Peter Doran, and Honor Fagan (pp. 896-916).
6. "Wasting energy? Campaigns against waste-to-energy sites in France" by Darren McCauley (pp. 917-38).
7. "Grassroots mobilisations against waste disposal sites in Greece" by Iosif Botetzagias and John Karmichas (pp. 939-59).
8. "Movements, mobilities and the politics of hazardous waste" by Su-Ming Khoo and Henrike Rau (pp. 960-80).
9. "From Guiyu to a nationwide policy: e-waste management in China" by Liping Zhang (pp. 981-87).

Green Theory & Praxis: The Journal of Ecopedagogy

Green Theory & Praxis: The Journal of Ecopedagogy (GTP) is a journal of ecopedagogy and is the flagship journal of the Ecopedagogy Association International. The journal presents research papers and essays at the transformative nexus of the critique of social structures, ecocriticism, ecological politics and culture, and sustainability education. The GTP editorial board takes the position that many human societies and their attendant cultural norms and political economy depart strikingly from what is needed to maintain ecological harmony and planetary and species flourishing. GTP is a forum for the study of behavioral and institutional alterations, pedagogical mobilizations, political and economic adjustments, spiritual emergences, and theoretical and rhetorical positions that will or should emerge in response to increasing ecological damage of both a physical and psychic nature. The journal seeks a critical analysis of the root causes of

ecological crises and to link theory to concrete prospects for social change through pedagogy, broadly conceived. GTP is housed at California State University, Fresno. This journal came into existence in 2005 and is now published twice a year. Home website:

<<http://greentheoryandpraxis.ecopedagogy.org/index.php/journal/>>.

Volume 5, no. 1 (2009):

Special Year-End Double Issue

1. "Introduction to Volume 5, Number 1" by Richard Kahn (pp. i-iv).
2. "Reflections in a Broken Mirror: Higher Education and the Challenges of Sustainability" by Tina Lynn Evans (pp. 1-13).
3. "Shades of Green: Discursive Plurality in the Public Conversation on Sustainability" by Caroline S. Tauxe (pp. 14-25).
4. "Educational Reforms that Foster Ecological Intelligence" by C.A. Bowers (pp. 26-50).
5. "In Interview with Julian Agyeman: Just Sustainability and Ecopedagogy" by Salma Monani (pp. 51-68).
6. "Education for Ecological Discipline: A Program" by Samuel Day Fassbinder (pp. 69-92).
7. "Let Education Save the Earth! Towards the Realization of New Sustainable Forms of Humanistic Education" by Stefan Grigorov (pp. 93-110).
8. "Earth Day as a Catalyst for Campus Environmental Leadership" by Anthony M. Sarkis, Jr. (pp. 111-18).
9. "A Socio-Ecological Analysis of Bio-fuel Production" by Sean Peterson (pp. 119-25).
10. "Between McDonaldization and Gardening Pedagogy: How Teachers Negotiate Environmental Science Education in Action" by Elaine V. Howes, Laurel Graham, and Jennifer Friedman (pp. 126-52).
11. "Teaching Values Through the Ecological Footprint" by Alexander Lautensach (pp. 153-68).
12. "Against Wilderness" by Robert Fletcher (pp. 169-79).
13. "Ecopedagogy, Ethics, and the Earth Charter: Redefining Sustainability Education in an Environmental Science Class" by A James Wohlpart, Sasha L. Wohlpart, and Ariel Kristen Chomey (pp. 180-94).
14. "Approaching the Radically Other of Animal and Natural Worlds: Exploring Participatory and Co-design methods in Building Sustainable Schools" by Andrea Susan Wheeler (pp. 195-211).
15. "The Pedagogy of Disorientation: Teaching Carolyn Chute's *The Beans of Egypt, Maine* at The University of Michigan's New England Literature Program and Beyond" by Nels Christensen (pp. 212-21).
16. "The Green Grateful Dead: In the Dark as Environmental Text" by Peter Kopp (pp. 222-34).
17. Book Reviews:
 - a. Pattrice Jones's *Aftershock: Confronting Trauma in a Violent World: A Guide for Activists and Their Allies* (2007) reviewed by Greta Gaard.
 - b. Gary Holthaus's *Learning Native Wisdom: What Traditional Cultures Teach Us about Subsistence, Sustainability, and Spirituality* (2008) reviewed by Aimée Cree Dunn.
 - c. Brian Luke's *Brutal: Manhood and the Exploitation of Animals* (2007) reviewed by Marcus Weaver-Hightower.

- d. Regula Kyburz-Graber's, Paul Hart's, Peter Posch's, and Ian Robottom's (eds.) *Reflective Practice in Teacher Education: Learning from Case Studies of Environmental Education* (2006) reviewed by David Nentwick.
- e. Charles S. Brown's and Ted Toadvine's (eds.) *Nature's Edge: Boundary Explorations in Ecological Theory and Practice* (2007) reviewed by James E. Bishop.
- f. J.E. de Steiguer's *The Origins of Modern Environmental Thought* (2006) reviewed by Larry Hartsfield.
- g. Jennifer Sinor's and Rona Kaufman's (eds.) *Placing the Academy: Essays on Landscape, Work, and Identity* (2007) reviewed by I. Moria McCracken.
- h. James Gustav Speth's *The Bridge at the End of the World: Capitalism, the Environment, and Crossing from Crisis to Sustainability* (2008) reviewed by Anthony Lioi.
- i. Edward Johnson's and Michael Mappin's *Environmental Education and Advocacy: Changing Perspectives of Ecology and Education* (2009) reviewed by Rebecca Onion.
- j. John R. Ehrenfeld's *Sustainability by Design: A Subversive Strategy for Transforming Our Consumer Culture* (2009) reviewed by John S. Farnsworth.
- k. Melod Graulich's and Paul Crumbley's (eds.) *The Search for a Common Language: Environmental Writing and Education* (2005) reviewed by Tonia L. Payne.
- l. Film: Liz Miller's *The Water Front* (2007), and Oscar Olivera's and Tom Lewis's *Cochabamba! Water War in Bolivia* (2004) reviewed by Paula Willoquet-Maricondi.

Human Ecology Review

Human Ecology Review (HER) is the journal of the Society for Human Ecology. HER publishes peer-reviewed research and theory on the interaction between humans and the environment and other links between culture and nature (research in human ecology), essays and applications relevant to human ecology (human ecology forum), book reviews (contemporary human ecology), and relevant commentary, announcements, and awards (human ecology bulletin). The Society for Human Ecology is an international interdisciplinary professional society that promotes the use of an ecological perspective in research, education, and application. The Society's goals are to: (1) provide a forum through which scientists, scholars, educators, and practitioners may exchange ideas and information, (2) promote the advancement of an ecological perspective in interdisciplinary studies and practice, (3) identify problems, discover their origins, examine possible solutions and their implications, and then make recommendations for implementing those solutions, (4) look ahead to the consequences of human action on our social, natural, and built environments, (5) build cooperative arrangements among human ecology programs and organizations throughout the world, and (6) facilitate the exchange of this information throughout an international network of individuals interested in human ecology. HER is published by the Society for Human Ecology. This journal came into existence in 1993 and is published twice a year. Home website: <<http://www.humanecologyreview.org/>>. Editor's Note: Page numbers of Volume 16 are not included.

Volume 16, no. 1 (Summer 2009):

1. "Resident Place Identities in Rural Charleston County, South Carolina: Cultural, Environmental, and Racial Politics in the Sewee to Santee Area" by Cassandra Y. Johnson and Angela C. Halfacre.
2. "American Generation of Environmental Warnings: Avian Influenza and Global Warming" by Allan Mazur.
3. "Challenges for the Preservation and Promotion of Traditional Knowledge in the Satoyama Ecosystems, Noto Peninsula, Japan" by Gulay Cetinkaya.
4. "Understanding Consumption and Environmental Change in China: A Cross-national Comparison of Consumer Patterns" by Karen Stein.
5. "Increasing Our Compassion Footprint: It's Simple to Make Changes to Accrue Compassion Credits" by Marc Bekoff.
6. "Introduction to the Special Section on Human/Environment Relationships" by Andrew K. Jorgenson and John M. Shandra.
7. "World Polity, Unequal Ecological Exchange, and Organic Water Pollution: A Cross-National Analysis of Developing Nations" by John M. Shandra, Eran Shor, and Bruce London.
8. "The Transnational Organization of Production, the Scale of Degradation, and Ecoefficiency: A Study of Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Less-Developed Countries" by Andrew K. Jorgenson.
9. "Structural Influences on Water Withdrawals: An Exploratory Macro-Comparative Analysis" by Stefano B. Longo and Richard York.
10. "Succession Theory: Reassessing a Neglected Meta-Narrative about Environment and Development" by Thomas K. Rudel.
11. "Globalization and the Environment: Implications for Human Migration" by Matthew R. Sanderson.
12. "Investigating the Correlates of Biodiversity Loss: A Cross-National Quantitative Analysis of Threatened Bird Species" by Laura A. McKinney, Gregory M. Fulkerson, and Edward L. Kick.
13. "Efficient Well-Being: Rethinking Sustainability as the Relationship between Human Well-being and Environmental Impacts" by Thomas Dietz, Eugene A. Rosa, and Richard York.
14. Book Review:
 - a. Peter F. Cannavò's *The Working Landscape: Founding, Preservation, and the Politics of Place* (2007) reviewed by Akiko Yoshida.

Volume 16, no. 2 (Winter 2009):

1. "The Challenge of Learning for Sustainability: A Prolegomenon to Theory" by Adam Douglas Henry.
2. "Power, Profit and Pollution: The Persistence of Environmental Injustice in a Company Town" by Diane Sicotte.
3. "Why We Don't 'Walk the Talk': Understanding the Environmental Values/Behaviour Gap in Canada" by Emily Huddart Kennedy, Thomas M. Beckley, Bonita L. McFarlane, and Solange Nadeau.
4. "Ideological Cleavages and Schism in the Czech Environmental Movement" by Thomas E. Shriver and Chris Messer.

5. "Social Control and Contested Environmental Illness: The Repression of Ill Nuclear Weapons Workers" by Tamara L. Mix, Sherry Cable, and Thomas E. Shriver.
6. "Neighborhood Quality and the Older Elderly: Theory and Two Pilot Studies" by Michael R. Greenberg.
7. "Mental Health and Psychosocial Distress *Sequelae* of Katrina: An Empirical Study of Survivors" by Francis O. Adeola.
8. "Human Ecology Forum: Essays, Commentaries, and Applications: The Integrative Complexity of Wildfire Management Scale: Are We There Yet?" by Joshua Carroll and Alan D. Bright.
9. Book Reviews:
 - a. Pierre Laconte's and Carole Hein's (eds.) *Brussels: Perspectives on a European Capital* (2007) reviewed by Ian Douglas.
 - b. Monique Borgerhoff Mulder's and Peter Coppolillo's *Conservation: Linking Ecology, Economics, and Culture* (2005) reviewed by Peter J. Richerson.
 - c. John M. Polimeni's, Kozo Mayumi's, Mario Giampietro's, and Blake Alcott's *The Jevons Paradox and the Myth of Resource Efficiency Improvements* (2008) reviewed by Rachel Butts.

International Journal of Green Economics

International Journal of Green Economics (IJGE) aims to bridge the gap between academic economic theory and the literature and suggestions for the implementation of modern concepts in the political economy and the general economic debate, structures of political power, and public discussion. It was established to create an effective channel of communication between policy makers, government agencies, and academic and research institutions concerned with the running involvement and impact of the economy on all sections of society. The development of an alternative view in contrast to the traditional normatively biased view of economics is the prime objective of green economics. The problems green economics addresses are partly social in aspect and causes, partly scientific in technical development, partly environmental, as this is a fundamental limit to all human activity, and partly economic and historical in how the current situations have evolved. Green economics is also particularly influenced by developments in ethical thinking and values and in anthropology in its explanations of past and future trends. The scope of IJGE includes examining, critiquing, and analyzing the activities of corporations with particular reference to the localization/globalization debate and making suggestions for changes in the practice, general function, and approach of economics. The scope of IJGE is international because modern economies are interdependent and internationally linked. Subjects include various economic theories and concepts, structural questions about international institutions, critiques of corporate activity, experience and applications of new initiatives and cases, and social justice in the economy. IJGE was founded by the Green Economics Institute and is currently published by Inderscience Publishing. This journal came into existence in 2006 and is published four times a year. Home website:

<<http://www.inderscience.com/browse/index.php?journalCODE=ijge>>.

Volume 3, no. 1 (2009):

1. "Avoiding extinction: the future of economics" by Graciela Chichilnisky (pp. 1-18).
2. "Economic growth and economic crisis" by Victor Anderson (pp. 19-27).
3. "Power, political economy and environmental governance: staple chains as media of power" by James Lawson (pp. 28-47).

4. "Public finance and environment: correlations of selected taxes with pollution and CO₂ emissions in China between 1999 and 2006" by Peter Yang (pp. 48-62).
5. "Rapid climate change: an overview for economists" by Paul D. Williams (pp. 63-76).
6. "Traction in the world: economics and narrative interviews" by Jeffrey David Turk (pp. 77-92).
7. "Sex work: a survey of social, philosophical and human rights issues" by Natalie Bennett (pp. 93-100).
8. Book Reviews:
 - a. Katharina Holzinger's, Christoph Knill's, and Bas Arts's (eds.) *Environmental Policy Convergence in Europe? The Impacts of International Institutions and Trade* (2008) reviewed by Peter Yang.
 - b. Eric Hobsbawm's *Globalisation, Democracy and Terrorism* (2008) reviewed by Jose Ricardo Barbosa Goncalves and Maria Alejandra Caporale Madi.

Volume 3, no. 2 (2009):

1. "The costs of women's unequal pay and opportunity: transforming the unbalanced structure of our economy to meet the challenges of today: climate change, poverty and the twin crises of the economy and economics" by Miriam Kennet (pp. 107-29).
2. "Catastrophic risks" by Graciela Chichilnisky (pp. 130-41).
3. "Moral reasoning about gender pay gaps" by Wendy Olsen (pp. 142-56).
4. "Gender pay gap" by Graciela Chichilnisky (pp. 157-74).
5. "Women migrant workers in China: grassroots NGOs facilitating empowerment?" by Holly Snape (pp. 175-83).
6. "The socio-cultural impacts of economic changes to matrilineal Garo society in Bangladesh" by Soma Dey and Sabiha Sultana (pp. 184-98).
7. "The mother binary: fundamental conflicts facing women within the green movement, with reference to continental Green parties and the 21st-century ecofeminism debate" by Natalie Bennett (pp. 199-204).
8. "An estimate of women's contribution to agricultural and regional communities in Australia" by Therese Jefferson and Anusha Mahendran (pp. 205-22).
9. "Gender discrimination in the construction industry of Bangladesh" by Ishrat Parveen and Soma Dey (pp. 223-33).

Volume 3, nos. 3/4 (2009):

1. "Climate change: economics or science? The importance of the Copenhagen Summit. Technology innovation, reduction in carbon use or market trading and economic growth? The economics of the environment at a cross roads" by Miriam Kennet, Naomi Baster, Michele Gale, and Oliver Tickell (pp. 235-64).
2. "Surviving Kyoto's 'do or die' summit" by Graciela Chichilnisky (pp. 265-70).
3. "Perceptions of stakeholder engagement — just what is it really?" by Rachel Curzon (pp. 271-84).
4. "The clash between economics and ecology: frames and schemas" by Rosamund Stock (pp. 285-96).
5. "Reducing problems through reduced complexity? Considering the benefits and limits of economic perspectives on climate change" by Simon Wolf (pp. 304-22).
6. "Personal carbon trading and sustainable consumption: the art of the state" by Peter Doran (pp. 323-42).
7. "Gender and climate justice" by Sonja Cappello and Wendy Harcourt (pp. 343-50).

8. "Energy issue perception, responses and solutions from green economics: a discussion paper" by Benjamin Armstrong-Haworth (pp. 351-66).
9. "The changing structure of the renewable industry — implications for a green transition to sustainable energy" by Jack Reardon (pp. 367-81).
10. "A replacement for Trident — can the UK afford it?" by Peter Burt (pp. 382-91).
11. "Perspectives of energy efficient housing: Estonia and other European nations" by Maret Merisaar (pp. 392-401).
12. "Where neoclassical economics fails: impacts on renewable electricity in the UK" by Sarah Skinner (pp. 402-13).
13. "Energy security, economic development and global warming: addressing short and long term challenges" by Graciela Chichilnisky and Peter Eisenberger (pp. 414-46).
14. "Permeable (pervious) pavements and geothermal heat pumps: addressing sustainable urban stormwater management and renewable energy" by Kiran Tota-Maharaj and Miklas Scholz (pp. 447-51).
15. "Heathrow campaigners — heading for a historic victory?" by John Stewart (pp. 452-68).
16. Book Review:
 - a. Graciela Chichilnisky's and Kirsten Sheeran's *Saving Kyoto: An Insider's Guide to What it is, How it Works and What it Means for the Future* (2009) reviewed by Naomi Baster.

Journal for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture

The *Journal for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture* (JSRNC) came about to answer questions such as the following: What are the relationships among human beings and what are variously understood by the terms 'religion', 'nature', and 'culture'? What constitutes ethically appropriate relationships between our own species and the places, including the entire biosphere, which we inhabit? The ideas for this journal began in the late 1990s during Bron Taylor's (University of Florida) work assembling and editing the interdisciplinary *Encyclopedia of Religion and Nature* in which 520 scholars from diverse academic fields contributed 1,000 essays. Recognition of what would likely become a longstanding and fertile academic field led to exploring the religion/nature/culture nexus. The journal *Ecotheology* began in 1996, followed by the official formation of the International Society for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture in 2006. *Ecotheology* was expanded in scope and became the JSRNC in 2007, officially affiliated with the International Society for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture. The JSRNC is published four times a year in affiliation with ReligionandNature.com. Home website: <<http://www.religionandnature.com/journal/index.htm>>.

Volume 3, no. 1 (March 2009):

Special Issue: "The Religious Lives of Amazonian Plants," Guest Editor Robin M. Wright

1. "Editors' Introduction: The Religious Lives of Amazonian Plants" by Robin M. Wright and Bron Taylor (pp. 5-8).
2. "'We Come from Trees': The Poetics of Plants among the Jotí of the Venezuelan Guayana" by Egleé L. Zent (pp. 9-35).
3. "Singing to Estranged Lovers: Runa Relations to Plants in the Ecuadorian Amazon" by Tod Dillon Swanson (pp. 36-65).
4. "Visions of Christ in the Amazon: The Gospel According to Ayahuasca and Santo Daime" by Lisa Maria Madera (pp. 66-98).

5. "The Celestial Umbilical Cord: Wild Palm Trees, Adult Male Bodies, and Sacred Wind Instruments among the Wakuénai of Venezuela" by Jonathan D. Hill (pp. 99-125).
6. "The Fruit of Knowledge and the Bodies of the Gods: Religious Meanings of Plants among the Baniwa" by Robin M. Wright (pp. 126-153).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Harvey Graham's (ed.) *Readings in Indigenous Religions* (2002) reviewed by Joseph A.P. Wilson.
 - b. Fikret Barkes's *Sacred Ecology*, 2nd edition (2008) reviewed by Joseph A.P. Wilson.

Volume 3, no. 2 (June 2009):

Special Issue: "Christianity, Nature, Scripture and Ethics: With an Article and Forum

Responding to James A. Nash"

1. "Editor's Introduction" by Bron Taylor (pp. 165-68).
2. "The Life of the Saint and the Animal: Asian Religious Influence in the Medieval Christian West" by Joseph A.P. Wilson (pp. 169-94).
3. "Saying Grace: Transforming People, Transforming the World" by Norman Wirzba (pp. 195-212).
4. "The Bible vs. Biodiversity: The Case against Moral Argument from Scripture" by James A. Nash (pp. 213-37).
5. "Biblical Authority to Advocate for Biodiversity: A Response to James A. Nash" by Carol S. Robb (pp. 238-46).
6. "Loving Scripture and Nature" by Michael Northcott (pp. 247-53).
7. "The Ecology of Moral Authority: A Response to James A. Nash, 'The Bible vs. Biodiversity: The Case against Moral Argument from Scripture'" by James M. Childs, Jr. (pp. 254-59).
8. "The Agrarian Perspective of the Bible: A Response to James A. Nash, 'The Bible vs. Biodiversity: The Case against Moral Argument from Scripture'" by Ellen F. Davis (pp. 260-65).
9. "Whither the Bible in Environmental Ethics and Moral Argument?" by Norm Faramelli (pp. 266-70).
10. "Response to James A. Nash 'The Bible vs. Biodiversity: The Case against Moral Argument from Scripture'" by Celia Deane-Drummond (pp. 271-78).
11. "James Nash as Christian Deep Ecologist: Forging a New Eco-theology for the Third Millennium" by Bernard Daley Zaleha (pp. 279-89).
12. "The Manyness of God: A Tribute to James Nash" by Jay McDaniel (pp. 290-94).

Volume 3, no. 3 (September 2009):

1. "Editorial Introduction" by Robin Globus (pp. 301-02).
2. "Evolutionary Advantages of Intense Spiritual Experience in Nature" by Terry Louise Terhaar (pp. 303-39).
3. "The Political Theology of Modern Scottish Land Reform" by Rutger Henneman and Alastair McIntosh (pp. 340-75).
4. "The Crazy Uncle in the Attic: A Response to Bron Taylor's Essay 'Exploring Religion, Nature and Culture—Introducing the *Journal for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture*'" by Mark I. Wallace (pp. 376-81).
5. "The Queen of the Sciences Speaks, Softly" by Gustavo Benavides (pp. 382-85).
6. "Response to Wallace" by Michael York (pp. 386-91).

7. "Theologies and Scholars" by Kocku von Stuckrad (pp. 392-97).
8. "The Uncle is Still Crazy, but Now Out of the Attic? A Response to My Critics" by Mark I Wallace (pp. 398-403).
9. "Theologians and the Asylum" by Bron Taylor (pp. 404-09).
10. Review Essay by Shane McCorristine of: (1) William J. Smyth's *Map-making, Landscapes, and Memory: A Geography of Colonial and Early Modern Ireland, c. 1530-1750* (2006), (2) Catherine E. Rigby's *Topographies of the Sacred: Poetics of Place in European Romanticism* (2004), (3) David Brown's *God and Enchantment of Place: Reclaiming Human Experience* (2004), and (4) Ronald L. Grimes's *Rite out of Place: Ritual, Media, and the Arts* (2006).
11. Book Reviews:
 - a. HarperOne's *The Green Bible* (2008) reviewed by Normal Habel.
 - b. K.D. Moore's, K Peters's, T. Jojolo's, and A Lacy's (eds.) *How It Is: The Native American Philosophy of V.F. Cordova* (2007) reviewed by Jace Weaver.
 - c. Rane Willerslev's *Soul Hunters: Hunting, Animism, and Personhood among the Siberian Yukaghirs* (2007) reviewed by Michael Van Patrick Lemons.
 - d. Ellen F. Davis's *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible* (2009) reviewed by Anna L. Peterson.

Volume 3, no. 4 (December 2009):

Special Issue: "'Natural' Origins of Religion," Guest Editors Robert R. Sands and Lucas F. Johnston

1. "Guest Editor's Introduction: The Science of God: Natural Origins of Religion in an Evolutionary Perspective" by Robert R. Sands (pp. 437-57).
2. "Shamanism and the Origins of Spirituality and Ritual Healing" by Michael Winkelman (pp. 458-89).
3. "The Role of Symbolic Capacity in the Origins of Religion" by Terrence Deacon and Tyrone Cashman (pp. 490-517).
4. "Charismatic Signaling" by Joseph Bulbulia (pp. 518-51).
5. "Running Deep: Speculations on the Evolution of Running and Spirituality in the Genus *Homo*" by Robert R. Sands and Linda R. Sands (pp. 552-77).

Local Environment: The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability

Local Environment: The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability (LE) is a forum written by and for academics and practitioners for the discussion, examination, and evaluation of the economic, environmental, and social policies and strategies of what will be needed in the move towards "just sustainability" at local, national, and global levels. LE focuses on the nexus of local environmental, justice, and sustainability action, politics, and policy. The central purpose of LE is to develop an understanding of local sustainability based on both critical research and practical experience. Journal subjects include: development geography, environment and society, environment and the developing world, environmental policy, environmental politics, environmental sociology, environmental studies, human geography, planning-human geography, social geography, sustainable development, urban sociology-urban studies, and planning housing, and land economy. LE is published by Routledge. This journal came into existence in 1996 and is now published ten times a year. Home website: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/carfax/13549839.html>.

Editor's Note: Book reviews of Volume 14 are not included.

Volume 14, no. 1 (January 2009):

1. "From transit-adjacent to transit-oriented development" by John L. Renne (pp. 1-15).
2. "Empirical research on local government sustainability efforts in the USA: gaps in the current literature" by Devashree Saha (pp. 17-30).
3. "Social capital and quality of place: reflections on growth and change in a small town" by Kevin S. Hanna, Ann Dale, and Chris Ling (pp. 31-44).
4. "Insiders versus outsiders: perspectives on capacity issues to inform policy and programmes" by Lisa Robins (pp. 45-59).
5. "The consultant ecologist's role in the New South Wales (Australia) approach to biodiversity offsets: 'BioBanking'" by Danny Wotherspoon and Shelley Burgin (pp. 61-71).
6. "Towards healthy local food: issues in achieving Just Sustainability" by Graeme Sherriff (pp. 73-92).
7. "Achieving sustainable lifestyles or encouraging a counter-reflexivity: exploring motivations for sustainability in a mediated risk society" by Gregory Borne (pp. 93-107).

Volume 14, no. 2 (February 2009):

1. "Adoption of sustainability initiative in Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio" by Maria Manta Conroy and Al-Azad Iqbal (pp. 109-25).
2. "Sustainable development from below: institutionalising a global idea-complex" by Jan Olsson (pp. 127-38).
3. "Environmental justice in South Yorkshire: locating social deprivation and poor environments using multiple indicators" by Jon Fairburn, Bridget Butler, and Graham Smith (pp. 139-54).
4. "Green space, soundscape and urban sustainability: an interdisciplinary, empirical study" by Katherine N. Irvine, Patrick Devine-Wright, Sarah R. Payne, Richard A. Fuller, Birgit Painter, and Kevin J. Gaston (pp. 155-72).
5. "Conflictive sustainability landscapes: the neoliberal quagmire of urban environmental planning in Buenos Aires" by Ryan Centner (pp. 173-92).
6. "Community forestry in British Columbia, Canada: the role of local community support and participation" by Kirsten McIlveen and Ben Bradshaw (pp. 193-205).
7. "Choice or coercion: dilemmas of sustainable social housing. A study of two developments in Kent" by C.G. Pickvance (pp. 207-14).

Volume 14, no.3 (April 2009):

Special Issue: "Nordic Environments"

1. "Guest editorial: New approaches to managing protected areas in the Nordic countries" by Sissel Hovik, Kjell Harvold, and Marko Joas (pp. 215-20).
2. "Local government and nature conservation in Norway: decentralisation as a strategy in environmental policy" by Eva Irene Falleth and Sissel Hovik (pp. 221-31).
3. "Governing national parks in Finland: the illusion of public involvement" by Sam Grönholm (pp 233-43).
4. "Metagovernance of the national park process in Denmark" by Dorthe H. Lund (pp. 245-57).
5. "The designation of Fulufjället National Park: efficient co-management through downward accountability?" by Anna Zachrisson (pp. 259-71).

Volume 14, no. 4 (June 2009):

1. "Recycling and waste minimisation behaviours of the transient student population in Oxford: results of an on-line survey" by Sally Robertson and Helen Walkington (pp. 285-96).
2. "The Nigerian press and environmental information for sustainable development" by Ibidun O. Adelekan (pp. 297-312).
3. "How are California local jurisdictions incorporating a strategic environmental assessment in local comprehensive land use plans?" by Zhenghon Tang (pp. 313-28).
4. "The construction of UK sustainable housing policy and the role of pressure groups" by Chris Pickvance (pp. 329-45).
5. "Planning for eco-friendly living in diverse societies" by Karin Bradley (pp. 347-63).
6. "Incorporating local sustainability indicators into structures of local governance: a review of the literature" by Nancy Holman (pp. 365-75).

Volume 14, no. 5 (July 2009):

Special Issue: "Urban Justice and Sustainability"

1. "Guest Editorial: Urban justice and sustainability" by Kuniko Fujita (pp. 377-85).
2. "Building bioregional citizenship: the case of the Oak Ridges Moraine, Ontario, Canada" by Liette Gilbert, L. Anders Sandberg, and Gerda R. Wekerle (pp. 387-401).
3. "Welcome to the neighborhood: social contracts between Iraqis and natives in Arnhem, The Netherlands" by Thaddeus Müller and Peer Smets (pp. 403-15).
4. "Urban justice and sustainability: comparing the situation of older renters in public housing with that of older renters in private rented accommodation in Sydney" by Alan Morris (pp. 417-30).
5. "On the borderline of 'sick' and 'healthy' buildings and schools: the concept of sustainable development problematised" by Eva Sandstedt (pp. 431-41).
6. "Learning communities, cities and regions for sustainable development and global citizenship" by Alun D. Morgan (pp. 443-59).
7. "When the tap stays dry: water networks in eastern Germany" by Matthias Naumann and Matthias Bernt (pp. 461-71).

Volume 14, no. 6 (August 2009):

1. "Amsterdam: planning and policy for the ideal city?" by John I. Gilderbloom, Matthew J. Hanka, and Carrie Beth Lasley (pp. 473-93).
2. "Creating local ecological footprints in a North American context" by Sonja Klinsky, Reneé Sieber, and Thom Meredith (pp. 495-513).
3. "Designing sustainability for whom? Recent housing developments in Southwest Montréal" by Claire Poitras (pp. 515-28).
4. "'Community in Bloom': local participation of community gardens in urban Singapore" by Leon H.H. Tan and Harvey Neo (pp. 529-39).
5. "Linking social and environmental aspects: a multidimensional evaluation of refurbishment projects" by Jenny Stenberg, Liane Thuvander, and Paula Femenias (pp. 541-56).
6. "Preliminary selection of sustainability indicators for a small lake basin in Western Mexico" by Harvey Shear and José de Anda (pp. 557-74).
7. "Hours of work and the ecological footprint of nations: an exploratory analysis" by Anders Hayden and John M. Shandra (pp. 575-600).

Volume 14, no. 7 (September 2009):

Special Issue: “Delivering Sustainable Buildings and Communities”

1. “Guest Editorial: Delivering sustainable buildings and communities: eclipsing social concerns through private sector-led urban regeneration and development” by Susan Moore and Susannah Bunce (pp. 601-06).
2. “Social sustainability: a potential for politics?” by Mark Davidson (pp. 607-19).
3. “A political ecology of the built environment: LEED certification for green buildings” by Julie Cidell (pp. 621-33).
4. “Social housing regeneration in Dublin: market-based regeneration and the creation of sustainable communities” by Paula Russell and Declan Redmond (pp. 635-50).
5. “Developing sustainability: sustainability policy and gentrification on Toronto’s waterfront” by Susannah Bunce (pp. 651-67).
6. “Sustainable development for some: green urban development and affordability” by Ann Dale and Lenore L. Newman (pp. 669-81).
7. “Organic regeneration and sustainability or can the credit crunch save our cities?” by James Evans, Phil Jones, and Rob Krueger (pp. 683-98).

Volume 14, no. 8 (October 2009):

1. “Contested sustainabilities: assessing narratives of environmental change in southeastern Turkey” by Leila M. Harris (pp. 699-720).
2. “Towards sustainability management systems in three Swedish local authorities” by Sara Emilsson and Olof Hjelm (pp. 721-32).
3. “Who are our informal recyclers? An inquiry to uncover crisis and potential in Victoria, Canada” by Jutta Gutberlet, Crystal Tremblay, Emma Taylor, and Nandakumar Divakaranmair (pp. 733-47).
4. “Perspectives on utilising Community Land Trusts as a vehicle for affordable housing provision” by Elaine Paterson and Michael Dunn (pp. 749-64).
5. “Scarcity and conflict, key problems in water management: a Mexican case study” by Laura C. Ruelas-Monjardin, Juan M. Chavez-Cortes, and David P. Shaw (pp. 765-82).
6. “How to facilitate (or discourage) community-based research: recommendations based on a Canadian survey” by Beth Savan, Sarah Flicker, Brian Kolenda, and Matto Mildemberger (pp. 783-96).

Volume 14, no. 9 (November 2009):

1. “Backyard bounty: exploring the benefits and challenges of backyard garden sharing projects” by Analisa Blake and Denise Cloutier-Fisher (pp. 797-807).
2. “Networks and spatial segregation in the production of urban poverty in São Paulo” by Eduardo Marques, Renata Bichir, Thais Pavez, Miranda Zoppi, Encarnación Moya, and Igor Pantoja (pp. 809-17).
3. “The *Green Village* project: a rural community’s journey towards sustainability” by Colin Trier and Olya Maiboroda (pp. 819-31).
4. “Energy planning with decision-making tools: experiences from an energy-planning project” by Jenny Ivner (pp. 833-50).
5. “Public perception of locally unwanted facilities in Hong Kong: implications for conflict resolution” by Kin Che Lam and Lai Yan Woo (pp. 851-69).
6. “Shaped by race: why ‘race’ still matters in the challenges facing biodiversity conservation in Africa” by Thembele Kepe (pp. 871-78).

7. "Goodbye to natural resource-based livelihoods? Crossing the rural/urban divide" by Pam Gregory and Michael Mattingly (pp. 879-90).

Volume 14, no. 10 (December 2009):

1. "Confusing messages of sustainability indicators" by A. Yli-Viikari (pp. 891-903).
2. "Advocates for environmental justice: the role of the champion in public participatory implementation" by Deborah Rigling Gallagher (pp. 905-16).
3. "From wasteland to waste site: the role of discourse in nuclear power's environmental injustices" by Danielle Endres (pp. 917-37).
4. "The perception of environmental quality in Aveiro, Portugal: a study of complaints on environmental issues submitted to the City Council" by Daniela Salgado Carvalho and Teresa Fidélis (pp. 939-61).
5. "Calculating ecological footprints at the municipal level: what is a reasonable approach for Canada?" by J. Wilson and J.L. Grant (pp. 963-79).
6. "What people think about the environment and its relationship to their health: perceptions of health at different scales of environment in Hamilton, Ontario" by John Eyles, Kathi Wilson, Lisa Mu, Sue Keller-Olaman, and Susan Elliott (pp. 981-98).
7. "Just space or spatial justice? Difference, discourse, and environmental justice" by Anna Stanley (pp. 999-1014).

Nature and Culture

Nature and Culture (NC) is a forum for the international community of scholars and practitioners to present, discuss, and evaluate critical issues and themes related to the historical and contemporary relationships that civilizations, empires, nation-states, and regions have with nature. The mission of NC is to move beyond specialized disciplinary enclaves and mindsets toward broader syntheses that encompasses time, space, and structures in order to understand the nature-culture relationship. Current themes of the journal are: (1) cultural reactions and conceptions of nature, (2) degradation and restoration of the environment, (3) ecological time, and (4) ecological futures. Other topics are also considered. NC receives financial support from the Department of Urban and Environmental Sociology at Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research in Leipzig, Germany, and NC is published by Berghahn Books. This journal came into existence in 2006 and is published three times a year. Home website:

<http://www.berghahnbooks.com/journals/nc/>.

Volume 4, no. 1 (Spring 2009):

1. "Environmental NGOs in Transforming China" by Bao Maohong (pp. 1-16).
2. "Introduction: Contested Landscapes—Space, Place, and Identity in Contemporary Ireland" by Henrike Rau (pp. 17-34).
3. "Marketing Space for Sociability: How Children Animate the Realm in Suburbia" by Mary P. Corcoran, Jane Gray, and Michel Peillon (pp. 35-56).
4. "Civic Engagement and Governance in the Urban-Rural Fringe: Evidence from Ireland" by Marie Mahon, Frances Fahy, Micheál O Cinnéide, and Brenda Gallagher (pp. 57-77).
5. "The Suburban Front Garden: A Socio-Spatial Analysis" by Eamonn Slater and Michel Peillon (pp. 78-104).
6. "The Greatness of Human Possibilities: Competing Orientations and Their Solutions" by Bill Devall (pp. 105-12).

Volume 4, no. 2 (Summer 2009):

1. "Climate Research and Climate Change: Reconsidering Social Science Perspectives" by Jobst Conrad (pp. 113-22).
2. "Contesting the Irish Countryside: Rural Sentiment, Public Space, and Identity" by Liam Leonard (pp. 123-37).
3. "The Greening of White Separatism: Use of Environmental Themes to Elaborate and Legitimize Extremist Discourse" by Tamara L. Mix (pp. 138-66).
4. "Structural and Ideological Determinants of Household Waste Recycling: Results from an Empirical Study in Cologne, Germany" by Henning Best (pp. 167-90).
5. "Traditional Tillage Systems as Drought Adaptation Strategies of Smallholder Farmers: The Case of Semi-Arid Central Tanzania" by Riziki S. Shemdoe, Idris S. Kilula, and Patrick Van Damme (pp. 191-207).
6. "The Political Economy of Environmental Justice: Evidence on Global and Local Scales" by Horst-Dietrich Elvers (pp. 208-21).

Volume 4, no. 3 (Winter 2009):

Special Symposium: "The Ecology of Shrinkage"

1. "Introduction: The Ecology of Shrinkage" by Dieter Rink and Sigrun Kabisch (pp. 223-30).
2. "Shrinking Cities: Causes and Effects of Urban Population Losses in the Twentieth Century" by Tim Rieniets (pp. 231-54).
3. "Demographic Change: Impacts on Rural Landscapes" by Stefan Heiland, Silke Spielmans, and Bernd Demuth (pp. 255-74).
4. "Wilderness: The Nature of Urban Shrinkage? The Debate on Urban Restructuring and Restoration in Eastern Germany" by Dieter Rink (pp. 275-92).
5. "Natures Running Wild: A Social-Ecological Perspective on Wilderness" by Sabine Hoffmeister (pp. 293-315).
6. "Can We? The Audacity of Environmental Hope" by Michael M. Bell (pp. 316-23).

Organization & Environment

Organization & Environment (OE) is an international journal for ecosocial research, uniquely focused on organizations, institutions, and nature. Ecosocial research is defined as any interdisciplinary study of social organizing as it relates to the natural world. OE focuses on the connections between the natural environment (including air, animals, land, plants, water, and other ecological entities and systems) and formal and informal patterns of organizing (including environmental protection and advocacy, human production and consumption, and human service). Material published in OE is concerned with environmental damage, liberation, restoration, and sustainability in relation to their complex social causes and consequences. OE publishes academic research articles that make substantive empirical, methodological, philosophical, and/or theoretical contributions and other regular features including archives of organizational and environmental literature, art and the natural environment, critical essays, citation classics and foundational works, dialogues and debates on contemporary environmental issues, futuristic imagery, and book, film, music, and other media reviews. OE is published by Sage Publications in partnership with the Kiran C. Patel Center for Global Solutions at the University of South Florida. This journal came into existence in 1987 and is published four times a year. Home website: <http://www.coba.usf.edu/jermier/journal.htm>.

Volume 22, no. 1 (March 2009):

1. "Science, Democracy, and the Environment: The Contributions of Barry Commoner" by Robert J. Brulle (pp. 3-5).
2. "Why Barry Commoner Matters" by Michael Egan (pp. 6-18).
3. "Molecular Genetics: An Example of Faulty Communication Between Science and the Public" by Barry Commoner (pp. 19-33).
4. "From 'Politico-Scientists' to Democratizing Science Movements: The Changing Climate of Citizens and Science" by Sabrina McCormick (pp. 34-51).
5. "The Challenge of Climate Change and Energy Policies for Building a Sustainable Society in Japan" by Kazumi Kondoh (pp. 52-74).
6. "The Role of Championship in the Mainstreaming of Sustainable Investment (SI): What Can We Learn From SI Pioneers in the United Kingdom?" by Carmen Juravle and Alan Lewis (pp. 75-98).
7. "Childhood Development and Access to Nature: A New Direction for Environmental Inequality Research" by Susan Strife and Liam Downey (pp. 99-122).
8. Book Reviews:
 - a. Michael Egan's *Barry Commoner and the Science of Survival: The Remaking of American Environmentalism* (2007) reviewed by Andrew Biro.
 - b. Max S. Power's *America's Nuclear Wastelands: Politics, Accountability, and Cleanup* (2008) reviewed by John Wills.
 - c. Kimberly K. Smith's *African American Environmental Thought: Foundations* (2007) reviewed by Bill E. Lawson.
 - d. Dale Jamieson's *Ethics and the Environment: An Introduction* (2008) reviewed by Iowerth Griffiths.

Volume 22, no. 2 (June 2009):

1. "Foreign Direct Investment and the Environment, the Mitigating Influence of Institutional and Civil Society Factors, and Relationships Between Industrial Pollution and Human Health: A Panel Study of Less-Developed Countries" by Andrew K. Jorgenson (pp. 135-57).
2. "Slaughterhouses and Increased Crime Rates: An Empirical Analysis of the Spillover From 'The Jungle' Into the Surrounding Community" by Amy J. Fitzgerald, Linda Kalof, and Thomas Dietz (pp. 158-84).
3. "The Ecological Restoration Movement: Diverse Cultures of Practice and Place" by David C. Tomblin (pp. 185-207).
4. "State Environmental Protection Efforts, Women's Status, and World Polity: A Cross-National Analysis" by Colleen Nugent and John M. Shandra (pp. 208-29).
5. "Saving Nature and Seeking Justice: Environmental Activists in the Pacific Northwest" by Debra J. Salazar (pp. 230-54).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. István Mészáros's *The Challenge and Burden of Historical Time: Socialism in the Twenty-First Century* (2008) reviewed by Ted Benton.
 - b. Jennifer Howard-Grenville's *Corporate Culture and Environmental Practice: Making Change at a High-Technology Manufacturer* (2007) reviewed by Frank G.A. de Bakker.
 - c. Anthony Weis's *The Global Food Economy: The Battle for the Future of Farming* (2007) reviewed by Josh Brem-Wilson.

- d. Peter F. Cannavò's *The Working Landscape: Founding, Preservation and the Politics of Place* (2007) reviewed by Simon Hailwood.
- e. C.A. Cranston's and Robert Zeller's (eds.) *The Littoral Zone: Australian Contexts and Their Writers* (2007) reviewed by Thomas M. Wilson.

Volume 22, no. 3 (September 2009):

1. "Strengthening Sociological Perspectives on Organizations and the Environment" by Rachael Shwom (pp. 271-92).
2. "Ecologically Unequal Exchange and Deforestation: A Cross-National Analysis of Forestry Export Flows" by John M. Shandra, Christopher Leckband, and Bruce London (pp. 293-310).
3. "Ecological Habitus: Toward a Better Understanding of Socioecological Relations" by Debbie V.S. Kasper (pp. 311-26).
4. "Review of Chris Jordan's Photographic and Computer Image Exhibition, Running the Numbers" (curated by Chris Bruce) by Eugene A. Rosa (pp. 327-37).
5. "Darwin's Worms and the Skin of the Earth: An Introduction to Charles Darwin's *The Formation of Vegetable Mould, Through the Action of Worms, With Observations on Their Habits* (Selections)" by Brett Clark, Richard York, and John Bellamy Foster (pp. 338-50).
6. "Selections from *The Formation of Vegetable Mould, Through the Action of Worms, With Observations on Their Habits*" by Charles Darwin (pp. 351-56).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. I.G. Simmons's *Global Environmental History* (2008) reviewed by Brian Allen.
 - b. John R. Ehrenfeld's *Sustainability by Design: A Subversive Strategy for Transforming Our Consumer Culture* (2008) reviewed by Christa Walck.
 - c. Mark J. Smith's and Piya Pangsapa's *Environment and Citizenship: Integrating Justice, Responsibility and Civic Engagement* (2008) reviewed by Teena Gabrielson.
 - d. Ronald Sandler's and Phaedra C. Pezzullo's (eds.) *Environmental Justice and Environmentalism: The Social Justice Challenge to the Environmental Movement* (2007) reviewed by John Barry.
 - e. Steve Vanderheiden's (ed.) *Political Theory and Climate Change* (2008) reviewed by Edward A. Page.
 - f. Pradyumna P. Karan's and Unryu Sukanuma's (eds.) *Local Environmental Movements: A Comparative Study of the United States and Japan* (2008) reviewed by Tiffany Morrison.
 - g. Thomas Heyd's *Encountering Nature: Toward an Environmental Culture* (2007) reviewed by Piers H.G. Stephens.

Volume 22, no. 4 (December 2009):

Special Issue: "The Social Organization of Demographic Responses to Disaster: Studying Population-Environment Interactions in the Case of Hurricane Katrina"

1. "Introduction: Social Organization of Demographic Responses to Disaster: Studying Population—Environment Interactions in the Case of Hurricane Katrina" by Elizabeth Fussell and James R. Elliott (pp. 379-94).
2. "Displaced New Orleans Residents in the Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina: Results from a Pilot Study" by Narayan Sastry (pp. 395-409).

3. "Unequal Return: The Uneven Resettlements of New Orleans' Uptown Neighborhoods" by James R. Elliott, Amy Bellone Hite, and Joel A. Devine (pp. 410-21).
4. "Evacuation and Return of Vietnamese New Orleanians Affected by Hurricane Katrina" by Lung Vu, Mark J. VanLandingham, Mai Do, and Carl L. Bankston, III (pp. 422-36).
5. "The Other Side of the Diaspora: Race, Threat, and the Social Psychology of Evacuee Reception in Predominately White Communities" by Jennifer S. Hunt, Brian E. Armenta, April L. Seifert, and Jessica L. Snowden (pp. 437-47).
6. "The State and Civil Society Response to Disaster: The Challenge of Coordination" by Laura Lein, Ronald Angel, Holly Bell, and Julie Beausoleil (pp. 448-57).
7. "Post-Katrina New Orleans as a New Migrant Destination" by Elizabeth Fussell (pp. 458-69).
8. "Inequalities and Prospects: Ethnicity and Legal Status in the Construction Labor Force After Hurricane Katrina" by Patrick Vinck, Phuong N. Pham, Laurel E. Fletcher, and Eric Stover (pp. 470-78).
9. "Risk Amid Recovery: Occupational Health and Safety of Latino Day Laborers in the Aftermath of the Gulf Coast Hurricanes" by Linda Delp, Laura Podolsky, and Tomás Aguilar ((pp. 479-90).
10. "Finding Housing: Discrimination and Exploitation of Latinos in the Post-Katrina Rental Market" by Jeannie Haubert Weil (pp. 491-502).

Society and Animals

Society and Animals (SA) publishes studies concerning the experiences of nonhuman animals from anthropology, political science, psychology, sociology, and other social sciences and history, literary criticism, and other disciplines of the humanities. SA deals with the following: (1) cruelty to animals, therapeutic uses of animals, and other human-animal interactions, (2) animals in agriculture, education, medicine, and research, (3) circuses, companion animals, dogfighting, and other uses of animals in popular culture, (4) the politics of animal welfare, (5) attitudes toward animals conveyed by religious institutions, schools, and other socializing agencies, (6) representations of animals in literature, (7) the history of the domestication of animals, and (8) the animal rights movement. SA emphasizes empirically based studies, but also publishes commentaries, literature reviews, methodological contributions, and theoretical analyses. SA is published by Brill Academic Publishers. This journal came into existence in 1993 and is now published four times a year. Home website:

<http://www.brill.nl/m_catalogue_sub6_id9005.htm>.

Volume 17, no. 1 (2009):

1. "Kiwis Against Possums: A Critical Analysis of Anti-Possum Rhetoric in Aotearoa New Zealand" by Annie Potts (pp. 1-20).
2. "Can Attitudes about Animal Neglect be Differentiated from Attitudes about Animal Abuse?" by Bill. C. Henry (pp. 21-37).
3. "Tolstoy's Animals" by Josephine Donovan (pp. 38-52).
4. "Thinking Across Species Boundaries: General Sociality and Embodied Meaning" by David B. Dillard-Wright (pp. 53-71).
5. "Attitudes toward Animals: The Effect of Priming Thoughts of Human-Animal Similarities and Mortality Salience on the Evaluation of Companion Animals" by Ruth Beatson, Stephen Loughnan, and Michael Halloran (pp. 72-89).
6. Film Review:

- a. “Stealing from the Bees and Cooking with the Rats,” Steve Hickner’s and Simon J. Smith’s *Bee Movie* (2007), and Brad Bird’s and Jan Pinkava’s *Ratatouille* (2007) reviewed by Mark von Schlemmer.

Volume 17, no. 2 (2009):

1. “Negotiating Nostalgia: The Rhetoricity of Thylacine Representation in Tasmanian Tourism” by Stephanie S. Turner (pp. 97-114).
2. “Choreographing Identities and Emotions in Organizations: Doing ‘Huminality’ on a Geriatric Ward” by Gladys L. Symons (pp. 115-35).
3. “Teaching Kindness: The Promise of Humane Education” by R. Arbour, T. Signal, and N. Taylor (pp. 136-48).
4. “Racial Prejudices and the Performing Animals Controversy in Early Twentieth-Century Britain” by David A.H. Wilson (pp. 149-65).
5. “Making Wildlife Viewable: Habituation and Attraction” by John Knight (pp. 167-84).
6. Book Review:
 - a. Mike Hudak’s *Western Turf Wars: The Politics of Public Lands Ranching* (2007) reviewed by Nancy M. Williams.

Volume 17, no. 3 (2009):

1. “Babes in the Woods: Wilderness Aesthetics in Children’s Stories and Toys, 1830-1915” by Donna Varga (pp. 187-205).
2. “Birdsong and the Image of Evolution” by Rachel Mundy (pp. 206-23).
3. “Cross-Cultural Comparison of Student Attitudes toward Snakes” by Pavol Prokop, Murat Özel, and Muhammet Uşak (pp. 224-40).
4. “Oryx and Crake and the New Nostalgia for Meat” by Jovian Parry (pp. 241-56).
5. “Farming Animals and the Capabilities Approach: Understanding Roles and Responsibilities through Narrative Ethics” by Raymond Anthony (pp. 257-78).
6. “Philosophy and Animal Studies: Calarco, Castricano, and Diamond” by Elisa Aaltola (pp. 279-86).

Volume 17, no. 4 (2009):

1. “‘I’m Not an Activist!’: Animals Rights vs. Animal Welfare in the Purebred Dog Rescue Movement” by Jessica Greenebaum (pp. 289-304).
2. “Individual Differences and Study-Specific Characteristics Influencing Attitudes about the Use of Animals in Medical Research” by Bill Henry and Roarke Pulcino (pp. 305-24).
3. “Women and the World of Dog Rescue: A Case Study of the State of Michigan” by Andrei S. Markovits and Robin Queen (pp. 325-42).
4. “Middle Earth, Narnia, Hogwarts, and Animals: A Review of the Treatment of Nonhuman Animals and Other Sentient Beings in Christian-Based Fantasy Fiction” by Michael C. Morris (pp. 343-56).
5. Book Reviews:
 - a. “Dog Stories Reconsidered,” David Wroblewski’s *The Story of Edgar Sawtelle: A Novel* (2008) reviewed by Marion W. Copeland.
 - b. “What Goes into Pet Food Goes Public,” Marion Nestle’s *Pet Food Politics: The Chihuahua in the Coal Mine* (2008) reviewed by Amy J. Fitzgerald.
6. “Modern Animals: From Subjects to Agents in Literary Studies” by Susan McHugh (pp. 363-67).
7. “Journeys toward an Authentic Self” by Pete Porter (pp. 368-75).

Society and Natural Resources

Society and Natural Resources (SNR) is the official journal of the International Association for Society and Natural Resources. SNR brings together social science research on environmental and natural resource issues and provides a forum for research that underlies management decisions on natural resources development from multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary social science perspectives. Some of the issues SNR focuses on include acid rain, biological and genetic diversity in agriculture, hazardous and solid waste disposal, and fishery, forest, soil, and water degradation. SNR is published by Taylor & Francis. This journal came into existence in 1988 and is now published ten times a year. Home website:

<<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/tf/08941920.html>>.

Volume 22, no. 1 (January 2009):

1. "Icon Lakes in New Zealand: Managing the Tension Between Land Development and Water Resource Protection" by Nicholas B. Edgar (pp. 1-11).
2. "From Land to Sea: The Role of Land Trusts in Marine Protection" by Michelle E. Portman (pp. 12-26).
3. "Demand for Landscape Management: Regulation Versus Financing" by Thomas Schulz and Felix Schläpfer (pp. 27-41).
4. "Stakeholder Collaboration in Fisheries Research: Integrating Knowledge Among Fishing Leaders and Science Partners in Northern New England" by Troy W. Hartley and Robert A. Robertson (pp. 42-55).
5. "Beyond 'Information': Integrating Consultation and Education for Water Recycling Initiatives" by Stewart Russell, Colleen Lux, and Greg Hampton (pp. 56-65).
6. "In Search of 'White Gold': Environmental and Agrarian Change in Rural Bangladesh" by Md. Saidul Islam (pp. 66-78).
7. "Public Participation and Perceptions of Watershed Modeling" by Mark S. Johnson (pp. 79-87).
8. Book Reviews:
 - a. Samuel P. Hays's *Wars in the Woods: The Rise of Ecological Forestry in America* (2007) reviewed by John C. Bliss.
 - b. Thomas K Rudel's *Tropical Forests: Regional Paths of Destruction and Regeneration in the Late Twentieth Century* (2005) reviewed by Tammy L. Lewis.
 - c. Sarah B. Pralle's *Branching Out, Digging In: Environmental Advocacy and Agenda Setting* (2006) reviewed by Cara M. Raboanarielina.

Volume 22, no. 2 (February 2009):

1. "Cognitive Factors Affecting Homeowners' Reactions to Defensible Space in the Oregon Coast Range" by Troy E. Hall and Megan Slothower (pp. 95-110).
2. "Stakeholder Mapping for Recreation Planning of a Bahamian National Park" by Lisa M. Eadens, Susan K. Jacobson, Taylor V. Stein, John J. Confer, Lynn Gape, and Monique Sweeting (pp. 111-27).
3. "Managing Forest Road Access on Public Lands: A Conceptual Model of Conflict" by Len M. Hunt, R. Harvey Lemelin, and Karen C. Saunders (pp. 128-42).
4. "Frame Disputes in a Natural Resource Controversy: The Case of the Arbuckle Simpson Aquifer in South-Central Oklahoma" by Thomas E. Shriver and Charles Peaden (pp. 143-57).

5. "Building and Managing Resilience in Community-Based NRM Groups: An Australian Case Study" by Margaret Gooch and Jeni Warburton (pp. 158-71).
6. "Co-Modeling Process, Negotiations, and Power Relationships: Some Outputs From a MAB Project on the Island of Ouessant" by Harold Levrel, Michel Etienne, Christian Kerbirou, Christophe Le Page, and Mathias Rouan (pp. 172-88).
7. Book Review:
 - a. Nikolas K. Menzies's *Our Forest, Your Ecosystem, Their Timber: Communities, Conservation and the State in Community-Based Forest Management* (2007) reviewed by Jeff Romm.

Volume 22, no. 3 (March 2009):

1. "Place Attachment and Community Attachment: A Primer Grounded in the Lived Experience of a Community Sociologist" by Carla Koons Trentelman (pp. 191-210).
2. "Influences on Wildfire Hazard Exposure in Arizona's High Country" by Timothy W. Collins (pp. 211-29).
3. "Institutional Dimensions of Comanagement: Participation, Power, and Process" by Camilla Sandström (pp. 230-44).
4. "Social Network Analysis of Social Capital in Collaborative Planning" by Lynn A. Mandarano (pp. 245-60).
5. "Exploring the Feasibility of Mediated Final Offer Arbitration As a Technique for Managing 'Gridlocked' Environmental Conflict" by Steven E. Daniels (pp. 261-77).
6. "'This Is Not a Biodiversity Hotspot': The Power of Maps and Other Images in the Environmental Sciences" by Michael S. Carolan (pp. 278-86).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Peter Coates's *American Perceptions of Immigrant and Invasive Species: Strangers on the Land* (2006) reviewed by Paul H. Gobster.
 - b. Daniel Jaffee's *Brewing Justice: Fair Trade Coffee, Sustainability, and Survival* (2007) reviewed by Tobias Plieninger.
 - c. Robert F. Durant's *The Greening of the U.S. Military: Environmental Policy, National Security, and Organizational Change* (2007) reviewed by Kathleen E. Halvorsen.

Volume 22, no. 4 (April 2009):

1. "Neighbors Yet Strangers: Local People's Awareness of Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Southern Illinois, USA" by Jean C. Mangun, Chandra A. Degia, and Mae A. Davenport (pp. 295-307).
2. "An Examination of the Influence of Hazard Experience on Wildfire Risk Perceptions and Adoption of Mitigation Measures" by Tara K. McGee, Bonita L. McFarlane, and Jeji Varghese (pp. 308-23).
3. "Exploring Citizen Involvement in the Restoration of the Florida Everglades" by M.A. Brennan and Alyssa Dodd (pp. 324-38).
4. "Rural Children's Views on Human Activities and Changes in a Greek Wetland" by Konstantinos J. Korfiatis, Tasos Hovardas, Elisavet Tsaliki, and Joy A. Palmer (pp. 339-52).
5. "Improving Attitudinal Frameworks to Predict Behaviors in Human-Wildlife Conflicts" by Robert A. McCleery (pp. 353-68).
6. "An Analysis of the 'Path of Least Resistance' Argument in Three Environmental Justice Success Cases" by David Schelly and Paul B. Stretesky (pp. 369-80).

7. "Commodification and Conflict: What Can the Irish Approach to Protected Area Management Tell Us?" by Noel Healy and John McDonagh (pp. 381-91).
8. Book Reviews:
 - a. Susanne Moser's and Lisa Dilling's (eds.) *Creating a Climate for Change: Communicating Climate Change and Facilitating Social Change* (2007) reviewed by James Shanahan.
 - b. Terry C. Daniel's, Matthew S. Carroll's, Cassandra Moseley's, and Carol Raish's (eds.) *People, Fire, and Forests: A Synthesis of Wildfire Social Science* (2007) reviewed by Robert Winthrop.
 - c. C.S.A. (Kris) Van Koppen's and William T. Markham's (eds.) *Protecting Nature: Organizations and Networks in Europe and the USA* (2007) reviewed by Alan W. Barton.

Volume 22, no. 5 (May/June 2009):

1. "River Restoration in the American West: Assessing Variation in the Outcomes of Policy Change" by Bradley T. Clark (pp. 401-16).
2. "Lay People's Images of Nature: Comprehensive Frameworks of Values, Beliefs, and Value Orientations" by Arjen E. Buijs (pp. 417-32).
3. "A Multilevel Analysis of the Determinants of Forest Conservation Behavior Among Farmers in Haiti" by Frito Dolisca, Joshua M. McDaniel, Dennis A Shannon, and Curtis M. Jolly (pp. 433-47).
4. "The Politics of Sewerage: Contested Narratives on Growth, Science, and Nature" by J. Marvin R. Macaraig and L. Anders Sandberg (pp. 448-63).
5. "Effect of Instituting 'Authorized Neighborhood Associations' on Communal (Iriai) Forest Ownership in Japan" by Utako Yamashita, Kulbhushan Balooni, and Makoto Inoue (pp. 464-73).
6. "A Social Innovation Framework for Water Demand Management Policy: Practitioners' Capabilities, Capacity, Collaboration, and Commitment" by S.E. Wolfe (pp. 474-83).
7. "Toward More Reflexive Use of Adaptive Management" by C. Jacobson, K.F.D. Hughey, W.J. Allen, S. Rixecker, and R.W. Carter (pp. 484-95).
8. Book Reviews:
 - a. Kathryn Hochstetler's and Margaret E. Kreck's (eds.) *Greening Brazil: Environmental Activism in State and Society* (2007) reviewed by Hannah Wittman.
 - b. Ken Zontek's *Buffalo Nation: American Indian Efforts to Restore the Bison* (2007) reviewed by Jeffrey M. Sanders.

Volume 22, no. 6 (July 2009):

1. "Stakeholder Analysis and Social Network Analysis in Natural Resource Management" by Christina Prell, Klaus Hubacek, and Mark Reed (pp. 501-18).
2. "Healthy Forests, Healthy Communities: An Emerging Paradigm for Natural Resource-Dependent Communities?" by Erin Clover Kelly and John C. Bliss (pp. 519-37).
3. "Shellfishing, Eider Ducks, and Nature Conservation on the Wash: Questions Raised by a Fractured Partnership" by Thomas Roberts and Peter J.S. Jones (pp. 538-53).
4. "Integrating Conservation with Livelihood Improvement for Sustainable Development: The Experiment of an Oyster Producers' Cooperative in Southeast Brazil" by C. Emdad Haque, Apurba Krishna Deb, and Dan Medeiros (pp. 554-70).

5. "Controlling Animals: Power, Foucault, and Species Management" by Sara Rinfret (pp. 571-78).
6. "Should Academics Advocate on Environmental Issues?" by Lee Foote, Naomi Krogman, and John Spence (pp. 579-89).
7. Book Review:
 - a. Irene Guijt's (ed.) *Negotiated Learning: Collaborative Monitoring in Forest Resource Management* (2007) reviewed by Heidi L. Ballard

Volume 22, no. 7 (August 2009):

1. "An Integrated Social, Economic, and Ecologic Conceptual (ISEEC) Framework for Considering Rangeland Sustainability" by William E. Fox, Daniel W. McCollum, John E. Mitchell, Louis E. Swanson, Urs P. Kreuter, John A. Tanaka, Gary R. Evans, H. Theodore Heintz, Robert P. Breckenridge, and Paul H. Geissler (pp. 593-606).
2. "Local Mass Media Communication and Environmental Disputes: An Analysis of Press Communication on the Designation of the Tuscan Archipelago National Park in Italy" by Giuseppe Carrus, Francesca Cini, Marino Bonaiuto, and Alessandra Mauro (pp. 607-24).
3. "A Battle Against the Bottles: Building, Claiming, and Regaining Tap-Water Trustworthiness" by Yael Parag and J. Timmons Roberts (pp. 625-36).
4. "Group Dynamics and Resource Availability of a Long-Term Volunteer Water-Monitoring Program" by William Deutsch, Laura Lhotka, and Sergio Ruiz-Córdova (pp. 637-49).
5. "Communicating Stakeholder Priorities in the Great Barrier Reef Region" by Silva Larson (pp. 650-64).
6. "Values of Place: Measuring Attitudes of Community Leaders Toward Scenes from Rural Landscapes" by Jean C. Mangun, Andrew D. Carver, and Valbona Ylli (pp. 665-73).
7. "Public Perception of Desalinated Water from Oil and Gas Field Operations: Data from Texas" by Gene L. Theodori, Brooklynn J. Wynveen, William E. Fox, and David B. Burnett (pp. 674-85).
8. Book Reviews"
 - a. Graeme Wynn's *Canada and Arctic North America: An Environmental History* (2007) reviewed by David A. Rossiter.
 - b. Saleem H. Ali's (ed.) *Peace Parks: Conservation and Conflict Resolution* (2007) reviewed by Steven R. Brechin

Volume 22, no. 8 (September 2009):

1. "Household Water Consumption in an Arid City: Affluence, Affordance, and Attitudes" by Sharon L. Harlan, Scott T. Yabiku, Larissa Larsen, and Anthony J. Brazel (pp. 691-709).
2. "Carbon Offsets and Inequality: Social Costs and Co-Benefits in Guatemala and Sri Lanka" by Hannah K. Wittman and Cynthia Caron (pp. 710-26).
3. "Human-Environment Interactions and Environmental Justice: How Do Diverse Parents of Asthmatic Children Minimize Hazards?" by Sara E. Grineski (pp. 727-43).
4. "Can Money Buy Green? Demographic and Socioeconomic Predictors of Lawn-Care Expenditures and Lawn Greenness in Urban Residential Areas" by Weiqi Zhou, Austin Troy, J. Morgan Grove, and Jennifer C. Jenkins (pp. 744-60).
5. "Interactional Theory and the Sustainable Nature-Based Tourism Experience" by Robert B. Powell, Stephen R. Kellert, and Sam H. Ham (pp. 761-76).

6. “Demographic Trends, the Wildland-Urban Interface, and Wildfire Management” by Roger B. Hammer, Susan I. Stewart, and Volker C. Radeloff (pp. 777-82).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Ted Nordhaus’s and Michael Shellenberger’s *Break Through: From the Death of Environmentalism to the Politics of Possibility* (2007) reviewed by Michael D. Beevers and Brian C. Petersen.
 - b. Judith L. Li’s (ed.) *To Harvest, To Hunt: Stories of Resource Use in the American West* (2007) reviewed by Brinda Sarathy.

Volume 22, no. 9 (October 2009):

1. “‘Hishuk Tsawak’ (Everything Is One/Connected): A Huu-ay-aht Worldview for Seeing Forestry in British Columbia, Canada” by Heather Castleden, Theresa Garvin, and Huu-ay-aht First Nation (pp. 789-804).
2. “Economic Freedom, Corruption, and Species Imperilment: A Cross-Country Analysis” by Ram Pandit and David N. Laband (pp. 805-23).
3. “Urban Green Spaces: A Study of Place Attachment and Environmental Attitudes in India” by Megha Budruk, Heidi Thomas, and Timothy Tyrrell (pp. 824-39).
4. “Is Responsible Aquaculture Sustainable Aquaculture? WWF and the Eco-Certification of Tilapia” by Ben Belton, David Little, and Kathleen Grady (pp. 840-55).
5. Book Reviews:
 - a. John Schelhas’s and Max J. Pfeffer’s *Saving Forests, Protecting People? Environmental Conservation in Central America* (2008) reviewed by E.N. Anderson.
 - b. Ben Orlove’s, Ellen Weigandt’s, and Brian H. Luckman’s (eds.) *Darkening Peaks: Glacier Retreat, Science and Society* (2008) reviewed by Susanne C. Moser.
 - c. John Ikerd’s *Crisis and Opportunity: Sustainability in American Agriculture* (2008) reviewed by Jason Shaw Parker.

Volume 22, no. 10 (November/December 2009):

1. “Using Extant Data to Determine Management Direction in Family Forests” by Indrajit Majumdar, Lawrence D. Teeter, and Brett J. Butler (pp. 867-83).
2. “Framing Conservation on Private Lands: Conserving Oak in Oregon’s Willamette Valley” by A. Paige Fischer and John C. Bliss (pp. 884-900).
3. “Making Place: Identity, Construction and Community Formation through ‘Sense of Place’ in Westland, New Zealand” by Kaylene A. Sampson and Colin G. Goodrich (pp. 901-15).
4. “Illegal Logging in Common Property Forests” by Jordi Honey-Rosés (pp. 916-30).
5. “Upper Midwestern USA Ethanol Potential from Cellulosic Materials” by Kathleen E. Halvorsen, Justin R. Barnes, and Barry D. Solomon (pp. 931-38).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. Karni R. Perez’s *Fishing for Gold: The Story of Alabama’s Catfish Industry* (2006) reviewed by J. Stuart Carlton.
 - b. Derek Armitage’s, Fikret Berkes’s, and Nancy Doubleday’s (eds.) *Adaptive Co-Management: Collaboration, Learning, and Multi-Level Governance* (2007) reviewed by Ken J. Caine.

- c. Hallie Eakin's *Weathering Risk in Rural Mexico: Climatic, Institutional, and Economic Change* (2006) reviewed by Erin F. Madden, Megan M. Raby, and Anne J. Shudy Palmer.

Worldviews: Environment, Culture, Religion

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Volume 13, no. 1 (2009):

1. "'Sacred Groves and Local Gods: Religion and Environmentalism in South India" by Eliza F. Kent (pp. 1-39).
2. "Evangelical Environmentalism: Oxymoron or Opportunity?" by J. Aaron Simmons (pp. 40-71).
3. "Reading the Book of Nature: A Hermeneutical Account of Nature for Philosophical Theology" by Forrest Clingerman (pp. 72-91).
4. "Solar Photovoltaic Energy for Mitigation of Climate Change: A Catalytic Application of Catholic Social Thought" by Joshua M. Pearce, Anna L. Santini, and Jennifer M. DeSilva (pp. 92-117).
5. Book Reviews:
 - a. C. Robert Mesle's *Process Relational Philosophy: An Introduction to Alfred North Whitehead* (2008) reviewed by John B. Cobb Jr.
 - b. Bill Vitek's and Wes Jackson's (eds.) *The Virtues of Ignorance: Complexity, Sustainability, and the Limits of Knowledge* (2008) reviewed by Sarah E. Fredericks.
 - c. Bill Plotkin's *Nature and the Human Soul: Cultivating Wholeness and Community in a Fragmented World* (2007) reviewed by Audrey deCoursey.
 - d. Laura Ruth Yordy's *Green Witness: Ecology, Ethics, and the Kingdom of God* (2008) reviewed by Marilyn L. Matevia.
 - e. Conference Review: "Thinking Through Nature: Philosophy for an Endangered World" (International Association for Environmental Philosophy, University of Oregon, 2008) reviewed by Janet Fiskio.

- f. Gary Holthaus's *Learning Native Wisdom: What Traditional Cultures Teach Us about Subsistence, Sustainability, and Spirituality* (2008) reviewed by Sam Mickey.
- g. Film Review: Marty Ostrow's and Terry Kay Rockefeller's *Renewal: Stories from America's Religious-Environmental Movement* (2008), and Lionel Friedberg's *A Sacred Duty: Applying Jewish Values to Help Heal the World* (2008) reviewed by Whitney A. Bauman.

Volume 13, no. 2 (2009):

1. "Ethics-Based Environmentalism in Practice: Religious-Environmental Organizations in the United States" by Angela M. Smith and Simone Pulver (pp. 145-79).
2. "Post Modern Public Administration in the Land of Promise: The Basic Ecclesial Community Movement of Mindanao" by William M. Holden (pp. 180-218).
3. "Crying Out for Rain: The Human, The Holy, and the Earth in the Ritual Fasts of Rabbinic Literature" by Julia Watts Belser (pp. 219-38).
4. Conference Review: "The Re-Enchantment of Nature Across Disciplines" (International Society for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture, National Autonomous University of Mexico, 2008) reviewed by Monica Emerich.
5. Book Reviews:
 - a. Susan Power Bratton's *Environmental Values in Christian Art* (2007) reviewed by James Ryan Parker.
 - b. James Lovelock's *The Revenge of Gaia: why the Earth is fighting back—and how we can still save humanity* (2006) reviewed by Beatrice M. Bittarello.

Volume 13, no. 3 (2009):

1. "Salvaging Nature: The Akan Religio-Cultural Perspective" by Samuel Awuah-Nyamekye (pp. 251-82).
2. "Broken Bodies of God: The Christian Eucharist as a Locus for Ecological Reflection" by Kyle L. Galbraith (pp. 283-304).
3. "Dharmic Ecology: Perspectives from the Swadhyaya Practitioners" by Pankaj Jain (pp. 305-20).
4. Conference Review: "Renewing Hope, Pathways of Religious Environmentalism" (The Forum on Religion and Ecology, Yale Divinity School, 2008) reviewed by Tara C. Maguire Knopick.
5. Book Reviews:
 - a. Eileen McGurty's *Transforming Environmentalism: Warren County, PCBs, and the Origins of Environmental Justice* (2007) reviewed by Richard R. Bohannon.
 - b. Marti Kheel's *Nature Ethics: An Ecofeminist Perspective* (2007) reviewed by Rosemary Radford Ruether.
 - c. Belden C. Lane's *The Solace of Fierce Landscapes: Exploring Desert and Mountain Spirituality* (1998) reviewed by Nathan Mattox.
 - d. Sharon Delgado's *Shaking the Gates of Hell: Faith-led Resistance to Corporate Globalization* (2007) reviewed by Alexander Carpenter.
 - e. Patriarch Bartholomew's *Encountering the Mystery: Understanding Orthodox Christianity Today* (2008) reviewed by Julian Chryssavgis.

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President: Emily Brady

Address: Institute of Geography, School of GeoSciences, University of Edinburgh, Drummond Street, Edinburgh EH8 9XP, UK

Office Phone: +44 (0) 131-650-9137 Fax: +44 (0) 131-650-2524

Email: <emily.brady@ed.ac.uk>

Chief responsibility for organizing ISEE at the Annual Joint ISEE-IAEP Meeting on Environmental Philosophy in 2010, 2011, and 2012.

Vice-President: Philip Cafaro

Address: Department of Philosophy, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523-1781, USA

Office Phone: 970-491-2061 Fax: 970-491-4900

Email: <philip.cafaro@colostate.edu>

Responsible for organizing ISEE sessions at the annual Eastern APA in 2010, 2011, and 2012.

Secretary and ISEE Newsletter Editor: Mark Woods

Address: Department of Philosophy, University of San Diego, 5998 Alcalá Park, San Diego CA 92110-2492, USA

Office Phone: 619-260-6865 Fax: 619-260-7950

Email: <mwoods@sandiego.edu>

Responsible for organizing ISEE sessions at the annual Pacific APA in 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Treasurer: Marion Hourdequin

Address: Department of Philosophy, 14 East Cache la Poudre, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80903, USA

Office Phone: 719-227-8331 Fax: 719-389-6179

Email: <marion.hourdequin@coloradocollege.edu>

Responsible for organizing ISEE sessions at the annual Central APA in 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Editor in Chief of *Environmental Ethics*: Eugene Hargrove

Address: Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies, The University of North Texas, P.O. Box 310980, Denton, TX 76203-0980, USA

Office Phone: 940-565-2266 Fax: 940-565-4448

Email: <hargrove@unt.edu>

ISEE NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

Jason Kawall, Colgate University:

<jkawall@mail.colgate.edu>

Katie McShane, Colorado State University:

<katie.mcshane@colostate.edu>

Michael Nelson, Michigan State University:

<mpnelson@msu.edu>

Christopher Preston, University of Montana:

<christopher.preston@mso.umt.edu>

Ronald Sandler, Northeastern University:

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- **Australia:**
 - William Grey, Room E338, Department of Philosophy, University of Queensland, 4067, Queensland 4072 Australia. Email: [<wgrey@mailbox.uq.edu.au>](mailto:wgrey@mailbox.uq.edu.au).
- **Asia:**
 - **China:** Yang Tongjing, Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, 100732, China. Email: [<yangtong12@sina.com>](mailto:yangtong12@sina.com).
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 - **Taiwan:** King Hen-Biau, President, Society of Subtropical Ecology, 4th Fl. #3, Lane 269, Roosevelt Road, Section 3, 106 Taipei, Taiwan. Phone: 886-2-2369-9825. Cell Phone: 886-9-3984-1403. Fax: 886-2-2368-9885. Email: [<hbking@tfri.gov.tw>](mailto:hbking@tfri.gov.tw).
- **Europe:**
 - **Eastern Europe:** Jan Wawrzyniak, Prof. UAM dr hab., Institute of Linguistics UAM, Al. Niepodleglosci 4, 61-874 Poznan, POLAND. Phone: +48 / 61 / 8293691 and +48 / 61 / 8293663. Mobile: +48 / 66 / 3787032. Fax: +48 / 61 / 8293662. Email: [<jawa@amu.edu.pl>](mailto:jawa@amu.edu.pl).
 - **Finland:** Markku Oksanen, Department of Social Policy and Social Psychology, University of Kuopio, P.O. Box 1627, 70211, Finland. Email: [<majuok@utu.fi>](mailto:majuok@utu.fi) or [<markku.oksanen@utu.fi>](mailto:markku.oksanen@utu.fi).
 - **The Netherlands:** Martin Drenthen, ISIS, Faculty of Science, Radboud University of Nijmegen, Postbox 9010, 6500 GL Nijmegen, the Netherlands. Office Phone: 31 (country code) 24 (city code) 3612751. Fax: 31-24-3615564. Home Address: Zebrastraat 5, 6531TW Nijmegen, the Netherlands. Home Phone: (31) – (24) – 3238397. Email: [<m.drenthen@science.ru.nl>](mailto:m.drenthen@science.ru.nl).
 - **United Kingdom:** Isis Brook, Centre for Professional Ethics, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, Lancashire, United Kingdom PR1 2HE. Phone: +44(0)1772 892542. Email: [<ihbrook@uclan.ac.uk>](mailto:ihbrook@uclan.ac.uk).
 - **Greece:** Stavros Karageorgakis, Theofilou 26, 54633, Thessaloniki, Greece. Email: [<ouzala@hotmail.com>](mailto:ouzala@hotmail.com).
- **South America:**
 - Ricardo Rozzi, Department of Philosophy and Religion Studies, P.O. Box 310920, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203-0920. Phone: 940-565-2266. Fax: 940-565-4448. Email: [<rozzi@unt.edu>](mailto:rozzi@unt.edu).

- **Mexico and Central America:**
 - Teresa Kwiatkowska, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, Departamento de Filosofia, Av. Michoacan y Purissima s/n, 09340 Mexico D.F., Mexico. Office Phone: (5) 724 47 77. Home Phone: (5) 637 14 24. Fax: (5) 724 47 78. Email: <tkwiatkowska@yahoo.com>.
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 - **United States:**
 - Ned Hettinger, Philosophy Department, College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina 29424, USA. Office Phone: 843-953-5786. Home Phone: 843-953-5786. Fax: 843-953-6388. Email: <hettingern@cofc.edu>.
 - Holmes Rolston III, Department of Philosophy, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, USA. Office Phone: 970-491-6315. Fax: 970-491-4900. Email: <rolston@lamar.colostate.edu>.
 - Jack Weir, Department of Philosophy, Morehead State University, UPO 662, Morehead, Kentucky 40351-1689, USA. Office Phone: 606-783-2785. Home Phone: 606-784-0046. Fax: 606-783-5346 (include Weir's name on Fax). Email: <j.weir@morehead-st.edu>.

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