

International Society for Environmental Ethics

Newsletter

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GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Colorado Environmental Philosophy Conference. Environmental philosophy is rapidly becoming a significant area of research and teaching, yet there is no regular "stand alone" meeting for those who work in this area. In an effort to see whether the field is ripe for supporting such a meeting, ISEE co-sponsored a conference with IAEP (International Association for Environmental Philosophy) in Allenspark, Colorado, from June 1-4. We attempted to organize the meeting in such a way as to maximize both attendance and conversation. The conference was held at a religious retreat center with stunning views of the Colorado Rockies, and a range of accommodations from camp sites to single rooms. About thirty people attended each session; one afternoon Holmes Rolston led a hike in Rocky Mountain National Park. Further information about the meeting, including papers, can be accessed at <http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/environmentalphilosophy/>

We will be deciding over the summer whether to make this conference an annual event. If so, various questions must be answered (at least for next year) such as whether we should meet again at the same place on the same dates (i.e., beginning the day after American Memorial Day). We would welcome any thoughts you may have about this. Further discussion may also occur on the ISEE listserv. To comment contact Dale Jamieson (Dale.Jamieson@nyu.edu) and Robert Frodeman (Robert.Frodeman@colorado.edu), this year's organizers.

Postings to the ISEE Listserv are archived at this web site: <http://listserv.tamu.edu/archives/isee-l.html>. The list is a forum for serious discussion of environmental ethics and can be used to disseminate information and conference announcements quickly to your colleagues. To subscribe, go to the above web site, click on "Join or leave the list," and follow the directions. If you have questions or encounter problems, contact the list manager, Gary Varner at gary@philosophy.tamu.edu.

Jennifer Everett will join the faculty at Carleton College this fall, as Assistant Professor of Philosophy with a specialization in environmental ethics. Everett will also be affiliated with the Women & Gender Studies and Environment & Technology Studies programs. She leaves a position at the University of Alaska for the warmer climes of Minnesota.

J. Baird Callicott will be Visiting Professor this coming school year in the Bioethics Project of the Institution for Social and Policy Studies at Yale University. Among his duties, he will teach a course each semester in the Department of Philosophy.

Robert Frodeman will be leaving the University of Colorado to chair the philosophy department at the University of North Texas, Denton. He takes over as chair from Eugene Hargrove, who has guided the department for the past dozen years and who will remain on faculty. An imminent new Ph.D. program focused on environmental ethics is just one of the reasons Bob is excited about joining the program at University of North Texas.

Piers Stephens of the University of Liverpool will teach a graduate course in environmental thought as a visiting assistant professor at Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia through June. He then proceeds to the SAAP Summer Institute on Nature at the University of Oregon in early July. Having never previously been further west than Philadelphia, he is looking forward to a thorough continental immersion.

Stephen Gardiner will be leaving the University of Utah to take up a new position as assistant professor of philosophy at University of Washington, Seattle, in fall 2005. In 2004-5 he will be a Rockefeller visiting fellow at the Center for Human Values at Princeton University, with a project called "Ethics and Climate Security." Gardiner works in ethical theory, political theory and environmental ethics. His 'Ethics and Global Climate Change' is in the most recent issue of *Ethics*, (April 2004); 'A Core Precautionary Principle' is forthcoming in *International Jour. of Global Environmental Issues: Special Issue on the Precautionary Principle*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2004.

Elegant Arguments. The April 2004 issue of *Conservation Biology* (volume 18, number 2, pages 585-591) contains a special book review section on recent literature in environmental ethics, guest edited by your

newsletter editor. It includes the following reviews: Phil Cafaro, review of Peter Singer, One World: the Ethics of Globalization; Geoffrey Frasz, review of Peter List (ed.), Environmental Ethics and Forestry: a Reader; Ned Hettinger, review of Peter Wenz, Environmental Ethics Today; Jason Kawall, review of Bryan Norton, Searching for Sustainability: Interdisciplinary Essays in the Philosophy of Conservation Biology; Louke van Wensveen, review of Holmes Rolston, Genes, Genesis, and God: Values and Their Origins in Natural and Human History.

Bush Bashing. Philosophers teaching environmental ethics this fall and looking for books to summarize and criticize the Bush environmental record have some new choices. Peter Singer's The President of Good and Evil: The Ethics of George W. Bush (Dutton, 2004, \$25 hardback) "offers a look at almost every significant policy the administration has taken a position," according to Publishers Weekly. As near as I can tell, however, the book does not focus on environmental issues; those wanting more environmental and less Bush-centered text might want to consider Singer's earlier One World: the Ethics of Globalization (Yale University Press, 2002), with chapters on global climate change and a globally just distribution of wealth. Also just out, Carl Pope, executive director of the Sierra Club, and Paul Rauber have teamed up to write Strategic Ignorance: Why the Bush Administration is Recklessly Destroying a Century of Environmental Progress (Sierra Club Books, 2004, \$25 hardback). The book argues that "the Bush administration seeks nothing less than to overturn the consensus on natural resource policy that started with Theodore Roosevelt."

CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

ISEE Sessions. Proposals are invited for individual papers or group sessions for the APA Pacific, Central and Eastern Division meetings. For the Pacific, contact Philip Cafaro, acting on behalf of ISEE treasurer Lisa Newton, at cafarol@lamar.colostate.edu. For the Central, contact ISEE secretary Paul Thompson, thomp649@pilot.msu.edu. For the Eastern, contact ISEE Vice-President Clare Palmer, c.palmer@lancaster.ac.uk. Snail mail addresses and telephone numbers at the end of the newsletter. The deadline for proposals is September 1 for the Pacific and Central, March 1 for the Eastern.

ASBH Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, October 28-31, 2004. This year the Environmental Bioethics Group and Philosophy Affinity Group will meet jointly to consider the philosophical and ethical foundations of environmental ethics as they pertain to healthcare and bioethics. Paper topics might include:

- The relationship between environmental ethics and bioethics generally;
- The Precautionary Principle and its ethical foundation;
- Environmental aspects of general technology and healthcare;
- Building environmental considerations into biotechnology;
- The nature of ethics – long term versus short term, individual versus global;
- Identifying environmental problems in health care for ethical analysis;
- Offering cross-over principles for uniting health care and environmental ethics;

Presentation of papers should take about 20 minutes. Please submit a 300 word abstract by August 5, 2004, to Judith Lee Kissell, Center for Health Policy and Ethics, Creighton University, 2500 California Plaza, Omaha, NE 68178 68198-6075. Phone: 402-280-2207. Email: jkissell@creighton.edu. Or to Andrew Jameton., Section on Humanities and Law, Nebraska Medical Center, Box 986075, Omaha, NE 68198-6075. Phone: 402 559 4680. Email: ajameton@unmc.edu.

Society for Philosophy and Technology annual meeting, July 20-22, 2005.

Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands. Conference Theme: "Technology and Designing." The Society for Philosophy and Technology has sponsored conferences on philosophical aspects of technology since the late 1970s. Current conferences are held every other year, rotating between North America and Europe. The Society welcomes a broad range of papers from various philosophical perspectives and schools. This year, the program committee especially invites submissions on the conference theme of technology and designing, but submissions on all aspects of philosophy and technology are welcome, especially including work on biotechnology, genetics and philosophy, and information technology. Submissions to the conference may be made with an abstract of between 200 and 400 words by November 30, 2004. Proposals for full sessions are also welcome; please include abstracts for all papers to be included in sessions. Electronic submissions are preferred. They may be forwarded as a Word (.doc), Rich Text Format (.rtf) or Portable Document Format (.pdf) attachment to: sptdelft2005@tbm.tudelft.nl. If you would like to serve as a commentator, please contact the organizers at the same email address. Check the conference website (<http://www.sptdelft2005.tbm.tudelft.nl/>) for further information and updates.

The Cardiff Centre for Applied Ethics is holding a conference on Friday 23 July 2004 on 'The Ethics of Global Warming' in the Humanities Building, Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales, UK. Speakers include Sir John Houghton ('The Science of Global Warming'), Michael Grubb ('Costing Impacts: On Omission and Commission'), Donald Brown ('The International Ethics of Atmospheric Pollution'), and Robin Attfield ('Future Generations: Considering All the Affected Parties'). For further information, please contact EvansDD@cardiff.ac.uk, or visit the conference

website:
<http://www.cf.ac.uk/encap/philosophy/ethics>.

The Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics welcomes articles on ethical issues confronting agriculture, food production, processing, and consumption, and environmental concerns. All papers published in the journal are thoroughly peer reviewed. 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 development 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 editors also welcome papers on food issues, such as the ethics of consumption, food safety, regulation, GMO foods, labeling issues, and criteria for assessing food safety and nutritional value. Papers on environmental ethics/issues and environmental philosophy that are not directly related to agriculture or food systems are also welcome, including papers that address issues about nonhuman animal welfare, whether or not they concern farm or food animals. Other related topics of interest include resource conservation/ preservation, criteria for assessing ecosystem health, biodiversity preservation, toxic waste disposal, environmental racism, population ethics, corporate responsibility, endangered species, fisheries and aquaculture, and management of livestock and zoonotic. Papers may be submitted as an electronic file by e-mail directly to the editor, Richard P. Haynes rhaynes@phil.ufl.edu. For information about book reviews, consult the Book Review editor, Dr. Kate Millar kate.millar@nottingham.ac.uk. The journal is widely distributed and is also available on line. See the journal homepage <http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/1187-7863>. For a review of the variety of topics covered in past issues, see volume 15, No. 4 for a fifteen year index.

Organization & Environment: International Journal for Ecosocial Research seeks high quality papers for its 'Futuristic and Utopian Studies' feature, which is being developed into a leading forum for the study of ecotopian and dystopian research as well as ecosocial forecasting. Organization & Environment is a leading international, peer-reviewed academic forum devoted to issues of environmental damage, repair, restoration and management, with special reference to the social causes and consequences of these processes, and operates a unique multiple feature format with a strong emphasis on interdisciplinarity and pluralism. The 'Futuristic and Utopian Studies' section is dedicated to futures-oriented work, ranging from critical analyses of intentional communities and utopian texts through to creative and critical literary efforts along such lines, thus giving a broad platform for utopian greenery and stimulating speculation on environmental futures. Accordingly submissions to the section of up to the maximum 8,000 words are sought from environmental thinkers dealing with utopian thought and practice as well as from futures specialists more generally, and cutting edge contributions from scholars with interests in environmental politics, sociology and management, as well as environmental philosophers, literary and creative writers, activists, environmental historians and geographers are all welcome. Further details, including house style and other editorial contact details, are available at the Organization & Environment website at <http://www.coba.usf.edu/jermier/journal.htm> Submissions to the section should be despatched to either of its co-editors, namely Piers H.G. Stephens, Philosophy Department, University of Liverpool, 7 Abercromby Square, Liverpool L69 7WY, UK, email p.h.g.stephens@liv.ac.uk or Erin McKenna, Department of Philosophy, Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, WA 98447 0003 USA, email: mckenna@plu.edu.

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

--Alagona, PS, "Review of: Christian C. Young. In the Absence of Predators: Conservation and Controversy on the Kaibab Plateau". Environmental History 9 (no.1, 2004): 140.

--Akimoto, Hajime, "Global Air Quality and Pollution," Science 302(5 December 2003):1716-1719. Intercontinental transport and hemispheric air pollution by ozone jeopardize agricultural and natural ecosystems worldwide and have a strong effect on climate. Aerosols are spread globally but have a strong regional imbalance. In the 1990's nitrogen oxide emissions from Asia surpassed those from North America and Europe and should continue to exceed them for decades. International initiatives to mitigate global air pollution require participation from both developed and developing countries. Akimoto is a global change researcher, Yokohama, Japan.

--Andelman, SJ; Bowles, CM; Willig, MR; Waide, RB, "Understanding Environmental Complexity through a Distributed Knowledge Network", BioScience 54 (no.3, 2004): 240-246(7). Understanding environmental complexity and other dimensions of ecological systems necessitates a holistic approach that can be achieved only by identifying, retrieving, and synthesizing diverse data from distributed sources; by collaborating with other scientists from a broad range of disciplines; and by investigating many different systems. Knowledge Network for Biocomplexity (KNB) is developing new software tools to advance ecological understanding through discovery, access, retrieval, and management of distributed and heterogeneous ecological and environmental data. To address the need for cultural change in ecologists and other environmental scientists and to promote

collaborative and synthetic approaches, KNB and the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis are training a cadre of young investigators in techniques for the management and analysis of ecological data, with emphasis on multiscale integration and synthesis.

--Arnot, C; Fisher, PF; Wadsworth, R; Wellens, J, "Landscape metrics with ecotones: pattern under uncertainty", Landscape Ecology 19 (no.2, 2004): 181-195(15).

--Attfeld, Robin, "Biocentric Consequentialism, Pluralism and 'The Minimax Implication': A Reply to Alan Carter," Utilitas 15 (no. 1, March 2003): Alan Carter's recent review in Mind of my Ethics of the Global Environment combines praise of biocentric consequentialism (as presented there and in Value, Obligation and Meta-Ethics) with criticisms that it could advocate both minimal satisfaction of human needs and the extinction of 'inessential species' for the sake of generating extra people. Carter also maintains that as a monistic theory it is predictably inadequate to cover the full range of ethical issues, since only a pluralistic theory has this capacity. In this reply, I explain how the counterintuitive implications of biocentric consequentialism suggested by Carter (for population, needs-satisfaction and biodiversity preservation) are not implications, and argue that since pluralistic theories (in Carter's sense) either generate contradictions or collapse into monistic theories, the superiority of pluralistic theories is far from predictable. Thus Carter's criticisms fail to undermine biocentric consequentialism as a normative theory applicable to the generality of ethical issues." Attfeld is in philosophy at University of Wales, Cardiff.

--Battisti, C; Gippoliti, S, "Conservation in the Urban-Countryside Interface: a Cautionary Note from Italy", Conservation Biology 18 (no.2, 2004): 581-583.

--Bauer, DM; Cyr, NE; Swallow, SK, "Public Preferences for Compensatory Mitigation of Salt Marsh Losses: a Contingent Choice of Alternatives", Conservation Biology 18 (no.2, 2004): 401-411.

--Beebe, JT, "Review of: Principles of Water Resources: History, Development, Management and Policy by Thomas V. Cech", Environments 31 (no.3, 2003): 85-86.

--Belovsky, GE; Botkin, DB; Crowl, TA; Cummins, KW; Franklin, JF; Hunter Jr, ML; Joern, A; Lindenmayer, DB; MacMahon, JA; Margules, CR; Scott, JM, "Ten Suggestions to Strengthen the Science of Ecology", BioScience 54 (no.4, 2004): 345-351(7). There are few well-documented, general ecological principles that can be applied to pressing environmental issues. When they discuss them at all, ecologists often disagree about the relative importance of different aspects of the sciences original and still important issues. It may be that the sum of ecological science is not open to universal statements because of the wide range of organizational, spatial, and temporal phenomena, as well as the sheer number of possible interactions. We believe, however, that the search for general principles has been inadequate to establish the extent to which generalities are possible. We suggest that ecologists may need to reconsider how we view our science. This article lists 10 suggestions for ecology, recognizing the many impediments to finding generalizations in this field, imposed in part by the complexity of the subject and in part by limits to funding for the study of ecology.

--Berger, J, "The Last Mile: How to Sustain Long-Distance Migration in Mammals", Conservation Biology 18 (no.2, 2004): 320-331.

--Browder, JO; Pedlowski, MA; Summers, PM, "Land Use Patterns in the Brazilian Amazon: Comparative Farm-Level Evidence from Rondonia", Human Ecology 32 (no.2, 2004): 197-224(28).

--Brown, Charles, and Ted Toadvine, eds., Eco-Phenomenology: Back to the Earth Itself. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2003. Explores the intersection of phenomenology with environmental philosophy, examining the contributions of Husserl, Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty, and Levinas, and proposing new phenomenological approaches to the natural world. Contributors include Charles S. Brown, Erazim Kohak, Lester Embree, John Llewelyn, Michael E. Zimmerman, Monika Langer, Don E. Marietta, Jr., Ted Toadvine, Irene J. Klaver, Christian Diehm, Edward S. Casey, and David Wood.

--Burkholder, R, "Review of: Kimberly A. Smith. Wendell Berry and the Agrarian Tradition: A Common Grace", Environmental History 9 (no.1, 2004): 151-152.

--Burley, CH, "Responses to Appeals, Litigation, and Forest Policy: Appeals and Litigation: A View from Industry", Journal of Forestry 102 (no.2, 2004): 49-50(2).

--Cafaro, Philip, book review of Peter Singer, One World: the Ethics of Globalization, Conservation Biology 18 (no. 2, 2004): 585-6.

--Calbick, KS, Day, JC; Gunton, TI, "Land Use Planning Implementation: A 'Best Practices' Assessment", Environments 31 (no.3, 2003): 69-82.

--Carolan, MS, "Ecological Modernization Theory: What About Consumption?" Society and Natural Resources 17 (no.3, 2004): 247-260(14).

--Carolan, MS, "Ecological Modernization and Consumption: A Reply to Mol and Spaargaren", Society and Natural Resources 17 (no.3, 2004): 267-270(4).

--Chan, KMA, "The Golden Rule and the Potentiality Principle: Future Persons and Contingent Interests", Journal of Applied Philosophy 21 (no.1, 2004): 33-42(10).

--Cohen, MP, "Blues in the Green: Ecocriticism under Critique", Environmental History 9 (no.1, 2004): 9-36.

--Collins-Chobanian, Shari, ed., Ethical Challenges to Business as Usual. Prentice-Hall, 2005 (June 2004). Section 2 is on "Human Rights and Environmental Challenges to Development," Includes such articles as: Thomas Donaldson, "Moral Minimums for Multinationals"; James Nickel, "The Human Right to a Safe Environment"; Shari Collins-Chobanian, "Beyond Sax and Welfare Interests: A Case for Environmental Rights"; and Vandana Shiva, "Development, Ecology, and Women." Collins-Chobanian is a philosopher at Arizona State University West.

--Compson, Jane F., Whose Pain, Which Morality? A Defense of the Moral Considerability of Animals Using a Coherence Model of Ethical Justification.

M.A. Thesis, Colorado State University, 2004. In a search for a sound theoretical justification for the equal consideration of animals, moral realism and foundationalism are rejected as implausible. First general accounts to raise the moral status of animals (such as those of Peter Singer and Tom Regan) are beset by related difficulties. The coherence approach, demonstrated by second generation ethicists (such as Bernard Rollin and David DeGrazia) is defended. The epistemological differences between the realist and the coherence approach are exemplified with a discussion on value; the coherence approach is more plausible, though it does have to be defended against relativism. The coherence approach is applied to the counter-intuitive arguments of Peter Carruthers, showing that the coherence approach does not lead to a relativist free-for-all, but provides firm evaluative criteria for making moral judgments without having to postulate objective, mind-independent truths. Compson is in philosophy at the University of Central Florida, Orlando.

--Conard, R, "Review of: Matthew Dalbey. Regional Visionaries and Metropolitan Boosters: Decentralization, Regional Planning, and Parkways During the Interwar Years", Environmental History 9 (no.1, 2004): 148-149.

--Cooper, Gregory J., The Science of the Struggle for Existence: On the Foundations of Ecology. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2003. Ecology is interpreted as the science of the struggle for existence, linking it with evolutionary biology. Cooper puzzles about the differences, if any, between ecology and evolutionary biology. He also analyzes the tension between law-like explanations, such as characterize physics and chemistry, and the more historical character of both ecology and evolutionary biology, involving openness and unpredictability. Perhaps ecology is a piecemeal science. This also requires analysis of such ideas as stability, equilibrium, succession, and so forth. A better term than law is "nomic force" which "comes in degrees and is restricted to particular domains" (p. 123, p. 115, p. 181). "Theoretical explanation does not need laws in the traditional sense, only ... highly resilient generalizations" (p. 194). Cooper brings a sophisticated awareness of issues in the philosophy of science to bear on analysis of the tensions that have characterized ecology over the last century. Cooper is in philosophy and ethics at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

--Coulombe, MJ, "Exercising the Right to Object: A Brief History of the Forest Service Appeals Process", Journal of Forestry 102 (no.2, 2004): 10-13(4).

--Cullen, R, "Review of: Conservation Biology By Michael E. Soule & Gordon H. Orians", Natural Resources Journal 43 (no.3, 2003): 915-917.

--Curtler, Hugh Mercer, Ethical Argument: Critical Thinking in Ethics. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004. A section of the discussion cases is on "The Environment." Timbering in Oregon, British Columbia, Reserve Mining and dumping into Lake Superior, Nuclear power at Three-Mile Island, acid rain, toxics in groundwater. Cutler is in philosophy, Southwest Minnesota State University.

--Daehler, CC; Denslow, JS; Ansari, S; Kuo, HC, "A Risk-Assessment System for Screening Out Invasive Pest Plants from Hawaii and Other Pacific Islands", Conservation Biology 18 (no.2, 2004): 360-368.

- Dargavel, J, " Review of: Michael Williams. Deforesting the Earth: From Prehistory to Global Crisis", Environmental History 9 (no.1, 2004): 132-133.
- Davis, DE, "Review of: Suzanne Marshall. "Lord, We're Just Trying to Save Your Water": Environmental Activism and Dissent in the Appalachian South", Environmental History 9 (no.1, 2004): 150.
- De Marco, P; Coelho, FM, "Services performed by the ecosystem: forest remnants influence agricultural cultures pollination and production", Biodiversity and Conservation 13 (no.7, 2004): 1245-1255(11).
- DeJonge, Eddy, Spinoza and Deep Ecology: Challenging Traditional Approaches to Environmentalism. Aldershot, Hants. UK: Ashgate Publishing Ltd., 2004. Explores deep ecology and the way Spinoza's philosophy has been put to this aim. Only a self-realization, along the lines of Spinoza's philosophy, can afford a philosophy of care which is inclusive of humans and the non-human world, which recognizes the need for civil laws and democratic policies for human flourishing. Claiming that "deep ecology is a muddled polemic" (p. 145), de Jonge criticizes existing versions of deep ecology, especially in that they fail to accept that human concerns are integral to environmental issues. Originally a Ph.D. thesis.
- Dietz, JM; Aviram, R; Bickford, S; Douthwaite, K; Goodstine, A; Izursa, JL; Kavanaugh, S; MacCarthy, K; Oherron, M; Parker, K, "Defining Leadership in Conservation: a View from the Top". Conservation Biology 18 (no.1, 2004): 274-278.
- Dodds, WK; Gido, K; Whiles, MR; Fritz, KM; Matthews, WJ, "Life on the Edge: The Ecology of Great Plains Prairie Streams", BioScience 54 (no.3, 2004): 205-216(12). Great Plains streams are highly endangered and can serve as model systems for studying disturbance ecology and related issues of resistance and resilience in temperate freshwaters. The future for Great Plains streams is bleak, given the land-use changes and water-use patterns in the region and the large areas required to preserve intact, ecologically functional watersheds.
- Donlan, CJ; Martin, PS, "Role of Ecological History in Invasive Species Management and Conservation", Conservation Biology 18 (no.1, 2004): 267-269.
- Duncan, BW; Schmalzer, PA, "Anthropogenic influences on potential fire spread in a pyrogenic ecosystem of Florida, USA", Landscape Ecology 19 (no.2, 2004): 153-165(13).
- Dutcher, DD; Finley, JC; Luloff, AE; Johnson, J, "Landowner Perceptions of Protecting and Establishing Riparian Forests: A Qualitative Analysis", Society and Natural Resources 17 (no.4, 2004): 329-342(14).
- Edwards-Craig, R; Williams, PW; Gunton, TI, "Backcountry Tourism Perspectives On Shared Decision Making In B.C. Land Use Planning", Environments 31 (no.3, 2003): 31-50.
- Fagan, A, "Challenging the Bioethical Application of the Autonomy Principle within Multicultural Societies", Journal of Applied Philosophy 21 (no.1, 2004): 15-31(17).
- Finnigan, D; Gunton, TI; Williams, P, "Planning in the Public Interest: An Evaluation of Civil Society Participation in Collaborative Land Use Planning in British Columbia", Environments 31 (no.3, 2003): 13-30.
- Forsyth, DM; Duncan, RP; Bomford, M; Moore, G, "Climatic Suitability, Life-History Traits, Introduction Effort, and the Establishment and Spread of Introduced Mammals in Australia", Conservation Biology 18 (no.2, 2004): 557-569.
- Frank, Lone, "Charges Don't Stick to The Skeptical Environmentalist," Science 303(2 January 2004):28. Denmark's science ministry repudiated an earlier finding by one of its committees that Bjorn Lomberg's The Skeptical Environmentalist is "scientifically dishonest." They also note that the ruling does not vindicate The Skeptical Environmentalist either.
- Frasz, Geoffrey, book review of Peter List (ed.), Environmental Ethics and Forestry: a Reader, Conservation Biology 18 (no. 2, 2004): 586-7.
- Freilich, RH, "Smart Growth in Western Metro Areas", Natural Resources Journal 43 (no.3, 2003): 687-702.
- Frickel, S, "Scientist Activism in Environmental Justice Conflicts: An Argument for Synergy", Society and Natural Resources 17 (no.4, 2004): 369-376(8).
- Gardiner, Stephen M., The Global Warming Tragedy and the Dangerous Illusion of the Kyoto Protocol', Ethics

and International Affairs, Vol. 18, No. 1, 2004, 23-39.

--Gardiner, Stephen M., 'The Pure Intergenerational Problem', The Monist: Special Issue on Moral Distance, Vol. 86, No. 3, July 2003, 481-500.

--Gennet, S, "The Ecological Benefits of EPA Actions: What Are They Worth?" BioScience 54 (no.3, 2004): 188-188(1).

--Gifford, T, "Review of: John Warfield Simpson. Yearning for the Land: A Search for the Importance of Place", Environmental History 9 (no.1, 2004): 155.

--Ginsberg, J, "Enhancement of Survival or Abandonment of the Endangered Species Act?" BioScience 54 (no.3, 2004): 180-181(2).

--Giovinazzo, CT, "California's Global Warming Bill: Will Fuel Economy Preemption Curb California's Air Pollution Leadership?", Ecology Law Quarterly 30 (no.4, 2003): 893-954.

--Golten, R, "Review of: Translating Property: The Maxwell Land Grant and the Conflict over Land in the American West, 1840-1900 by Maria E. Montoya", Natural Resources Journal 43 (no.3, 2003): 921-924.

--Gomez-Pompa, A, "The Role of Biodiversity Scientists in a Troubled World", BioScience 54 (no.3, 2004): 217-225(9). Biotic resources are under all kinds of old and new threats. Ecosystem transformation in many areas of high biodiversity has not diminished, in spite of national and international meetings, agreements, and discussions. The main reasons to protect these resources are that little information is available on those we know exist and that the great majority of resources are yet to be discovered. One argument used to convince the general public and governments of the need to preserve biological resources is that there are many potential uses of unknown plants, animals, or microorganisms: New medicines, foods, chemicals, and genes are there to be discovered. Unfortunately, this argument has been overused and, as a result, has created unrealistic expectations of great riches and spurred stringent legal measures to restrict biodiversity research. The limits placed on biodiversity research and on access to biological resources are becoming a major obstacle to scientific discovery. Major projects have been suspended following unjustified criticisms. In this article, I discuss possible explanations for this problem and present some possible solutions.

--Grigsby, WJ; "The Gendered Nature of Subsistence and Its Effect on Customary Land Tenure", Society and Natural Resources 17 (no.3, 2004): 207-222(16).

--Guclu, K; Karahan, F, "A review: the history of conservation programs and development of the national parks concept in Turkey", Biodiversity and Conservation 13 (no.7, 2004): 1373-1390(18).

--Gunton, TI; Day, JC; Williams, PW, "Evaluating Collaborative Planning: The British Columbia Experience", Environments 31 (no.3, 2003): 1-12.

--Hamilton, AC, "Medicinal plants, conservation and livelihoods", Biodiversity and Conservation 13 (no.8, 2004): 1477-1517(41).

--Hampshire, K; Bell, S; Wallace, G; Stepukonis, F, "'Real' Poachers and Predators: Shades of Meaning in Local Understandings of Threats to Fisheries", Society and Natural Resources 17 (no.4, 2004): 305-318(14).

--Hasselmann, K., et al (9 others), "The Challenge of Long-Term Climate Change," Science 302(12 December 2003):1923-1925. Climate policy needs to address problems on the scale of a century. This requires a considerably broader spectrum of policy measures than the primarily market-based accounts currently used. A theme in this issue of Science is "Tragedy of the Commons."

--Helmer, EH, "Forest conservation and land development in Puerto Rico", Landscape Ecology 19 (no.1, 2004): 29-40(12).

--Hettinger, Ned, book review of Peter Wenz, Environmental Ethics Today, Conservation Biology 18 (no. 2, 2004): 587-8.

--Hudspeth, Jr., Joe Mac. In the Southern Wild. University, MS: University of Mississippi Press, 2003. The incredible beauty and the plight of ecosystems within wetlands in the U.S. South.

--Hughes, JD, "Review of: John F. Richards. The Unending Frontier: An Environmental History of the Early Modern World" Environmental History 9 (no.1, 2004): 132-135.

--Hutchings, JA; Reynolds, JD, "Marine Fish Population Collapses: Consequences for Recovery and Extinction Risk", BioScience 54 (no.4, 2004): 297-309(13). Rapid declines threaten the persistence of many marine fish. Data from more than 230 populations reveal a median reduction of 83 in breeding population size from known historic levels. Few populations recover rapidly; most exhibit little or no change in abundance up to 15 years after a collapse. Reductions in fishing pressure, although clearly necessary for population recovery, are often insufficient. Persistence and recovery are also influenced by life history, habitat alteration, changes to species assemblages, genetic responses to exploitation, and reductions in population growth attributable to the Allee effect, also known as depensation. Heightened extinction risks were highlighted recently when a Canadian population of Atlantic cod (Gadus morhua) was listed as endangered, on the basis of declines as high as 99.9 over 30 years. Unprecedented reductions in abundance and surprisingly low rates of recovery draw attention to scientists limited understanding of how fish behavior, habitat, ecology, and evolution affect population growth at low abundance. Failure to prevent population collapses, and to take the conservation biology of marine fishes seriously, will ensure that many severely depleted species remain ecological and numerical shadows in the ecosystems that they once dominated.

--Iglar, D, "Review of: Kathleen A. Brosnan. Uniting Mountain & Plain: Cities, Law, and Environmental Change Along the Front Range", Environmental History 9 (no.1, 2004): 141.

--Irvin, S, "Capacities, Context and the Moral Status of Animals", Journal of Applied Philosophy 21 (no.1, 2004): 61-76(16).

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--Kitcher, P, "Responsible Biology", BioScience 54 (no.4, 2004): 331-336(6). Responsible conduct in science is more than simply a matter of following everyday ethical imperatives--not misreporting what actually happened in the lab, dealing honestly with colleagues, and so forth. Scientific responsibility arises because scientists play a special role, and that role brings obligations. In this article I maintain that scientists have an obligation to reflect on the ends of scientific research; that scientists should work for the public good, directing their efforts toward an ideal of well-ordered science; and that the ideal of well-ordered science should be understood in a global and democratic fashion.

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--Linklater, WL, "Wanted for Conservation Research: Behavioral Ecologists with a Broader Perspective", BioScience 54 (no.4, 2004): 352-360(9). Behavioral ecologists have advocated a greater role for behavioral research in conservation, and the contribution of behavioral study to conservation has increased dramatically.

However, a review of the literature in the fields of behavioral ecology and conservation finds that half the articles that investigate behavior in conservation journals do not advance beyond the descriptive phase (compared with 14 percent in behavioral ecology journals) and that most articles in behavioral ecology journals (71 percent) are narrowly focused on questions about the adaptive value of behavior, whereas conservation biology journals include more diverse interests such as causative and developmental mechanisms (43 percent). Addressing this mismatch between the disciplines is the key to improving the utility of behavioral ecology in conservation. The solution I propose is a renewed appreciation of Tinbergen's paradigm, both in behavioral ecology, where it can encourage more pluralistic research by integrating proximate and evolutionary questions, and in conservation biology, where it can structure the advance from descriptive studies of behavior to behavioral problem solving.

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Lucius Apuleius in the second century A.D. "This story reveals how it is possible to sustain an erotic engagement with the world, consonant with a panpsychist outlook, in full knowledge of the possibilities of suffering and death that this world holds for us" (p. 10). Mathews is in philosophy, La Trobe University, Australia.

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- Roberge, JM; Angelstam, P, "Usefulness of the Umbrella Species Concept as a Conservation Tool", Conservation Biology 18 (no.1, 2004): 76-85.
- Rodrigues, MGM, "Advocating for the Environment: Local Dimensions of Transnational Networks", Environment 46 (no.2, 2004): 14-25.
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conservation, believing this to protect the desired resource base. More radical ethical issues arise regarding intrinsic values in plants. A plant is a living organism with a good of its own, autonomous intrinsic value. In their defense of their lives and species lines, plants are evaluative organisms independently of humans. The intrinsic values in plants are ecosystemically situated. In this sense intrinsic plant value is in-situ. Removed to an ex-situ location, a plant--especially a domesticated or captive plant--becomes something else, compromised in its integrity. Such compromise may be pragmatically and politically necessary, but it needs to be recognized philosophically and ethically as prejudicing the values carried by plants. Unless done with great care and clarity of purpose, ex-situ conservation will undercut in-situ conservation, with a resulting sacrifice of value. Originally a paper for the Chicago Botanic Garden. Rolston is in philosophy at Colorado State University.

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ISSUES

Immigration. Sierra Club members turned out in record numbers to elect five new members to the Board of Directors of the 700,000 member grassroots environmental organization. A slate of would-be directors running on the need to decrease immigration to stem US population growth, including former Colorado governor Dick Lamm and ecologist David Pimentel, was soundly defeated, after the most contentious election in club history. Club executive director Carl Pope led a campaign of guilt by association, effectively painting immigration restriction advocates as racists. In the most recent issue of Sierra, Pope writes that "overpopulation is, both globally and nationally, an enormous problem," while also asserting that "anti-immigration advocates in the Sierra Club should argue their position." To do so, however, they will need to have pretty thick skins. Meanwhile, the US population continues to grow by over three million people a year—faster than any other industrialized nation. "Club Members Elect New Directors," The Planet, p.1, June 2004; Carl Pope, "The Virus of Hate: The Sierra Club and the Immigration Debate," Sierra, pp.14-15, May/June 2004.

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