INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

NEWSLETTER

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EDITOR’S INTRODUCTION

February 1, 2015

Welcome members and non-members to the latest edition of the ISEE Newsletter. It has been a little while coming.

This edition is the first since 2013 and my first as editor. As you may have heard, William Grove-Fanning resigned the editorship in 2014. ISEE owes William a huge debt of gratitude for building a fantastic website and for authoring the basic design of the smart-looking newsletter you are currently reading. I have broadly followed William’s plan in this edition and will likely continue to follow it going forward.

In this edition, I have attempted to get us caught up a little bit.

Old hands and newbies of ISEE alike might especially take note of the new travel stipends for speakers at ISEE APA sessions, and also the call for entries for the Rolston III Early Career Essay Prize. Lieske Voget-Kleschin, one of the organizers for our upcoming conference in Kiel, Germany, was also kind enough to share some news on preparations for the conference. And Thomas Heyd reflects on environmental ethics and philosophy from a Canadian point of view after ISEE sessions at the XXIII World Congress of Philosophy in Greece.

I have focused this edition’s bibliography on material published in 2014. In learning the ropes, this edition is not as complete nor as polished as it ought to be. I have limited my attention to recent books and the major environmental philosophy journals. I am sure there are more typos and broken links here than you can shake a stick at! Due to the pressures of time and my own lack of inventiveness, I had to resort to the expedient of linking readers to another source for the 2014 contents for one of our field’s top journals, *Environmental Ethics*.

But bear with me. I think I learned quite a bit this first time around. Now that I know what I’m looking for, I think I can keep us up to date going forward. I certainly thank the ISEE board for trusting me with the responsibility.

I hope you find something valuable in these pages anyhow. If you have any observations about what’s right/wrong with what you see or what you might like from the Newsletter, please don’t hesitate to let me know (ferkany@msu.edu).

Thanks for reading.

—Matt Ferkany
GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ISEE SESSIONS AT THE APA CENTRAL AND PACIFIC MEETINGS

This year’s ISEE group sessions at Central and Pacific APA look to be outstanding. Sessions at Central in St. Louis will touch on issues of justice and moral repair while sessions at Pacific in beautiful Vancouver are broadly united by concern for norms for decision-making and environmental politics. Speakers at these sessions who are ISEE members in good standing should apply for ISEE’s new $500 stipends for APA presenters if they have not done so already (please see next page for more information). All in attendance at APA are welcome to attend.

CENTRAL: HILTON ST. LOUIS AT THE BALLPARK, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 9AM TO NOON

- Frank Jankunis (University of Calgary), “Geoengineering vs. Business as Usual”
- Joao Salm (Governors State University), “A Call for Deeply Ecological Restorative Justice”
- Karen Emmerman (University of Washington), “Inter-animal Conflicts of Interest and the Possibility of Moral Repair”
- Ben Almassi (Governors State University), “Intergenerational Restorative Justice and Environmental Moral Repair”

PACIFIC: THE WESTIN BAYSHORE, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 6-9PM

- Jennifer Welchman (University of Alberta), “‘This Is the Forest Primeval,’ A Case for Skepticism about the Value of Narratives for Environmental Decision-making”
- Blake Francis (Stanford University), “Moral Asymmetries in Economic Evaluations of Climate Change”
- Marcello Di Paola (LUISS Guido Carli), “Stewarding Humanity”
**Travel Stipends for Authors for APA**

The ISEE board has voted to grant $500 stipends to ISEE members who have papers on environmental ethics accepted onto the main program at any one of the 3 divisional APA meetings. ISEE will provide up to 5 such stipends annually. This is an effort to encourage the submission (and acceptance) of more papers in environmental ethics to the APA main programs.

For the purpose of determining suitability for these stipends, “papers on environmental ethics” is taken to mean “papers that might be published in the existing environmental ethics journals, or that might be presented at an annual ISEE meeting.” Please note that these stipends are available only to ISEE members, and only for papers that are accepted to the APA main program (not concurrent group sessions, including ISEE group sessions).

Please note that, in order to be eligible for these grants, applicants must be ISEE members in good standing prior to receiving the acceptance.

If you are an ISEE member and you have a paper in environmental ethics accepted to one of the three APA divisional meetings, please contact ISEE treasurer Allen Thompson (Allen.Thompson@oregonstate.edu) to apply for this stipend, which will be paid after the paper is delivered at the divisional meeting in question.

**Holmes Rolston, III Early Career Essay Prize in Environmental Philosophy.**

ISEE and the Center for Environmental Philosophy invite submissions for their annual essay prize for scholars in the early stages of their career. The prize is named in honor of Professor Holmes Rolston, III, for his pioneering work in the field of environmental philosophy.

**The Prize**

Rolston Prize Papers are invited on all aspects of environmental philosophy. A prize of $500 will be awarded to the winning essay. All submitted papers that qualify (see conditions) will be reviewed by an Essay Prize Committee in consultation with the Editorial Board of Environmental Ethics. The winning essay will be published in
the journal Environmental Ethics.

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES AND CONDITIONS

Closing date for submissions: 15 April 2015

Eligibility: Submissions are invited from scholars who already hold a Ph.D. and have earned their doctorate no more than five years prior to the submission deadline. Submissions must be accompanied by a one-page CV to provide evidence of early career status.

Style and content: Consult the University of Chicago Manual of Style or any recent issue of Environmental Ethics. Essays must be prepared for blind review (cover page with contact information and email on a separate page). Word limit: 60,000 characters (including spaces), including notes and references. An abstract of 100–150 words should also be included.

Submissions should be emailed to: philip.cafaro@colostate.edu. Please put “Essay Prize” in the subject line of the email submission. If you do not receive confirmation that your submission has been received within 3 days, please resubmit the paper.

The essay should not be under consideration for publication elsewhere, and should not be submitted to any other journal until the outcome of the competition is announced. The decision of the committee will be final. There is only one prize per year and the committee reserves the right not to award the prize if submissions are not of an appropriate standard.

Dr. Philip Cafaro, President
International Society for Environmental Ethics
Colorado State University, philip.cafaro@colostate.edu

Dr. Eugene C. Hargrove, Director
Center for Environmental Philosophy
University of North Texas, cep@unt.edu

MEMBER NEWS AND ACTIVITIES

DAVID MORROW. David has left UAB since last summer and is now in a Visiting Fellow position at the Institute for Philosophy & Public Policy at George Mason. He continues to work on climate justice and the ethics of geoengineering. His most recent publication is a paper in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society on the moral hazard problem for geoengineering (http://rsta.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/roypta/372/2031/20140062 ).

ZEV TRACHTENBERG. Zev is administrator of the new blog “Inhabiting the Anthropocene.“ The site is the work of the Anthropocene Learning Community at the University of Oklahoma—an interdisciplinary group of faculty dedicated to examining the Anthropocene from a full range of academic perspectives, in order to understand better how humans’ transform the Earth through their habitation of it, and to imagine how the processes and results of habitation might better contribute to the Earth’s habitability. You can visit the site here:
KATIE MCSHANE. Katie is going to Ken Shockley’s workshop in Buffalo in May and Allen Habib’s workshop in Calgary in July. Meanwhile she is working on the next edition of the Pojman Environmental Ethics anthology for Cengage. “Look for some of your favorite typos to be corrected (I hope!),” she says.

CLARE PALMER. Clare Palmer (with Peter Sandoe and Sandra Corr) has just completed writing Companion Animal Ethics (in press at Wiley Blackwell). This book explores general ethical questions and problems that arise as a result of keeping animals as companions, and also discusses more specific issues, including selective breeding, training, feeding, convenience surgeries, neutering, abandonment and euthanasia. The book should be published later in 2015. Clare is also currently teaching her first wholly online course Genomics and Society, the development of which was funded by the NSF. The online teaching materials for this class will be publicly available for anyone to use (or adapt for their own use) from summer 2015. So if you want to teach this course yourself, or would like to use a unit from it in a course you already teach (the units are: introduction and background, synthetic biology, GM crops, GM animals, wildlife genomics, human therapy and enhancement, and genomic privacy) please get in touch with Clare (c.palmer@tamu.edu).

IAN WERKHEISER. In 2014, Ian created and began coordinating a transdisciplinary Food Justice and Sovereignty Workgroup for the Center for Regional Food Systems at MSU. The Workgroup brings together researchers and community stakeholders to spark new projects in areas of food justice. The Workshop on Food Justice and Peace: Bringing Theory and Practice Together, which he created and is organizing with other graduate students, is entering its third year. This workshop includes work from scholars, researchers, and activists; more information and the CFP can be found at http://workshoponfoodjustice.com/. He also worked on organizing the first Michigan Environmental Justice Coalition Statewide Summit, which brought together stakeholders, policy makers, academics, and activists from around Michigan to work on issues of food and environmental justice. The conference was a great success, and future conferences are planned to be held annually.

CHRISTOPHER PRESTON. Christopher Preston has been participating in a project on “The Ethics of Care and Place” organized by the Center for Humans and Nature in Chicago (http://www.humansandnature.org). The project aims to “enrich environmental and civic discourse by examining the intersection of two bodies of ethical thinking related to the concept of care and the concept of place.” Both literatures include components that emphasize particularity, lived experience, narrative, and relationships. The project has been bringing together about 20 scholars, practitioners, and artists from different fields and disciplines in regular face-to-face meetings over three years in an effort to helpfully articulate these linkages. A book length collection of essays will be one of the products of these efforts.

Christopher is also starting an edited collection on climate justice and climate engineering. While environmental ethicists have been quick to point out the many ethical problems created by the prospect of climate engineering, then have tended not to put those problems in the context of the ethical problems already generated by climate change itself. The collection will provide a more comparative perspective by considering geoengineering justice alongside climate justice, recognizing that the number of options on the table may be rapidly shrinking. The CFP for the collection can be found at http://www.umt.edu/ethics/ethicsgeoengineering/Call%20for%20Papers.php

IAN SMITH. Things are going well in Ian’s second year at Washburn. He is finishing up his book, “The Intrinsic Value of Endangered Species,” which should come out late this year or early next year, published by Routledge press.

KYLE WHYTE. Kyle at Michigan State was recently named the Ottilie Schroeter Timnick Chair in the Humanities. The endowed chair was established by MSU alumnus and retired businessman Henry O. Timnick, in honor
of his mother.

MARION HOURDEQUIN. Marion has a new environmental ethics textbook, Environmental Ethics: From Theory to Practice, published by Bloomsbury Press. The book was just released in electronic format and it will be coming out in paperback and hardback in late March. Marion will be thrilled if some ISEE colleagues would read it, review it, or consider using it for a class. The webpage for the book is here: http://www.bloomsbury.com/us/environmental-ethics-9781472510983/

With geography colleague David Havlick, Marion also has a book forthcoming with Oxford University Press, entitled Restoring Layered Landscapes. That book focuses on restoration in landscapes with complex socio-ecological histories, and it features work by a number of environmental philosophers, including Martin Drenthen, Allan Holland, Jozef Keulartz, Jennifer Welchman, and Marion herself.

HAPPENINGS & REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

THE STATE OF PREPARATIONS FOR ISEE 2015
CHRISTIAN ALBRECHTS UNIVERSITÄT
KIEL, GERMANY

After the deadline for submission of abstracts expired on the 31st of December 2014, roughly 130 abstracts have been submitted. Many of these have been submitted as a contribution to a scheduled special session. Accordingly, the conference will comprise special sessions on water ethics, on religious traditions and environmental conservation, on climate ethics and climate engineering, and on Hans Jonas Environmental Legacy. Moreover, there will be a panel discussion on the concept of ‘natural’ planetary limits for human activities and a session that offers a multimedia look at climate ethics in the American West. Finally, the International Association for Environmental Philosophy, a sister organization of ISEE oriented towards continental environmental thought, will also organize several special sessions in the course of the ISEE conference. Many abstracts also deal with rather practical ethical questions, e.g. how to act in nature. Furthermore, we are pleased that quite a number of abstracts have been submitted by scholars from non-western countries. The conference will be preceded by a pre-conference meeting organized by the the Gustav-Radbruch-Network for Environmental Philosophy and Ethics. On the 22nd of July members of the network will present their work to the international audience in several poster sessions. This event will close with a keynote speech by Professor Thomas Potthast, which at the same time opens the ISEE conference. For publishers unable to present their own bookstall at the conference, we plan to run a table with a selection of relevant books.

Please visit the conference website here: http://www.isee2015.uni-kiel.de/iseeinhalt/Conference-General.php

– Lieske Vogt-Kleschin
“The more biodiversity the better” has long been a central tenet of environmental policy. Recently this has been challenged. By drawing together an interdisciplinary group of leading biodiversity scientists, conservationists, economists and philosophers, the aim of the meeting was to address the following questions: What is the evidence that biodiversity has “value”? In other words: how convinced are we by evidence that biodiversity is important for ecosystem function, climate, food security, health, poverty alleviation and innovation? Does biodiversity provide ecosystem disservices as well as services? How good are our methods for quantifying value? How can research into ecosystem services better shape environmental policy? How far can and how far should economic approaches be used to solve the biodiversity crisis? Is there another way to assure widespread support for safeguarding nature? Environmental ethicists in attendance included John O’Neill and ISEE regular Don Maier. Don participated in the final day’s plenary panel session concerning how we should best combine instrumental (valuation) and ethical (stewardship) arguments for conserving biodiversity.

**Steven Gardiner Visits Michigan State University**

The Environmental Philosophy & Ethics graduate concentration at Michigan State University hosted Steven Gardiner for its annual Benjamin Distinguished Lecture. Dr. Gardiner’s lecture, titled “If a Climate Emergency is Possible, is Everything Permitted?,” was attended by over 180 students, faculty and community members from the Lansing area. Before the lecture, Dr. Gardiner met over lunch with a group of graduate students and faculty in the Environmental Philosophy & Ethics program, and discussed in detail a range of issues in climate ethics.
I have approached the task that was set for us for this meeting, namely to talk about “the nature of environmental philosophy and ethics” from the perspective of our country of residence, by doing a quick survey among Canadian environmental ethicists who had written books, in the title of which they made explicit reference to Canada. As was to be expected the consensus was that there is no unique ‘Canadian’ approach to environmental ethics or philosophy. Nonetheless, four themes emerged as particularly characteristic, and possibly related to our specific geographic, social, and present political, situation:

1. Ethical responsibilities for our contribution to climate change.
2. Environmental issues relating to First Nations or other indigenous people.
3. The iconic role of “the northern wilderness” in Canadian identity.
4. A tendency to move away from grand theory and toward more applied, problem-guided approaches.

I discuss a little detail what survey respondents said about these topics, and conclude by adding some personal reflections on the question.

1. **Ethical responsibilities for our contribution to climate change**

The topic of ethical responsibilities for the Canadian contribution to climate change was mentioned by Byron Williston and Kent Peacock. Williston claimed that Canadians have a special responsibility to others to address our contribution to climate change because of Canada’s very high per capita emissions, as well as because, as a country, Canada is extracting fossils at a high rate from the ground in order to sell them around the world.

Williston mentioned, furthermore, that

> in our desperate attempt to sell the stuff to anyone who will take it, we seem to be comporting ourselves in a way that undermines the moral picture many Canadians have of themselves (cooperative, internationalist, humanitarian, etc.).

In this short comment Williston makes a very important, and often neglected, point, which deserves further research and reflection, namely, that what we do co-generates our moral identity, both as individual and as a country! This is quite evident in Canada. For example, while historically, up to recently we Canadians may have felt some shame at how our government allows (and even subsidizes) oil consortia in their endeavors, now our attitudes appear to be changing.

As a result of what we do as a country, for instance, by neglecting to participate in the mitigation of climate change (by abandoning the Kyoto Protocol, among other things), the historically normal attitude of shame seems in the process of getting replaced with apathy and—possibly—even approval, or at least toleration, of projects, such as the mining of the tar sands. Such a transformation of attitudes then may facilitate further weakening of environmental controls on oil and gas extraction, and may contribute to even further increases in the rates of greenhouse gas emissions. We may fear, moreover, that the change in attitude generated may eventually be transmitted to the next generation, which then may pass it onto their own children. This process would consequently not only be contributory to the acceleration of climate change but contribute to yet another sort of harm to future generations, which we may describe as psycho-social.
2. Environmental Issues Relating to First Nations or Other Indigenous People

The concern for environmental justice, insofar as it concerns indigenous peoples in Canada, has long been a topic for some Canadian authors, such as Laura Westra and Peter Wenz. Among those surveyed, it was mentioned, for example, by Alan Greenbaum, who comments that,

"In Canada … the most salient environmental injustices have been borne by First Nations, and these have often been ecologically mediated (contamination of food chains, threatened loss or degradation of ecosystems providing wild foods and other traditional resources, etc.)."

He adds that

"In this respect, Canadian environmental justice issues are (a) more similar to those of some ‘developing’ countries than those typifying the concept in the US, and (b) less sharply distinguishable from the issues that have traditionally preoccupied ecocentric environmentalists and environmental ethicists."

Greenbaum’s point is significant, insofar as environmental impacts on indigenous people have rarely been the focus in mainstream North American contexts, despite some notable exceptions, such as Collins-Chobanian’s discussion of the ethics of storing nuclear wastes on Native lands in the US Southwest. In contrast to the general North American situation, environmental impacts on indigenous peoples have been an important mainstream topic in Australia, as well as in certain Latin American countries (in particular Bolivia and Ecuador). As such, the discussion of environmental ethics related to indigenous peoples undertaken in those countries may constitute a rich resource for the further development of a discourse on this topic in the Canadian context.

Greenbaum’s brief comment highlights two interesting factors. First, that we often only begin to think about environmental degradation when certain impacts on people become evident. For example, when there is contamination with PCBs of mothers’ milk among the Inuit, or when hunting becomes more difficult due to the climate change-induced thawing of the ice shelves in the Arctic. Interestingly, by foregrounding an anthropocentric concern, certain environmental issues may (re-)gain urgency in their own right.

Second, Greenbaum’s comment directs our attention, moreover, toward the power of the environmental justice approach. Notably, it can address concerns that otherwise may become neglected by approaches in ethics that focus on the majoritarian well-being of the greater pluralities in our societies. In other words, the environmental justice approach called upon by the harm to minority indigenous peoples circumvents the easy, commonsense, view that a certain degree of environmental harm may be the price to pay for our standard of living.

3. The Iconic Role of “The Northern Wilderness” in Canadian Identity

This third approach was mentioned by Greenbaum among others. This topic was a commonplace in Canadian literature for a time, as well as in everyday Canadian consciousness. Ironically, the connection of “the North” with “wilderness” is becoming increasingly invisible. Besides the normal cultural evolution that national emblems undergo, the likely explanation for the increasing disappearance of the wild North in Canadian environmental writing and in consciousness may be twofold.

First, its disappearance may stem from the awareness that this geographical area (just as the rest of the Americas) has been inhabited by Native people for thousands of years, and hence is not “wild”, contrary to previous assumptions. Among the people surveyed, this was noted, for example, by Jennifer Welchman, who affirms that, in contrast to the situation in the United States, where the pioneer farmer occupied what to him seemed terra nullius, “the Canadian interior was opened up by commercial trading companies.” Crucially, their “success depended upon recognition and cooperation with indigenous peoples (even if this routinely was con-
ducted on vastly unfair terms)” and, as a consequence, there has been somewhat less of an inclination “to imagine that the ‘wilderness’ that preceded modern development was an unpeopled terra nullius.” Welchman claims that this also had the commendable further consequence that Canadians have been “a bit less inclined to think of wilderness values as being wholly incompatible with human use of any kind.”

Furthermore, the conception of the “North” as a reservoir of wilderness has been affected in a very different way by the powerful rhetoric of the present Canadian political establishment and industrial lobbies. Paradoxically, ever since climate change became recognized as a real process in our world, around 10 years ago, it seems that a well-funded campaign was launched intended to persuade Canadians that the North is not the final refuge of wilderness. Rather, we are now to think that the North is the ultimate reservoir of mineral and energetic resources, ready for the taking as soon as shipping in the Arctic fully opens up and drilling and mining become economically feasible endeavours.

4. A TENDENCY TO MOVE AWAY FROM GRAND THEORY AND TOWARD MORE APPLIED, PROBLEM-GUIDED APPROACHES

Bruce Morito, for example, states that for him “prescriptive elements in environmental ethics, whether they be about environmental rights, justice, intrinsic value, etc., are secondary and perhaps derivative.” He thinks that “we need to re-focus on attunement and awareness, partly because the attention paid to prescriptive approaches exacerbates an attitude of insularity from natural processes that enables us to ignore the dependency relation we have to ecological processes.”

Kent Peacock, moreover, added that:

Many of the familiar theoretical puzzles we have long talked about in environmental philosophy (anthropocentric vs. biocentric views, deep vs. shallow ecology, etc.) seem to me somewhat unreal in the face of the crisis of global warming. I would characterize environmental philosophy in Canada not so much in terms of what we are working on now, but in terms of what we are not doing – which is asking the kinds of questions that Byron [Williston] asks about climate change, fossil fuel depletion, denial, the lack of any coherent strategy for mitigation of any sort, etc. Here is where intellectual leadership and vision is really needed, and it is needed right now.

Generally, among those surveyed, the tendency to move away from grand theorising is accompanied by the hope for approaches that would support more muscled policy and greater environmental awareness on the political level.

5. SUMMARY

The participants in the survey identified four strands that characterise Canadian approaches to environmental ethics. My own assessment is that these four strands probably constitute a fair description of important approaches and themes that occupy Canadian environmental ethicists, but certainly are not the only ones.

Among other recurrent topics of concern, though not only among Canadian environmental ethicists, one might also list, for example, clearcut logging of ancient forests, disruption of ecosystems as a result of a great diversity of causes (highways, pipelines, oil exploration, logging roads, and so on), the use of pesticides in cities, in agriculture and in silviculture, the damming of rivers for power generation, the spread of exotic species, and, very importantly on the West Coast, the implantation of fish farms that threaten wild stocks in various ways. Some further themes of importance that have seen discussion among some environmental ethicists in Canada, but not much among the general public, are the storage of nuclear wastes and the proliferation of GMOs.

I would say that all of the environmental issues faced in Canada, such as those just listed, ultimately pose a unifying, deep, theoretical problem for environmental ethicists and philosophers, and a practical problem for
society. This problem, however, does not, however, stop at Canadian national boundaries. It has long been
enunciated by various thinkers, including figures such as Aldo Leopold in the USA and Hans Jonas in Germany.
It concerns the question how we ought to conceive of an authentically sustainable lifestyle so that we and fu-
ture generations may flourish in un-degraded environments. As such, this problem challenges environmental
ethicists and philosophers to think anew about how the attitudes in our societies may be transformed so that
politics and policies, in turn, may become attentive to the imperative of maintaining the stock of environmen-
tal integrity on which we all depend.

RECENT BOOKS

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS. Marion Hourdquin. Bloomsbury Academic, 2015. Environmental Ethics offers an up-to-
date and balanced overview of environmental ethics, focusing on theory and practice. Written in clear and
engaging prose, the book provides an historical perspective on the relationship between humans and nature
and explores the limitations and possibilities of classical ethical theories in relation to the environment. In
addition, the book discusses major theoretical approaches to environmental ethics and addresses contem-
porary environmental issues such as climate change and ecological restoration. Connections between theory
and practice are highlighted throughout, showing how values guide environmental policies and practices,
and conversely, how actions and institutions shape environmental values.

SUSTAINABLE KNOWLEDGE: A THEORY OF INTERDISCIPLINARITY. Frodeman, Bob. Palgrave Pivot, 2013. What is the future of the
university? The modern university system, created in the late 19th century and developed across the 20th cen-
tury, was built upon the notion of disciplinarity. Today the social, epistemological, and technological condi-
tions that supported the disciplinary pursuit of knowledge are coming to an end. Knowledge production has
itself become unsustainable: we are drowning in knowledge even as new PhDs cannot find work. Sustainable
Knowledge explores these questions and offers a new account of what is at stake in talk about ‘interdiscipli-
narity’. Sustainable Knowledge develops two themes. First, it offers an account of contemporary knowledge
production in terms of the concepts of disciplinarity, interdisciplinarity, and sustainability. Second, it recon-
ceives the role of philosophy and the humanities both within the academy and across society. It argues that
philosophy and the humanities must reinvent themselves, taking on the Socratic task of providing a historical
and philosophical critique of society.

tal Ethics combines a strong theoretical foundation with applications to some of the most pressing environ-
mental problems. Through a mix of classic and new essays, it discusses applied issues such as pollution, cli-
mate change, animal rights, biodiversity, and sustainability. Roughly half of the selections are original essays
new to this edition.
• Accessible introduction for beginners, including important established essays and new essays commis-
sioned especially for the volume
• Roughly half of the selections are original essays new to this edition, including an entirely new chapter on
Pollution and climate change and a new section on Sustainability
• Includes new material on ethical theory as a grounding for understanding the ethical dimensions of the
environment, our interactions with it, and our place in it
• The text incorporates helpful pedagogy, including extensive editorial material, cases, and study questions
• Includes key information on recent developments in the field
• Presents a carefully selected set of readings designed to progressively move the reader to competency in
subject comprehension and essay writing
Environmental Philosophy: A Revaluation of Cosmopolitan Ethics from an Ecocentric Standpoint. McDonald, Hugh P. Rodopi Press, 2014. Environmental Philosophy: A Revaluation of Cosmopolitan Ethics from an Ecocentric Standpoint calls for a new approach to ethics. Starting from the necessity for all life of air, water, and food, the book revalues the relation of ethics and environmentalism. Using insights of the environmental ethicists, environmental ethics becomes the model for ethics as a whole. Humans are part of a larger environment. Cosmopolitanism should be revised in accord with environmental ethics. The book applies a new theory of values to the relation of value and obligation, and of duty, rights and virtue, to accord with ecocentrism. The book also critically evaluates Utilitarianism and the self interest theory. Other chapters address population, species preservation and a practical program for environmental policy.

The Multidimensionality of Hermeneutic Phenomenology. Babich, Babette [(ed)]; Ginev, Dimitri [(ed)]. Springer Science + Business Media, 2014. This book offers new reflections on the life-world, from both phenomenological and hermeneutic perspectives. It presents a prism for a new philosophy of science and technology, especially including the social sciences but also the environment as well as questions of ethics and philosophical aesthetics in addition to exploring the themes of theology and religion. Inspired by the many contributions made by the philosopher Joseph Kockelmans, this book examines the past, present, and future prospects of hermeneutic phenomenology. It raises key questions of truth and method as well as highlights both Continental and analytic traditions of philosophy. Contributors to The Multidimensionality of Hermeneutic Phenomenology include leading scholars in the field as well as new voices representing analytic philosophers of science, hermeneutic and phenomenological philosophers of science, scholars of comparative literature, theorists of environmental studies, specialists in phenomenological ethics, and experts in classical hermeneutics.

Light Traces. Sallis, John. Indiana University Press, 2014. What is the effect of light as it measures the seasons? How does light leave different traces on the terrain -- on a Pacific Island, in the Aegean Sea, high in the Alps, or in the forest? John Sallis considers the expansiveness of nature and the range of human vision in essays about the effect of light and luminosity on place. Sallis writes movingly of nature and the elements, employing an enormous range of philosophical, geographical, and historical knowledge. Paintings and drawings by Alejandro A. Vallega illuminate the text, accentuating the interaction between light and environment. (publisher)

Waste: A Philosophy of Things. Viney, William. Bloomsbury, 2014. Why are people so interested in what they and others throw away? This book shows how this interest in what we discard is far from new -- it is integral to how we make, build and describe our lived environment. As this wide-ranging new study reveals, waste has been a polarizing topic for millennia and has been treated as a rich resource by artists, writers, philosophers and architects. Drawing on the works of Giorgio Agamben, T. S. Eliot, Jacques Derrida, Martin Heidegger, James Joyce, Bruno Latour and many others, Waste: A Philosophy of Things investigates the complexities of waste in sculpture, literature and architecture. It traces a new philosophy of things from the ancient to the modern and will be of interest to those working in cultural and literary studies, archaeology, architecture and Continental philosophy. (publisher)

Historical Environmental Variation in Conservation and Natural Resource Management. Wiens, John A., Gregory D. Hayward, Hugh D. Safford, and Catherine M. Giffen, eds. Chichester, West Sussex: John Wiley and Sons, 2012. This volume examines how historical ecology (knowing how ecosystems operated in the past, especially their historical range of variation) is still relevant to conservation and resource management facing a future of development, globalization, and anthropogenic climate change. This is often because conservation has to be locally context specific. Regional and local ecology, geography, and social conditions critically dictate important characteristics of managing nature. Although we cannot return to the past, we cannot face the future intelligently unless we understand the past. If not, we run high risk of failure. We cannot plan what will work tomorrow unless we know how it worked yesterday. Over 50 contributors contest the idea that novel ecosystems of the future will be so different that comparisons with the past are irrelevant.
A FEATHERED RIVER ACROSS THE SKY: THE PASSENGER PIGEON’S FLIGHT TO EXTINCTION. Joel Greenberg. Bloomsbury Press (2014). xiii+298 pp., $26.00, ISBN: 9781620405345 (Hardback) In the early nineteenth century 25 to 40 percent of North America’s birds were passenger pigeons, traveling in flocks so massive as to block out the sun for hours or even days. The down beats of their wings would chill the air beneath and create a thundering roar that would drown out all other sound. Feeding flocks would appear as “a blue wave four or five feet high rolling toward you.” John James Audubon, impressed by their speed and agility, said a lone passenger pigeon streaking through the forest “passes like a thought.” How prophetic—for although a billion pigeons crossed the skies 80 miles from Toronto in May of 1860, little more than fifty years later passenger pigeons were extinct. The last of the species, Martha, died in captivity at the Cincinnati Zoo on September 1, 1914. As naturalist Joel Greenberg relates in gripping detail, the pigeons’ propensity to nest, roost, and fly together in vast numbers made them vulnerable to unremitting market and recreational hunting. The spread of railroads and telegraph lines created national markets that allowed the birds to be pursued relentlessly. Passenger pigeons inspired awe in the likes of Audubon, Henry David Thoreau, James Fenimore Cooper, and others, but no serious effort was made to protect the species until it was way too late. Greenberg’s beautifully written story of the passenger pigeon provides a cautionary tale of what happens when species and natural resources are not harvested sustainably.

FLIGHT WAYS: LIFE AND LOSS AT THE EDGE OF EXTINCTION. Thom Van Dooren. Columbia University Press (2014). x+193pp., $30.00, ISBN: 9780231166188 (Hardback) A leading figure in the emerging field of extinction studies, Thom van Dooren puts philosophy into conversation with the natural sciences and his ethnographic encounters to vivify the cultural and ethical significance of modern-day extinctions. Unlike other meditations on the subject, Flight Ways incorporates the particularities of real animals and their worlds, drawing philosophers, natural scientists, and general readers into the experience of living among and losing biodiversity. Each chapter of Flight Ways focuses on a different species or group of birds: North Pacific albatrosses, Indian vultures, an endangered colony of penguins in Australia, Hawaiian crows, and the iconic whooping cranes of North America. Written in eloquent and moving prose, the book takes stock of what is lost when a life form disappears from the world—the wide-ranging ramifications that ripple out to implicate a number of human and more-than-human others. Van Dooren intimately explores what life is like for those who must live on the edge of extinction, balanced between life and oblivion, taking care of their young and grieving their dead. He bolsters his studies with real-life accounts from scientists and local communities at the forefront of these developments. No longer abstract entities with Latin names, these species become fully realized characters enmeshed in complex and precarious ways of life, sparking our sense of curiosity, concern, and accountability toward others in a rapidly changing world.

WITNESS TO EXTINCTION: HOW WE FAILED TO SAVE THE YANGTZE RIVER DOLPHIN. Samuel Turvey. Oxford University Press (2008). xii+234 pp., £8.99, ISBN: 9780199549481 (Paperback) The tragic recognition of the extinction of the Yangtze River Dolphin or baiji in 2007 became a major news story and sent shockwaves around the world. It made a romantic story, for the baiji was a unique and beautiful creature that features in many Chinese legends and folk tales. The Goddess of the Yangtze, as it was known, was also the lone representative of an entire and ancient branch of the Tree of Life. But perhaps the greater tragedy is that its status as one of the world’s most threatened mammals had been widely recognized, yet despite wide publicity virtually no international funds became available. Samuel Turvey here tells the story of the plight of the Yangtze River Dolphin from his unique perspective as a conservation biologist deeply involved in the struggle to save the dolphin. This is both a celebration of a beautiful and remarkable animal that once graced one of China’s greatest rivers, its natural history and its role as a cultural symbol; and also a personal, eyewitness account of the failures of policy and the struggle to get funds that led to its tragic demise. It is a true cautionary tale that we must learn from, for there are countless other threatened species that will suffer from the same human mistakes, and whose loss we shall not know until it is too late.
Wild Again: The Struggle to Save the Black-Footed Ferret. David Jachowski. University of California Press (2014). ix+241pp., $34.95, ISBN: 9780520281653 (Hardback) This engaging personal account of one of America’s most contested wildlife conservation campaigns has as its central character the black-footed ferret. Once feared extinct, and still one of North America’s rarest mammals, the black-footed ferret exemplifies the ecological, social, and political challenges of conservation in the West, including the risks involved with intensive captive breeding and reintroduction to natural habitat. David Jachowski draws on more than a decade of experience working to save the ferret. His unique perspective and informative anecdotes reveal the scientific and human aspects of conservation as well as the immense dedication required to protect a species on the edge of extinction. By telling one story of conservation biology in practice—its routine work, triumphs, challenges, and inevitable conflicts—this book gives readers a greater understanding of the conservation ethic that emerged on the Great Plains as part of one of the most remarkable recovery efforts in the history of the Endangered Species Act.

Hemlock: A Forest Giant on the Edge. David Foster, Benjamin Baiser, Audrey Plotkin, Anthony D’Amato, Aaron Ellison, David Orwig, Wyatt Oswald, Jonathan Thompson. Yale University Press (2014). xxviii+306 pp., $40.00, ISBN: 9780300179385 (Hardback) The Eastern Hemlock, massive and majestic, has played a unique role in structuring northeastern forest environments, from Nova Scotia to Wisconsin and through the Appalachian Mountains to North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama. A “foundation species” influencing all the species in the ecosystem surrounding it, this iconic North American tree has long inspired poets and artists as well as naturalists and scientists. Five thousand years ago, the hemlock collapsed as a result of abrupt global climate change. Now this iconic tree faces extinction once again because of an invasive insect, the hemlock woolly adelgid. Drawing from a century of studies at Harvard University’s Harvard Forest, one of the most well-regarded long-term ecological research programs in North America, the authors explore what hemlock’s modern decline can tell us about the challenges facing nature and society in an era of habitat changes and fragmentation, as well as global change.

Planet Without Apes. Craig Stanford. Harvard University Press (2012). 262 pp., $25.95, ISBN: 9780674067042 (Hardback) Planet Without Apes demands that we consider whether we can live with the consequences of wiping our closest relatives off the face of the Earth. Leading primatologist Craig Stanford warns that extinction of the great apes—chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas, and orangutans—threatens to become a reality within just a few human generations. We are on the verge of losing the last links to our evolutionary past, and to all the biological knowledge about ourselves that would die along with them. The crisis we face is tantamount to standing aside while our last extended family members vanish from the planet. Stanford sees great apes as not only intelligent but also possessed of a culture: both toolmakers and social beings capable of passing cultural knowledge down through generations. Compelled by his field research to take up the cause of conservation, he is unequivocal about where responsibility for extinction of these species lies. Our extermination campaign against the great apes has been as brutal as the genocide we have long practiced on one another. Stanford shows how complicity is shared by people far removed from apes’ shrinking habitats. We learn about extinction’s complex links with cell phones, European meat eaters, and ecotourism, along with the effects of Ebola virus, poverty, and political instability.

The Sixth Extinction: An Unnatural History. Elizabeth Kolbert. Henry Holt (2014). 319pp., $28.00, ISBN: 9780805092998 (Hardback) Over the last half a billion years, there have been five mass extinctions, when the diversity of life on earth suddenly and dramatically contracted. Scientists around the world are currently monitoring the sixth extinction, predicted to be the most devastating extinction event since the asteroid impact that wiped out the dinosaurs. This time around, the cataclysm is us. In The Sixth Extinction, two-time winner of the National Magazine Award and New Yorker writer Elizabeth Kolbert draws on the work of scores of researchers in half a dozen disciplines, accompanying many of them into the field: geologists who study deep ocean cores, botanists who follow the tree line as it climbs up the Andes, marine biologists who dive off the
Great Barrier Reef. She introduces us to a dozen species, some already gone, others facing extinction, including the Panamanian golden frog, staghorn coral, the great auk, and the Sumatran rhino. Through these stories, Kolbert provides a moving account of the disappearances occurring all around us and traces the evolution of extinction as concept, from its first articulation by Georges Cuvier in revolutionary Paris up through the present day. The sixth extinction is likely to be mankind’s most lasting legacy; as Kolbert observes, it compels us to rethink the fundamental question of what it means to be human.

Ethics and Climate Change: A Study of National Commitments. Donald Brown and Prue Taylor (Eds.). International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), 2014. If to avoid catastrophic climate change nations must increase their commitments to reduce ghg emissions to levels required of them based upon ethics and justice, how are nations actually considering or ignoring ethics and justice in formulating their climate change policies and what lessons can be learned from this? A project of Widener University School of Law and Auckland University School of Architecture and Planning has examined how 17 nations have actually considered or ignored ethics and justice in formulating national climate change policies as the first phase of the project’s continuing investigation of these questions. These nations include: Australia, Bolivia, Canada, China, Fiji, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mauritius, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, Uganda, and the United States of America. These reports can be found either in a free book downloadable here or posted directly on the website, nationalclimatejustice.org.

Canned Heat: Ethics and Politics of Global Climate Change. Edited by Marcello Di Paola and Gianfranco Pellegrino, Routledge, 2014. A new volume bringing together established as well as promising new voices in climate ethics and political theory. The book inspects general as well as specific, philosophical as well as policy-related climate controversies – providing both a reasoned panoramic of state-of-the-art reflection and numerous suggestions for future developments. The volume includes contributions by Dale Jamieson, David Held, Tim Mulgan, Darrel Moellendorf, Joyceeta Gupta, Ronald Sandler, Christopher Schlottmann, Marcello Di Paola, Gianfranco Pellegrino, Lori Gruen and Clement Loo, Francesco Orsi, Jussi Suikkanen, Serena Ciccarelli, Pragati Sahni. It will interest scholars and students of climate change studies, environmental studies, global politics, sustainability studies, and ethics and philosophy.

Nature’s Trust. Mary C. Wood, Cambridge, 2014. Environmental law has failed us all. As ecosystems collapse across the globe and the climate crisis intensifies, environmental agencies worldwide use their authority to permit the very harm that they are supposed to prevent. Growing numbers of citizens now realize they must act before it is too late. This book exposes what is wrong with environmental law and offers transformational change based on the public trust doctrine. An ancient and enduring principle, the trust doctrine asserts public property rights to crucial resources. Its core logic compels government, as trustee, to protect natural inheritance such as air and water for all humanity. Propelled by populist impulses and democratic imperatives, the public trust surfaces at epic times in history as a manifest human right. But until now it has lacked the precision necessary for citizens, government employees, legislators, and judges to fully safeguard the natural resources we rely on for survival and prosperity. The Nature’s Trust approach empowers citizens worldwide to protect their inalienable ecological rights for generations to come.

Simple Living in History: Pioneers of the Deep Future. Amanda McLeod and Samuel Alexander, Eds. CreateSpace, 2014. The dominant culture of industrial civilization is highly materialistic, holding up Western-style, consumer lifestyles as the path to happiness and fulfillment. But consumer lifestyles are failing to satisfy the human craving for meaning, and they are degrading our planet in ways that are grossly unsustainable and unjust. We desperately need to explore or rediscover less materialistic, ‘simpler’ ways of living. ‘Simple living’ refers to ways of life based on notions such as frugality, sufficiency, moderation, and mindfulness. This anthology brings together twenty-six short essays discussing the most significant individuals, cultures, and movements that have embraced simple living throughout history. What did Buddha and Jesus think about simple living?
What contribution did the ancient Greeks and Romans make? How do the Amish and the Quakers live? And why did Henry Thoreau leave his hometown to live in the woods? Readers will also gain insight into the lives and philosophies of people like Mahatma Gandhi and William Morris, and learn about contemporary eco-social movements, such as those based on permaculture, intentional communities, degrowth, and voluntary simplicity. This deep but engaging book examines these great moments in the story of simple living, and many more, but it looks backwards in order to shed light on the present and future. The book collects together 26 chapters discussing the most prominent individuals, cultures, and movements that have embraced forms of ‘simple living’ throughout history.

Plants as Persons: A Philosophical Bounty. Matthew Hall, Albany, SUNY, 2011. Reviewed in Environmental Ethics, Spring 2014. Hall is a botanist at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh. Plants as “persons” might be a stretch; shrimp as “persons,” is already a stretch. But Hall is convincing about “plant knowledge,” information in plants by which they defend lives that they value—often in complex and intriguing ways. “Like other living beings, plants actively live and seek to flourish. They are self-organized and self-created as a result of interactions with their environment” (pp. 12-13).

Plant-Thinking: A Philosophy of Vegetal Life. Michael Marder. Columbia University Press, 2013. Revisits Aristotle, Goethe, Heidegger, Nietzsche, and others. Looks at a 2008 Swiss Federal Ethics Committee expressing the need for the “moral consideration of plants for their own sake.” Argues that humans can learn from plants and ought “to live and think in and from the middle, like a plant partaking of light and darkness” (p. 178). Marder is Research Professor of Philosophy at the University of the Basque Country, Vitoria-Gasteiz, earlier at the University of Toronto, Georgetown University, and others.
ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY JOURNALS 2014

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS (EE) is an interdisciplinary journal dedicated to the philosophical aspects of environmental problems. It 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. The journal 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.

To view 2014 publications in EE, please visit the Philosophy Documentation Center here: https://www.pdcnet.org/collection-anonymous/browse?fp=enviroethics&fq=enviroethics%2FYear%2F6986|2014%2F

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.

Volume 11, Issue 1, 2014
• Tres Bête: Evolutionary Continuity and Human Animality, Westling, Louise
• Why I Talk to My Dog: Husserl and the Extension of Intersubjectivity, Monod, Jean-Claude
• The Fallacy of Human Animality, Bimbenet, Étienne
• Exodus and Exile, Barbaras, Renaud
• Joint Attention and Anthropological Difference, Urban, Petr
• Is a World without Animals Possible?, Dufourcq, Annabelle
• Worldly-Being Out of World: Animality in Kafka’s The Metamorphosis, Sepp, Hans Rainer
• The Time of Animal Voices, Toadvine, Ted

Volume 11, Issue 2, 2014
• Yogi Hale Hendlin, From Terra Nullius to Terra Communis: Reconsidering Wild Land in an Era of Conservation and Indigenous Rights
• Henry Dicks, Aldo Leopold and the Ecological Imaginary: The Balance, the Pyramid, and the Round River
• Ilan Safit, Nature Screened: An Eco-Film-Phenomenology
• Michael Marder, For a Phytocentrism to Come
• Andrew Tyler Johnson, Is Organic Life “Existential”?: Reflections on the Biophenomenologies of Hans Jonas and Early Heidegger
• Andrew Tyler Johnson, Is Organic Life “Existential”?: Reflections on the Biophenomenologies of Hans Jonas and Early Heidegger
• Vincent Blok, Reconnecting with Nature in the Age of Technology: The Heidegger and Radical Environmentalism Debate Revisited
• Bryan E. Bannon, Resisting the Domination of Nature: Regarding Time as an Ethical Concept
• Luke Fischer, “Thinking Like a Plant: A Living Science for Life” by Craig Holdrege
• Nicolae Morar, “The Human Microbiome: Ethical, Legal, and Social Concerns” edited by Rosamond
Rhodes, Nada Gligorov, and Abraham Paul Schwab
• Peter Schultz, “Negotiating Climate Change: Radical Democracy and the Illusion of Consensus” by Amanda Machin
• David Seamon, “Romantic Geography: In Search of the Sublime Landscape” by Yi-Fu Tuan
• Cian Whelan, “From Mastery to Mystery: A Phenomenological Foundation for an Environmental Ethic” by Bryan E. Bannon

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. 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.

Vol. 23, No. 1, February 2014
• Sustainability and Sustainable Development: Philosophical Distinctions and Practical Implications. Donald Charles Hector, Carleton Bruin Christensen and Jim Petriz
• Addressing Needs in the Search for Sustainable Development: A Proposal for Needs-Based Scenario Building. Catherine Jolibert, Jouni Paavola and Felix Rauschmeyer
• The Geography of Somewhere: The Farmers’ Market and Sustainability in Brno, Czech Republic. Benjamin J. Vail
• Towards Sustainable Agricultural Stewardship: Evolution and Future Directions of the Permaculture Concept. Jungho Suh
• Justice in Building, Building in Justice: The Reconstruction of Intragenerational Equity in Framings of Sustainability in the Eco-Building Movement. Kelvin Mason

Vol. 23, No. 2, April 2014
Special Issue: Adapting to a Perilous Planet
• Editorial: Adapting to a Perilous Planet. Kenneth Shockley and Andrew Light
• Climate Change, Adaptation, and Climate-Ready Development Assistance. Andrew Light and Gwynne Taraska
• Adaptation As Precaution. Lauren Hartzell-Nichols
• Towards a More Grounded and Dynamic Sociology of Climate-Change Adaptation. Martin John Mulligan
• Clowning Around with Conservation: Adaptation, Reparation and the New Substitution Problem. Benjamin Hale, Alexander Lee and Adam Hermans
• Sourcing Stability in a Time of Climate Change. Kenneth Shockley

Vol. 23, No. 3, June 2014
• Editorial: Price of Everything/Value of Nothing. Mark Whitehead
• More or Less Pluralistic? A Typology of Remedial and Alternative Perspectives on the Monetary Valuation of the Environment. Alex Y. Lo
• Reframing the Value of Nature: Biological Value and Institutional Homeostasis. Franz W. Gatzweiler
• Exploring the Relationship Between Values and Pro-Environmental Behaviour: The Influence of Locus of Control. Anna-Karin Engqvist Jonsson and Andreas Nilsson
• Collective Environmental Virtue. David Clowney
• Does Environmental Pragmatism Shirk Philosophical Duty?. Christopher H. Pearson

Vol. 23, No. 4, August 2014
• Editorial: Borders and Boundaries. Simon Hailwood
• The Nazi Comparison in the Debate over Restoration: Nativism and Domination. Eric Katz
• Reconciliation with the River: Analysis of a Concept Emerging from Practice. Rafael Ziegler
• The Homeotechnological Turn: Sloterdijk’s Response to the Ecological Crisis. Sanne van der Hout
• A Historical and Systematic Survey of European Perceptions of Wilderness. Thomas Kirchhoff and Vera Vicenzotti
• Rights to Ecosystem Services. Marc D. Davidson

Vol. 23, No. 5, October 2014
• Editorial: Climate Change, Irreversible Change and Changing Perspectives. Claudia Carter
• Fracking on YouTube: Exploring Risks, Benefits and Human Values. Rusi Jaspal, Andrew Turner and Brigitte Nerlich
• Rhetoric as a Means for Sustainable Development Policy. Gael Plumecocq
• Aesthetic Value, Ethics and Climate Change. Emily Brady
• Moderate Emissions Grandfathering. Carl Knight
• Civil Disobedience, Climate Protests and a Rawlsian Argument for ‘Atmospheric’ Fairness. Simo Kyllönen

Vol. 23, No. 6, December 2014
• Editorial: Ethical Intuitions, Welfare, and Permaculture. Isis Brook
• Should We Move the Whitebark Pine? Assisted Migration, Ethics and Global Environmental Change. Clare Palmer and Brendon M.H. Larson
• The Need for Indigenous Voices in Discourse about Introduced Species: Insights from a Controversy over Wild Horses. Jonaki Bhattacharyya and Brendon M.H. Larson
• Plants in Ethics: Why Flourishing Deserves Moral Respect. Angela Kallhoff
• Alien Invasive Species Management: Stakeholder Perceptions of the Barents Sea King Crab. Jannike Falk-Petersen
• The Blind Hens’ Challenge: Does It Undermine the View That Only Welfare Matters in Our Dealings with Animals?. Peter Sandøe, Paul M. Hocking, Bjorn Förkman, Kirsty Haldane, Helle H. Kristensen, and Clare Palmer

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.

Vol. 19, No. 1 (Spring 2014)
• Mother Nature has it Right: Local Food Advocacy and the Appeal to the “Natural”, Anne Portman
• Climate Change: Against Despair, Catriona McKinnon
• The Solidarity of Life: Max Scheler on Modernity and Harmony with Nature, Timothy J. McCune
• Darwin and Deep Ecology, Christian Diehm
• Aristotelian Ethics and Biophilia, Aristotelis Santas
• Review of Pragmatic Environmentalism: Towards a Rhetoric of Eco-Justice by Shane J. Ralston, Piers H.G. Stephens
Vol. 19, No. 2 (Fall 2014)
• The Threshold Problem in Intergenerational Justice, Yogi Hale Hendlin
• Valuing the Environment in Conservation Economics: Conceptual and Structural Barriers, Fabien Medvecky
• Biophilia and Emotive Ethics: Derrida, Alice, and Animals, Jerome Bump
• On How Theoretical Analyses in Ecology can Enable Environmental Problem-Solving, Justin Donahauser

Ethics, Policy, & 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 came into existence in 1996 as Philosophy & Geography, merged as Ethics, Place & Environment in 2005, and changed its name to Ethics, Policy, & Environment in 2010. It is published three times a year.

Volume, 17, Issue 1, 2014
• Target Article:
  • Climate Change and Individual Duties to Reduce GHG Emissions, Christian Baatz
• Open Peer Commentaries
  • Individual Environmental Duties: Questions from an Institution-Oriented Perspective, Stijn Neuteleers
  • Fair Shares and Decent Lives, Paul Bowman
  • Individual climate obligations and non-subsistence emissions, Göran Duus-Otterström
  • Self-Defense, Harm to Others, and Reasons for Action in Collective Action Problems, Mark Bryant Budolfson
  • Kant, Individual Responsibility, and Climate Change, Patrick Frierson
  • On ‘imperfect’ imperfect duties and the epistemic demands of integrationist approaches to justice, Christian Seidel
  • Atmospheric Commons as a Public Trust Resource: The Common Heritage of Mankind Principle in Dialogue with Duties of Citizenship, Raymond Anthony
  • Individual Duties to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in China, Paul G. Harris, Elias Mele
• Feature Articles
  • Reconciling Intragenerational and Intergenerational Environmental Justice in Philippine Agriculture: The MASIPAG Farmer Network, Stefanie Sievers-Glotzbach
  • Climate Migration and Moral Responsibility, Raphael J. Nawrotzki
  • A Constructivist Approach Toward a General Definition of Biodiversity, Yves Meinard, Coq Sylvain, Schmid Bernhard
• Reply to Critics
  • Why Not NIMBY?, Simon Feldman, Derek Turner
• Book Reviews
  • The Price of Precaution and the Ethics of Risk, Lauren Hartzell-Nichols
  • Refounding Environmental Ethics: Pragmatism, Principle, and Practice, Tibor Solymosi

Volume 17, Issue 2, 2014
• Target Article
  • Starting a Flood to Stop a Fire? Some Moral Constraints on Solar Radiation Management, David R. Morrow
• Open Peer Commentaries
  • Philosophical Clarity and Real-world Debate, Christopher J. Preston
  • Redirecting Threats, the Doctrine of Doing and Allowing, and the Special Wrongness of Solar Radiation Management, Patrick Taylor Smith
  • State Action, State Policy, and the Doing/Allowing Distinction, Brian Berkey
  • Why Solar Radiation Management is (Much) More Likely to be Morally Permissible, Wouter F. Kalf
  • Fiat Justitia, Ruat Caelum. Habermasian Reflections on Moral Constraints, Somogy Varga
• Target Article
  • Ethical and Technical Challenges in Compensating for Harm Due to Solar Radiation Management Geoengineering, Toby Svoboda, Peter Irvine
• Open Peer Commentary
  • Solar Geoengineering: Reassessing Costs, Benefits, and Compensation, Joshua Horton
  • Towards a Just Solar Radiation Management Compensation System: A Defense of the Polluter Pays Principle, Robert K. Garcia
  • Response to Svoboda and Irvine, Jesse Reynolds
  • Maintenance Required: The Ethics of Geoengineering and Post-Implementation Scenarios, Pak-Hang Wong
• Feature Articles
  • The Land Ethic and the Significance of the Fascist Objection, Håkan Salwén
  • The Relevance of Distributive Justice to International Climate Change Policy, Benjamin Sachs
  • Underwater Self-determination: Sea-level Rise and Deterritorialized Small Island States, Jörgen Ödalen
• Book Reviews
  • Environmental Health Ethics, Kevin C. Elliott
  • The Failure of Environmental Education (And How We Can Fix It), Elizabeth Mauritz

Volume 17, Issue 3, 2014
• Target Article
  • Anthropocentric Indirect Arguments for Environmental Protection, Kevin C. Elliott
• Open Peer Commentary
  • Losing the Message: Some Policy Implications of Anthropocentric Indirect Arguments for Environmental Protection, Chad J. McGuire
  • Anthropocentric Indirect Arguments: Return of the Plastic-tree Zombies, Eric Katz
  • Anthropocentric Indirect Arguments and Anthropocentric Moral Attitudes, Duncan Purves
  • Integrity versus Expediency for Non-Anthropocentrists, Dan C. Shahar
  • Do Anthropocentric Indirect Arguments Have Any Scientific Validity? A Commentary on Anthropocentric Indirect Arguments for Environmental Protection, by K. Elliot, Greg Bothun
  • ‘Anthropocentric Indirect Arguments for Environmental Protection,’ Kevin Elliott; Anthropocen-
tric Indirect Arguments: A Risky Business?, David Storey

- The Accidental Environmentalist: Elliott on Anthropocentric Indirect Arguments, Jennifer Mcer-lean

- Feature Articles
  - On the ‘Emotionality’ of Environmental Restoration: Narratives of Guilt, Restitution, Redemption and Hope, Laura Smith
  - Motivation for Adopting Pro-environmental Behaviors: The Role of Social Context, Francesca Pongiglione
  - Ethics in Agenda 21, Sarah E. Fredericks
  - Living up to our Humanity: The Elevated Extinction Rate Event and What it Says About Us, Jeremy Bendik-Keymer
  - Symbolically Laden Sites in the Landscape and Climate Change, Thomas Heyd

- Book Review
  - Earthmasters: The Dawn of the Age of Climate Engineering/A Case for Climate Engineering, David R. Morrow

**The Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics** welcomes 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. The journal will publish scientific articles that are relevant to ethical issues, as well as relevant philosophical papers. In addition to substantial papers, the journal will also publish brief discussion pieces.

Vol. 27, Issue 1, 2014

- Beyond Second Animals: Making Sense of Plant Ethics, Pouteau, Sylvie
- The Paradox of E-Numbers: Ethical, Aesthetic, and Cultural Concerns in the Dutch Discourse on Food Additives, Haen, Dirk
- Between Ideals and Reality: Development and Implementation of Fairness Standards in the Organic Food Sector, Kröger, Melanie; Schäfer, Martina
- The Role of Community Participation in Climate Change Assessment and Research, Loo, Clement
- Assigning Degrees of Ease or Difficulty for Pet Animal Maintenance: The EMODE System Concept, Warwick, Clifford; Steedman, Catrina; Jessop, Mike
- Farmers under Pressure. Analysis of the Social Conditions of Cases of Animal Neglect, Andrade, Stefan B; Anneberg, Inger
- Re-taking Care: Open Source Biotech in Light of the Need to Deproletarianize Agricultural Innovation, Lemmens, Pieter
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