

# International Society for Environmental Ethics

## Newsletter

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Volume 16, No.2 Summer, 2005

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### **GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Thanks to Phil Cafaro.** Thanks to Phil for six excellent years of ISEE newsletters, and best wishes for his sabbatical and beyond! Thanks also for being so gracious and helpful during the transition to a new editor. Amy Knisley's contact information is at the end of the newsletter.

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

**Newsletter Offering and Encouraging Electronic Format.** The ISEE newsletter is now offered in an electronic version as well as the paper version. ISEE members are encouraged to "go electronic." Switching to electronic mailing will save ISEE several thousand dollars per year and get you information two to four weeks faster. We hope that the majority of members will receive the newsletter via email eventually. Those who wish to continue receiving a paper copy of the newsletter may do so, but you only get one or the other! To make the switch, email ISEE treasurer Lisa Newton at [lhnewton@mail.fairfield.edu](mailto:lhnewton@mail.fairfield.edu), with "go electronic" in the subject heading Thanks!

**Holmes Rolston honored.** Holmes Rolston has been named the 35th recipient of the Mendel Medal. Awarded by the trustees of Villanova University, it honors "outstanding scientists who have done much by their painstaking work to advance the cause of science; and by the spirituality of their lives and their standing before the world as scientists, have given practical demonstration of the fact that between true science and

true religion, there is no real conflict.” One previous recipient is Pierre Teilhard de Chardin; Rolston's award therefore begins to strike a balance between the noosphere and the wild.

**Global Roundtable on Climate Change.** Thomas Heyd and Dale Jamieson have been invited to participate in the Global Roundtable on Climate Change Working Group IV: Public Attitudes, Ethical Issues, and Decision Making, organized by the Earth Institute at Columbia University under the direction of Elke Weber and Jeffrey Sachs, among others. <http://www.earthinstitute.columbia.edu/grocc/about.html>.

**Conference on Rapid Environmental Change.** Holmes Rolston and Thomas Heyd recently participated in a 3-day conference on “Rapid Landscape Change and Human Response in the Arctic,” June 15-17, 2005, in Whitehorse, Yukon. The conference aired current research on the effects of climate and landscape change in the North throughout the Holocene, and on the chronology and nature of past environmental events. It sought insights from past landscape changes and the way ancient peoples responded that might be useful for today's changing environments. Conference information available at: <http://www.taiga.net/rapidchange/>.

**Dark Nature: Series on Rapid Environmental Change.** The conference in Whitehorse was one of a 2004-2005 series sponsored by the International Council for Science (ICSU) and the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP) entitled “Dark Nature: Rapid Natural Change and Human Responses.” “Nature is not always the benign provider of shelter and the tender of all needs. It has a dark side, capable of extreme and sudden geological violence—earthquakes, eruptions, floods. Less violent but on occasion also harmful to people and biota are changes to coastlines, river channels, sand dunes, groundwater and karst and permafrost terrains, geological processes that can take place on time scales of decades, years or less.” A main goal of “Dark Nature” is to share and reflect on what science is revealing about harmful, rapid environmental change. The series will be concluded by a major symposium will be held in Como, Italy, in fall 2005. For more information: <http://www.iugs.org/iugs/news/darknature.htm>.

**Author Meets Critics at APA Pacific.** Dale Jamieson's Morality's Progress was the subject of an Author Meets Critics session at the American Philosophical Association Pacific Division meetings in San Francisco on March 24, 2005. The questions raised by the critics reflected the breadth of the book. Colin Allen discussed whether we should think that attributions of mental content to nonhuman animals are ineliminably vague, as Jamieson argues, and he questioned Jamieson's suggestion that advances in cognitive ethology might lead to better treatment of animals. Both N. Ann Davis and

Robert Elliott raised problems for Jamieson's belief in moral progress. Davis argued that in order to make meaningful assessments of moral progress, we would first have to determine how to measure what counts as progress, a project the likely success of which she has doubts. Elliott argued that there are many different types of improvement collected under the heading 'moral progress,' and while some might have occurred locally, he is skeptical about whether we can say that any or all have occurred globally. Ani Satz, drawing on work done developing frameworks for evaluating human disabilities, argued in favor of a capabilities approach to evaluating the welfare of nonhuman animals and nondiscrimination arguments in justifying their protection. And Katie McShane defended against Jamieson's criticisms those who think that environmentalism gives them reason to prefer a kind of realist metaethic.

**First Graduates from Masters Program focused in Environmental Philosophy.** The MA Program focused in Environmental Philosophy at the University of Idaho is proud to announce the successful defense of the first two MA theses in the program.

1) John Jensen, "Radical Environmental Activism and the Press," Major Advisor: Michael O'Rourke. Abstract: Acts of radical environmental activism range in type from very public and non-destructive to very covert and harmful with a variety of intentions. According to their own professed commitments, the press has an obligation to help people engage in environmental issues from a well-informed standpoint. Unfortunately, the actual coverage of radical environmental activism fails to accomplish this, and is therefore not meeting their obligation.

2) Jay Feldman, "Reflections on Understanding," Major Advisor: Douglas Lind. Abstract: Often times, the terms 'understanding' and 'knowledge' are conflated into a single meaning that points to the content of that which we comprehend. This thesis is an exploration of understanding, not as the content of comprehension, but as a process. Here, I have stipulated understanding to be one way that humans are in the world, an authentic way of being a human being that tends to yield beliefs that are worthy of believing.

More information on the new MA program focused in Environmental Philosophy can be obtained from the Department of Philosophy, Morrill Hall 407, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-3016 or by contacting Michael Nelson at [mpnelson@uidaho.edu](mailto:mpnelson@uidaho.edu) or Michael O'Rourke at [morourke@uidaho.edu](mailto:morourke@uidaho.edu)

**New PhD program at the University of North Texas.** On April, 2005 The Department of Philosophy and Religion Studies at the University of North Texas received official approval from the Texas Coordinating Board of Higher Education to

award the Ph.D. in Philosophy. The program will include the faculty of the Department of Philosophy and the Humanities at the University of Texas at Arlington. The UNT Philosophy faculty have extensive depth and expertise in environmental philosophy. More details will be forthcoming in the next few weeks.

## NOTES FROM THE FIELD

**Conference on Values in Nature.** Submitted by Christopher Schlottmann, New York University.

On May 2, 2005, Princeton's Center for Human Values, together with the Princeton Environmental Institute, and Council of the Humanities, sponsored a workshop entitled "Values in Nature: The Role of Ethics in Environmental Policy." It was a gathering of remarkably impressive and competent thinkers, whose expertise spanned the fields of environmental ethics, environmental aesthetics, environmental literature, environmental policy, environmental history, and environmental sciences, in addition to a number of participants whose specialty falls outside of the traditional environmental community. This latter quality made it especially stimulating, and the conversations were open-minded and oriented towards practical policies, all while maintaining a high level of theoretical discussion.

Having celebrities present always stimulates conversation. The final panel, "When Values Conflict," was overshadowed by environmentalism's newest movers and shakers, Michael Shellenberger and Tod Nordhaus. Skepticism and praise for their "Death of Environmentalism" paper dominated the Q&A session. Obviously, an entire conference could be devoted to their debates. The only downside was that the papers of other panel members – Michael Toman, Michael MacCracken, Stephen Gardiner – tackled the ethical dimensions of environmental policy quite directly and rigorously, yet failed to enter the conversation.

Shellenberger and Nordhaus's premise is that environmentalists have "framed" their cause incorrectly. People don't respond well to this: "If the frame and the facts conflict, people often reject the facts." Therefore, environmentalists should frame their cause within the American mythology of aspiration. Of course, environmentalism's failings cannot be solved by simply advertising differently, but reframing might be the best strategy to achieve political goals.

Selling the idea of a "frame" also seems to entail committing to one, and the conversation remained narrowly focused. Important questions that deserved serious answers were left hanging: Why not appeal to American's sense of fairness instead of aspiration? Is marketing an environmental policy prudent and ethical, or should we instead work on educating for informed decision-making? Does it matter if the myth of aspiration doesn't apply to most Americans?

Too much of a good conversation is of course a good thing, but the "Death of Environmentalism" paper is only one of many ideas currently making its rounds that should incite reflection. Gardiner's caution about the remarkable ethical challenges of GCC – a "perfect storm" of the convergence of the 3 problems of: global scale (incl. dispersion of agency, inadequate institutional scales), temporal scale (incl.

intergenerational ethics), and theoretical concerns (incl. scientific uncertainty, potential persons, non-human animals) – seems like a much more daunting long-term challenge than how to “sell” environmentalism. Determining what our obstacles are, and what moral aims we have, is at least as important as how to get people to behave in accordance with those aims (assuming that this latter goal isn’t morally problematic itself). Environmental ethics is not a justification for present environmentalism, and keeping the purposes of each distinct would help to establish the best environmental policies. Both the ethics community and Shellenberger and Nordhaus want to reform how we determine environmental policy goals, but seem to use distinct means. Are we even aiming at the right goal? If so, are we using the proper means that will ensure long-term sustainability? This is the conversation that we should be having. Further, educators and political theorists should have a vitally important voice in this dialog. Their voice might replace the urgent goal of winning a policy or election with the long-term project of encouraging democratic engagement and critical thinking. Even better, perhaps a reconciliation of these two goals is possible.

For those who missed the free coffee and posh Princeton accommodations, a cheap surrogate (the schedule and most of the papers) can be found at: <http://www.princeton.edu/~uchv/eeworkshop>. Grist’s extensive series on “The Death of Environmentalism” is available at: <http://www.grist.org/news/maindish/2005/01/13/doe-intro>.

**Second Annual Joint Meeting on Environmental Philosophy.** Submitted by Amy Knisley, Colby-Sawyer College.

The University of North Texas joined the ISEE and the International Association for Environmental Philosophy (IAEP) to sponsor this second comprehensive forum for environmental philosophers, May 31-June 3 in Allenspark, Colorado. For the program and papers, go to: <http://www.cep.unt.edu/ISEE2/program05.html>. The conference began with Holmes Rolston asking whether virtue-based environmental ethics was more like half a loaf (better than none) or half a horse (worse), ended with debates about the aesthetic quality of nature’s disorderly tendencies (tornadoes anyone?), and in between explored issues ranging from the usefulness of Merleau-Ponty’s metaphysics for environmental philosophy to alternative myths and metaphors for property rights and how environmental philosophy might make use of them. And interlaced with the theoretical and metatheoretical inquiry was reflection on environmental philosophy itself—its past, present and future.

Gene Hargrove, in the second evening’s plenary session on environmental philosophy and public policy, recalled that in the early days of the journal *Environmental Ethics* doing “applied” rather than “pure” philosophy was generally considered a tenure risk. Articles by philosophers often dealt heavily with the history

of philosophy, and many articles in the journal were written by activists rather than academics. Ensuing decades have seen an explosion of environmental philosophy's academic literature, conferences and curricular presence, strengths which Dale Jamieson (President, ISEE) highlighted in his comments. The glass is nonetheless only half (perhaps as much as two-thirds) full according to Jamieson, and environmental philosophy suffers from several significant weaknesses. One is its fragmentation, both geographic and philosophic. This conference, jointly sponsored by the two predominant organizations for environmental philosophy in North America, was developed in part as a response to that fragmentation. Jamieson also noted a lack of generally accepted standards for being a well-trained environmental philosopher, which he thinks is associated with another central concern: environmental philosophy's "voluntary marginalization" from mainstream philosophy. We tend to publish in and read a small circle of journals, which has tended to insulate us from mainstream philosophy and erode our standards of scholarship. Among other remedies, Jamieson urged programs specializing in environmental philosophy to ground their curricula in philosophy's core traditions, and urged the assembled to read and write for more mainstream journals in addition to our "own" journals.

Jamieson's recommendation that we cultivate disciplinary credibility was complemented by Robert Frodeman's (Director of Interdisciplinary Activities, IAEP) focus, in his comments, on the need for a theory of interdisciplinarity and for active engagement with public policy as critical to the future of environmental philosophy—a future about which he feels some urgency. The contraction of another academic discipline, geology, in the wake of an inability on the part of its proponents and practitioners to translate it effectively to the public, provided the backdrop for Frodeman's recommendations to environmental philosophy. Environmental philosophy needs to make a "policy turn" according to Frodeman, informed by interdisciplinary thinking, communicated through accessible language, and unencumbered by the false dichotomy between theory and application. We need to include internships in our environmental philosophy curricula, and to replace the "philosopher king" with a "philosopher bureaucrat" who can work with policy makers as a problem-solving peer, rather than an agenda-setting theoretician. Frodeman's own scholarly work, liberally sprinkled with National Science Foundation-funded projects to integrate the work of philosophy, such as values analysis, with the work of public policy, such as prioritizing uses of parks, is a good model of the philosopher-bureaucrat at work. One might expect that as chair of Philosophy and Religious Studies at UNT, which is about to roll out a new PhD in Philosophy, he will advocate for internships and other curricular innovations in keeping with his prescription for our field.

This session crystallized questions that arose in variant forms throughout this engaging, well-organized 4-night, 3-day conference. Do philosophical debates about

personhood influence law and policy concerning treatment of animals? Should they? Can effective dialog with the current exponents of the “Wise Use” view of public lands be facilitated by studying and responding their understanding of property rights? Do philosophers have anything important and, moreover, persuasive to say about the difference between human dams and beaver dams, and whether either should be included in wilderness? Will environmental ethics grounded in the ideas and rhetoric of virtue have a stronger foothold with public land managers contemplating ecological restoration in wilderness, than arguments from intrinsic value? Besides each other, who *should* we be writing for and talking to? Should academic philosophy “subordinate” its efforts to the concerns and aims of public policy? Is environmental philosophy rising to the occasion of the profound and momentous questions it considers? I attended all 11 sessions of the conference as well as their informal continuations at the Aspen Lodge after hours, and have arrived at this preliminary summation: this conference is vital to future of the field, that future about which Frodeman is anxious. It is vital in several ways. First, it refreshes our minds about what have become environmental philosophy’s core theoretical questions, encouraging us to take them up again and more effectively. Second, the conference organizers have committed to the participation of graduate students, and so are seeding the field’s future. Third, the conference invites a perception of environmental philosophy as “problematized,” that is, as less cohesive than it might appear and less effective than it might like to believe. This demands engagement, not only with the questions and theories raised in the sessions, but also with the academic, ecologic and public contexts from which those questions have emerged. The kind of formal and informal work accomplished at this joint meeting, in both its first and second years, has encouraged me about the future of our field. Look for announcements of next year’s conference in this newsletter’s spring edition.

## CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

**ISEE Sessions.** Proposals are invited for individual papers or group sessions for the APA Pacific, Central and Eastern Division meetings. For the Pacific, contact ISEE treasurer Lisa Newton at [lnewton@mail.fairfield.edu](mailto:lnewton@mail.fairfield.edu). For the Central, contact ISEE secretary Paul Thompson, [thomp649@pilot.msu.edu](mailto:thomp649@pilot.msu.edu). For the Eastern, contact ISEE Vice-President Clare Palmer, [cpalmer@artsci.wustl.edu](mailto:cpalmer@artsci.wustl.edu). Snail mail addresses and telephone numbers at the end of the newsletter. The deadline for proposals is September 1 for the Pacific and Central, March 1 for the Eastern.

**Global Ecological Integrity.** The Global Ecological Integrity Group will hold a conference titled "Global Ecological Integrity and the Sustainability of Civilization: Hard and Soft Law Perspectives." To be held in the Centro Culturale Don Orione – Artigianelli, Dorsoduro, 909/A - 30123 Venice, Italy. June 29-July 3, 2005. The conference is organized by Laura Westra ([lwestra@interlog.com](mailto:lwestra@interlog.com)) and Colin Soskolne ([colin.soskolne@ualberta.ca](mailto:colin.soskolne@ualberta.ca)); interested parties may contact them for further details.

**Thoreau Society.** The Thoreau Society will hold its annual gathering July 7-10 in Concord Massachusetts with the general theme "Thoreau: Nature, Science, and Higher Laws." Keynote addresses will be given by Winona LaDuke, "Environmental Justice from a Native Perspective," and Michael Kammen, "Thoreau and the American Seasons." For more information check their website [www.aa.psu.edu/thoreau](http://www.aa.psu.edu/thoreau) and click on "Walden 2005."

**2005 Teaching Business Ethics conference.** July 20-22, 2005 at St. Julien Hotel in Boulder, Colorado. The conference offers panel sessions and roundtable discussions on a variety of topics, including resources for teaching business ethics (such as cases, simulations, exercises, and videos), frameworks, and challenges related to implementation. Sponsored by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) International, Colorado State University, University of Colorado at Boulder, and University of Wyoming; hosted by the Center for Business and Society of the University of Colorado, Boulder. Information and registration at <http://www.aacsb.edu/conferences/events/conferences/tbe-jul-05-desc.asp>.

**Ecological Restoration: A Global Challenge.** At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, ecological restoration arises as a global challenge for the improvement of our living planet through the study and practice of the restoration of degraded sites and ecosystems and to be incorporated as a positive aspect of the globalization process. The Society for Ecological Restoration International presents the 2005 World Conference on Ecological Restoration which will be held in Zaragoza, Spain, Europe,

September 12-18 , 2005. Visit <http://www.ecologicalrestoration.net/> for more information.

**World Wilderness Conference.** The 8th World Wilderness Congress will be held in Anchorage, Alaska, from the September 30-October 6, 2005, with associated events in Kamchatka and the Russian Far East. Approximately 1,000 delegates from over 40 nations will attend. The congress is the longest-running, public, international environmental forum. The theme of the 8th WWC is "Wilderness, Wildlands and People - A Partnership for the Planet." This Congress will generate the most up-to-date and accurate information on the benefits of wilderness and wildlands to contemporary and traditional societies, and will review the best models for balancing wilderness and wildlands conservation with human needs. The 8th WWC also will have a special focus on the wilderness, wildlands, and marine resources of Alaska, the Russian Far East, Canada, and the North Pacific and associated events may also convene in Russia. Register today at <http://www.8wwc.org/>.

**International Perspectives in Applied Ethics: Recent Developments in China and the U.S.** October 15-16, 2005 Wuhan University, Hubei Province, Wuhan, China  
The Department of Health Care Ethics, Regis University, Denver, CO and the Department of Philosophy, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China present a conference examining recent developments in applied ethics in both the People's Republic of China and in the United States. Presentations will focus on the theoretical foundations of applied ethics or on the specific areas of bioethics/health care ethics, business ethics, and environmental ethics. Organizers also intend the conference to foster relationships among scholars in China and the U.S. <http://www.apa.udel.edu/apa/opportunities/conferences/2005/jun/wuhan.htm>

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

**Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change.** Global Environmental Change, Globalization and International Security: New Challenges for the 21st Century. The 6th Open Meeting of the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental

Change Research Community will be held at the University of Bonn, Germany, October 9-13, 2005. Details, including information, application forms, timelines and deadlines, are available at <http://openmeeting.homelinux.org>. For more information contact Lis Mullin at [openmeeting.ihdp@uni-bonn.de](mailto:openmeeting.ihdp@uni-bonn.de).

**The Ethics of Genetic Commerce.** The Japha Symposium on Business and Professional Ethics will be held November 11, 2005 in Boulder, Colorado. <http://leeds.colorado.edu/japha>. Organizers seek academically-oriented studies of issues related to the ethics of genetic commerce. Likely approaches might include: the ethics of genetic screening of insurance applicants or potential employees; social issues involved in the genetic modification of plants or the cloning of animals; business use of genetic information; access to gene therapy; and other concerns related to the creation, use, and control of genetic material and information. The key for successful submission is to focus on the business ethics of genetic commerce. Papers must be in English and an ideal length is 20 pages. Travel grants and honoraria will be available for paper presenters. Papers presented at the Japha Symposium will be published in a monograph series published by Blackwell Publishers. Submit a two-page proposal by August 1 and final papers by September 15, 2005 to: Lyla Hamilton, Faculty Director, Center for Business and Society, Leeds School of Business, University of Colorado, 419 UCB, Boulder, Colorado 80309. [Lyla.Hamilton@Colorado.edu](mailto:Lyla.Hamilton@Colorado.edu). (303) 735-4358.

**On the Current Situation in Iraq.** Bayt Al-Hikma (House of Wisdom), Baghdad, Iraq, is dedicating a special issue of its peer refereed journal "Al-Hikma" (Wisdom) to English language papers in Social and Political Philosophy. Papers are invited in any area within social and political philosophy relevant to the current situation in Iraq. Areas/issues include those relating to liberalism, democracy, just war, the ethics of occupation, and many others. Bayt Al-Hikma hopes that this special issue of the journal would bring international focus of a scholarly nature on the many social and political issues confronting Iraq today. Bayt Al-Hikma is an independent, non-profit, research institute originally founded in the ninth century during the Abbasid period. Its current mandate is similar to that associated with traditional research institutes and think-tanks..Submission deadline: August 31, 2005. Visit <http://www.apa.udel.edu/apa/opportunities/conferences/2005/aug/iraq.htm> for more information.

**Third Annual International Symposium on Theoretical and Applied Ethics.** To be held in Baton Rouge, LA, February 23rd - 25th, 2006 (note, this is during Mardi Gras). Papers addressing topics in ethics, especially medical ethics are invited. Papers should be written for presentation in approximately 20-30 minutes reading time.

Deadline for receipt of submissions is December 4, 2005. Early submission is encouraged. Submit electronically in Microsoft Word to JTAYL25@LSU.EDU or mail:

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

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

## **OPPORTUNITIES**

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS, Denton, TX. The Department of Philosophy and Religion Studies seeks a tenure-track assistant professor (Ph.D. in philosophy or related field required) beginning academic year 2005-2006. AOS: Environmental Ethics in Latin American Environmental Issues. AOC: conservation biology or related field, Indigenous Studies, Latin American Philosophy. Fluency in English and Spanish (reading, writing, speaking) required. Review of applications begins July 1, 2005; the position is open until filled. Responsibilities include 4 to 5 courses per academic year, research in areas of expertise, and occasional service on departmental, college, and university committees. Excellence in scholarship and teaching required. Please send letter of application, CV, and letters of reference to Robert Frodeman, Chair, Department of Philosophy and Religion Studies, University of North Texas, P.O. Box 310920, Denton, TX 76201-0920. Inquiries are welcome at 940-565-2266. UNT is an AA/ADA/EOE committed to diversity. [From the JFP page on the APA website.]

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, Leeds, United Kingdom. The School of Philosophy is seeking to appoint a Lecturer in the areas of practical philosophy (Ethics, Political Philosophy or related subjects). You will be able to teach a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses in ethics or political philosophy, both theoretical and applied, and undertake postgraduate supervision in these areas. You will pursue a vigorous programme of research, both individual and, where appropriate, collaborative, with a view to quality publication and international recognition. Ph.D. and experience in successful philosophy teaching in higher education prior to appointment preferred. For general information see <http://www.philosophy.leeds.ac.uk/>

Lecturer B (£27,989 - £35,883 p.a.) Informal Enquiries to: Dr Mark Nelson, tel (0)113 343 4112 (from North America: 011 44 113 343 4112), fax (0)113 343 3265 or email [m.t.nelson@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:m.t.nelson@leeds.ac.uk). To apply on line please visit <http://www.leeds.ac.uk> and click on 'jobs'. Application packs are also available via email [recruitment@adm.leeds.ac.uk](mailto:recruitment@adm.leeds.ac.uk) or tel (0)113 343 5771. [From the JFP page on the APA website.]

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS, University of California, Santa Barbara. The Deputy Director (DD) position is available at the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS) at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). NCEAS is primarily funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF), with an approximate budget of \$3.2 million per year. NCEAS facilitates research and collaboration in ecology, environmental science and bioinformatics, which impacts these fields on local, state, national and international levels. Position responsibilities are split between 1) Scientific Coordination, Program Development and Management, and 2) Communication, Training and Information Dissemination. Consideration of applications begins June 1, 2005 and will continue until the position is filled. Visit <http://www.nceas.ucsb.edu/fmt/doc?/frames.html> for more information.

## RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

--Adams, W. T.; Hobbs, Stephen; Johnson, Norm, "Intensively Managed Forest Plantations in the Pacific Northwest: Introduction," Journal of Forestry 103(no.2, March 2005):59-60(2).

--Addis, Getachew; Urga, Kelbessa; Dikasso, Dawit, "Ethnobotanical Study of Edible Wild Plants in Some Selected Districts of Ethiopia," Human Ecology 33(no.1, February 2005):83-118(36).

--Andersson, Meike; Gradstein, S., "Impact of management intensity on non-vascular epiphyte diversity in cacao plantations in western Ecuador," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.5, May 2005):1101-1120(20).

--Bandeira, Fabio; Martorell, Carlos; Meave, Jorge; Caballero, Javier, "The role of rustic coffee plantations in the conservation of wild tree diversity in the Chinantec region of Mexico," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.5, May 2005):1225-1240(16).

--Belin, Daniel L. et al., "Assessing Private Forest Owner Attitudes Toward Ecosystem-Based Management," Journal of Forestry 103(no.1, January/February 2005):28-35(8).

--Bernhardt, E.S. et al (15 others), "Synthesizing U.S. River Restoration Efforts," Science 308(29 April 2005):636-637. There is increasing evidence that the degradation of waters is at an all-time high (despite the Clean Water Acts). More than one-third of the rivers in the United States are impaired or polluted, and freshwater withdrawals in some regions are so extreme that some major rivers no longer flow to the sea year round. Extinction rates for water fauna are five times that for terrestrial fauna. But stream and river recovery can work, though it tends to be fragmented and disorganized. It can also be a highly profitable business. The lead author is in natural resources and environment, University of Maryland.

--Binkley, Clark S.; Aronow, Mary Ellen; Washburn, Courtland L.; New, David, "Global Perspectives on Intensively Managed Plantations: Implications for the Pacific Northwest," Journal of Forestry 103(no.2, March 2005):61-64(4).

--Blacksell, Mark, "Review of: Hoskins, W. G. 1955: The making of the English landscape.," Progress in Human Geography 29(no.1, February 2005):95-96(2).

--Blomquist, William; Schlager, Edella, "Political Pitfalls of Integrated Watershed Management," Society and Natural Resources 18(no.2, February):101-117(17).

--Bonn, Aletta; Gaston, Kevin, "Capturing biodiversity: selecting priority areas for conservation using different criteria," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.5, May 2005):1083-1100(18).

--Briggs, John M. et al., "An Ecosystem in Transition: Causes and Consequences of the Conversion of Mesic Grassland to Shrubland," BioScience 55(no.3, March 2005):243-255(13). Woody plant expansion is one of the greatest contemporary threats to mesic grasslands of the central United States. In this article, we synthesize more than 20 years of research to elucidate the causes and consequences of the ongoing transition of C4-dominated grasslands to savanna-like ecosystems codominated by grasses and woody plants. This transition is contingent on fire-free intervals, which provide the opportunity for recruitment both of new individuals and of additional shrub and tree species into this grassland. Once shrubs establish, their cover increases regardless of fire frequency, and infrequent fires accelerate the spread of some shrub species. This process has resulted in a new dynamic state of shrub-grass coexistence in the mesic grasslands of North America. Important consequences of this shift in plant life-form abundance include alterations in plant productivity, species diversity, and carbon storage. Without drastic measures such as mechanical removal of shrubs, it is unlikely that management of fire and grazing regimes alone will

be sufficient to restore historic grass dominance in these ecosystems.

--Brugiere, David; Sakom, Denis; Gautier-hion, Annie, "The conservation significance of the proposed Mbaere-Bodingue national park, Central African Republic, with special emphasis on its primate community," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.2, February 2005):505-522(18).

--Bullers, Susan, "Environmental Stressors, Perceived Control, and Health: The Case of Residents Near Large-Scale Hog Farms in Eastern North Carolina," Human Ecology 33(no.1, February 2005):1-16(16).

--Burdick, Alan, "The Truth about Invasive Species," Discover 26(no. 5, May 2005):35-41. "How to stop worrying and learn to love ecological intruders." "Alien species do pose a threat. But their real crime isn't against nature; it's against us and our self-serving ideas of what nature is supposed to be" (p. 36). "Invasion is not a zero-sum game, with invaders replacing natives at a one-to-one (or a one-to-two, or more) ratio. Rather, and with critical exceptions, it is a sum-sum game, in which ecosystems can accept more and more species" (p. 38). "Alien" species are not "invaders," we should drop that vocabulary. They are "introduced," and "ours," we brought them with us, like corn and cattle. The increase biodiversity. "By and large, most [introduced] species have no visible impact. They blend in. They live happily among us--on our lawns, under our homes--and we, it seems, live happily among them," "Invasions don't weaken ecosystems--they simply transform them into different ecosystems" (p. 40). They are nature too, still very much with us. Burdick seems to have unlimited capacity to enjoy his weedy world.

--Cameron, Angus, "Geographies of welfare and exclusion: initial report," Progress in Human Geography 29(no.2, April 2005):194-203(10).

--Carr, Anna; Wilkinson, Roger, "Beyond Participation: Boundary Organizations as a New Space for Farmers and Scientists to Interact," Society and Natural Resources 18(no.3, March 2005):255-265(11).

--Carter, Alan, "Animals, Pain and Morality," Journal of Applied Philosophy 22(no.1, March 2005):17-22(6).

--Chess, Caron; Burger, Joanna; McDermot, Melanie, "Speaking Like a State: Environmental Justice and Fish Consumption Advisories," Society and Natural Resources 18(no.3, March 2005):267-278(12).

--Chiang, Tao-Chang, "Historical geography in China," Progress in Human Geography 29(no.2, April 2005):148-164(17).

--Chornesky, Elizabeth A. et al., "Science Priorities for Reducing the Threat of Invasive Species to Sustainable Forestry," BioScience 55(no.4, April 2005):335-349(15). Invasive species pose a major, yet poorly addressed, threat to sustainable forestry. Here we set forth an interdisciplinary science strategy of research, development, and applications to reduce this threat. To spur action by public and private entities that too often are slow, reluctant, or unable to act, we recommend (a) better integrating invasive species into sustainable forestry frameworks such as the Montreal Process and forest certification programs; (b) developing improved cost estimates to inform choices about international trade and pest suppression efforts; and (c) building distributed information systems that deliver information on risks, identification, and response strategies. To enhance the success of prevention and management actions, we recommend (a) advancing technologies for molecular identification, expert systems, and remote sensing; (b) evolving approaches for ecosystem and landscape management; and (c) better anticipating interactions between species invasions and other global change processes.

--Cohn, Jeffrey P., "Urban Wildlife," BioScience 55(no.3, March 2005):201-205(5).

--Cooke, Steven; Suski, Cory, "Do we need species-specific guidelines for catch-and-release recreational angling to effectively conserve diverse fishery resources?," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.5, May 2005):1195-1209(15).

--Cooper, David E., and Simon P. James, *Buddhism, Virtue and the Environment*. Ashgate, 2005. Buddhism, one increasingly hears, is an 'eco friendly' religion. It is often said that this is because it promotes an 'ecological' view of things, one stressing the essential unity of human beings and the natural world. While agreeing that Buddhism is, in many important respects, in tune with environmental concerns, Cooper and James argue that what makes it 'green' is its view of human life. The true connection between the religion and environmental thought is to be found in Buddhist accounts of the virtues those traits, such as compassion, equanimity and humility, that characterise the life of a spiritually enlightened individual. Central chapters of this book examine these virtues and their implications for environmental attitudes and practice. Buddhism. The authors are at the University of Durham, UK.

--Coppeto, Stephanie; Harcourt, A., "Is a biology of rarity in primates yet possible?," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.4, April 2005):1017-1022(6).

--Coufal, Jim, "Telling Our Story," Journal of Forestry 103(no.2, March 2005):101-101(1).

--Decker, Christopher; Reuveny, Rafael, "Endogenous Technological Progress and the Malthusian Trap: Could Simon and Boserup Have Saved Easter Island?," Human Ecology 33(no.1, February 2005):119-140(22).

--Domsy, Darren, "Keeping a Place for Meta Ethics: Assessing Elliot's Dismissal of the Subjectivism/Objectivism Debate in Environmental Ethics," Metaphilosophy 35 (5), (October 2004): 675-94. Robert Elliot claims that the meta ethical distinction between subjectivism and objectivism is unimportant in environmental ethics. He argues that because a sufficiently sophisticated subjectivist can accommodate all of the intrinsic value an objectivist can, even in apparently problematic situations where humans either do not exist or do not have the relevant values, and because meta ethical commitments fail to have any normative or motivational impact on rational debate, it makes no difference whether an environmental ethicist is a subjectivist or an objectivist. Elliot's dismissal, however, is unjustified. As it turns out, objectivists argue differently than subjectivists, are motivated differently than subjectivists, and are able to make a greater range of intrinsic value claims than subjectivists. If Elliot's arguments have any appeal at all, it is only because he blurs the fundamental meta ethical distinction in the first place and defends a subjectivism so objectivist that it is almost unrecognizable as subjectivism. Domsy is visiting assistant professor of philosophy at Auburn University, Alabama.

--Duckworth, J.; Poole, C.; Tizard, R.; Walston, J.; Timmins, R., "The Jungle Cat *Felis chaus* in Indochina: a threatened population of a widespread and adaptable species," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.5, May 2005):1263-1280(18).

--Fazey, I.; Fischer, J.; Lindenmayer, D.B., "Who does all the research in conservation biology?," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.4, April 2005):917-934(18).

--Flournoy, Alyson C., "Section 404 at Thirty-Something: A Program in Search of a Policy," Alabama Law Review 55(No. 3, Spring 2004):607-649. In 2002, as the Clean Water Act turned thirty, the program that regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into water and wetlands was beset by a familiar turbulence, involving fights over the significance of the ordinary high water mark, the meaning and proof required to demonstrate a "hydrologic connection," mitigation requirements, and others. Over the years, both governmental and non-governmental reports have highlighted the persistent gaps in knowledge, enforcement, monitoring, funding, and interagency coordination under section 404, and the attendant disappointing results. Flournoy is in

law, University of Florida.

--Flournoy, Alyson C., "Building an Environmental Ethic from the Ground Up," U.C. Davis Law Review 37(No. 1, Nov. 2003):53-80. Unearthing the ethics embodied in environmental law. To what extent have theories in environmental philosophy had a practical impact on environmental law and policy. Environmental law cannot and will not succeed unless there is strong public commitment to conserving nonhuman nature. Environmental law will not endure or have lasting effect unless environmental philosophy does come down to earth. Such work is vitally important for the future of environmental law as well as for the success of environmental philosophy itself. The American public lacks a coherent account of the values we now pursue under our current environmental laws. Philosophers and legal scholars can help to bring philosophy down to earth by developing "stepping stones" to invoke concepts that represent marginal or gradual change from the dominant human-centered utilitarian ethical framework, as opposed to radically divergent theories of environmental ethics, such as biocentric intrinsic value theory. Sustainability is such a stepping stone. Excellent and thoughtful article linking environmental philosophy and environmental law. Flournoy is in law, University of Florida.

--Foreman, Dave, *Rewilding North America: A Vision for Conservation in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. Island Press, 2004. This work lays out an audacious vision for landscape conservation and restoration in North America. The first part reviews the "bad news" of anthropogenic changes to land and its associated effects, such as pollution, habitat loss and extinctions. The second part reviews the "good news" represented by the science of conservation biology and visions for continent-wide "metalinkages" among remaining sections of habitat. The third part provides a plan of action for rewilding the continent.

--Gallagher, Padraig, *Flannagan's Naturalized Ethics: Epistemology, Ecology, and the Limits of Pragmatism*, M.A. thesis, Colorado State University, 2005. Critique of Owen Flannagan's work, especially his "Ethics Naturalized as Human Ecology" (1995) and his "pragmatic naturalism." Flannagan claims a parallel between biological ecology and human ecology through the concept of "flourishing," which has to be localized, flourishing in particular environments. Flannagan does recognize some transcultural human universals, but these nevertheless take their specifics in local cultural contexts. Gallagher argues that Flannagan is "methodologically infirm," because of the lack of criteria with which to judge better and worse in these locally flourishing groups, an evaluation needed for humans with their options in life choices, but not needed in biological ecology, where ethical choices do not apply.

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--Gatta, John, *Making Nature Sacred: Literature, Religion, and the Environment in America from the Puritans to the Present*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004. The quest for "natural revelation" in American history, and how the imaginative challenge of "reading landscapes" has been influenced by biblical perspectives. Gatta is at the University of Connecticut, Storrs.

--Gautam, Ambika; Shivakoti, Ganesh, "Conditions for Successful Local Collective Action in Forestry: Some Evidence From the Hills of Nepal," Society and Natural Resources 18(no.2, February):153-171(19).

--Grant, Lindsey, *The Collapsing Bubble: Growth and Fossil Energy*. Seven Locks Press, Santa Ana, CA, 2005. The world's dwindling energy resources. The energy debate has been cast in the wrong terms. But with a bit of luck we may be able to create a more harmonious balance with the rest of the biosphere, at much lower population levels and less consumptive habits. Lindsey Grant is a retired Foreign Service Officer, formerly Deputy Secretary of State for Environmental and Population Affairs.

--Hannah, Lee; Midgley, Guy; Hughes, Greg; Bomhard, Bastian, "The View from the Cape: Extinction Risk, Protected Areas, and Climate Change," BioScience 55(no.3, March 2005):231-242(12). In the past decade, a growing number of studies have modeled the effects of climate change on large numbers of species across diverse focal regions. Many common points emerge from these studies, but it can be difficult to understand the consequences for conservation when data for large numbers of species are summarized. Here we use an in-depth example, the multispecies modeling effort that has been conducted for the proteas of the Cape Floristic Region of South Africa, to illustrate lessons learned in this and other multispecies modeling efforts.

--Hayes, John P. et al., "Environmental Consequences of Intensively Managed Forest Plantations in the Pacific Northwest," Journal of Forestry 103(no.2, March 2005):83-87(5).

--Hazelrigg, Lawrence, *Cultures of Nature*. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1995. A fully constructionist view of nature. "Nature is a product of human making. Not merely 'the idea of nature' or 'nature as we think it is' or 'nature experienced' ... but

the concrete practical materiality, the substance and support, the actual and potential plenitude of the reality of nature--in sum the whole of the given being and being-givenness of nature as it is--is a concrete production in/by human labor in the activity of making life" (p. 12).

--Heyd, Thomas, "Bashô y la estética del caminar: Por la recuperación del espacio, el reconocimiento de los lugares y el seguimiento de los caminos del universo" in Luis Puellas (ed.), Estéticas: Occidente y otras culturas (special issue of Contrastes, Universidad de Málaga, 2004).

--Heyd, Thomas, "Does Nature Restoration Make Sense? Some Philosophical Reflections," *Helping the Land Heal: Ecological Restoration in British Columbia Conference Proceedings*, edited by Brian Egan (BC Environmental Network Educational Foundation, 1999), 53-56.

--Heyd, Thomas, "Northern Plains Boulder Structures: Art and Foucauldian Heterotopias," in Éric Darier (ed.), *Foucault and the Environment* (Routledge, 1998), 152-162.

--Heyd, Thomas, "Indigenous Knowledge, Land Ethic and Sustainability," Electronic Journal of Australian and New Zealand History (2000). <http://www.jcu.edu.au/aff/history/>

--Heyd, Thomas, "Gardens and Nature Restoration," AE: Journal of the Canadian Society for Aesthetics (Special issue on Garden Aesthetics, ed. by Manon Régimbald, September 2001).

--Heyd, Thomas, "La restauración de la naturaleza con relación a las obras de la tierra (earthworks) y el arte de los jardines japoneses," Estudios Filosóficos 3/152 (Universidad de Valladolid, Spring 2004), 77-85.

--Heyd, Thomas, "Reviewing Culture, Nature and Conservation," Studia Bioetica, 1 (Dec. 2003), 75-80, <http://utopia.duth.gr/~xirot/BIOETHICS/>. 80. 6 pp.

--Heyd, Thomas, "L'estetica del wandering," Eco: l'educazione sostenibile 15/107 (September 2003), 18-21. 4 pp.

--Heyd, Thomas, "Bashô and Wandering Aesthetics," Philosophy East and West (September 2003), 291-307.

--Heyd, Thomas, "Aesthetic Appreciation and the Many Stories About Nature" in Allen Carlson and Arnold Berleant (eds.), *The Aesthetics of Natural Environments* (Broadview, 2004), 269-82.

--Heyd, Thomas, "Ética, Medio Ambiente y Trabajo," ("Ethics, Environment and Work") in Joaquín Nieto y Jorge Riechmann (eds.), *Ecología y Globalización* (in Spanish, Madrid: ed'í Germanía, 2003).

--Heyd, Thomas, "Aesthetic Appreciation and the Many Stories About Nature," British Journal of Aesthetics, 41 (April 2001). 205-7. 4 pp.

--Heyd, Thomas, "El sendero al Japón profundo de Bashô y la estética del caminar," Páginas de Filosofía 9 (11), (August 2004), 7-28.

--Heyd, Thomas, "Nature Appreciation Through Rock Art," *North American Environmental Education Conference Proceedings* (1998).

--Heyd, Thomas, "Nature Restoration Without Dissimulation: Learning from Japanese Gardens and Earthworks," *Essays in Philosophy* (January 2002).

--Heyd, Thomas, "Natural Heritage: Culture in Nature" in Sieglinde Gauer-Lietz (ed.), *Nature and Culture – Ambivalent Dimensions of our Heritage* (Paris: UNESCO, 2002), 85-97.

--Heyd, Thomas, "Environmental Ethics in the Workplace" in Robert Larmer (ed.), *Ethics in the Workplace: Selected Readings in Business Ethics*, 2nd ed. (Belmont, Ca.: Wadsworth, 2001).

--Heyd, Thomas, "Environmental Ethics: Responsibilities and Critical Perspectives" in Charles Susanne (ed.), Societal Responsibilities in the Life Sciences (Delhi: Kamla-Raj Enterprises, special issue of Journal of Human Ecology, 2004), 123-30.

--Heyd, Thomas, "Querying Allen Carlson's Aesthetics and the Environment," AE: Journal of the Canadian Society for Aesthetics (September 2001).

--Heyd, Thomas, ed., *Recognizing the Autonomy of Nature*. A collection in environmental philosophy with contributions from Val Plumwood, Keekok Lee, Eric Katz, Ned Hettinger, William Throop, Andrew Light, Mark Woods, and William Jordan among others. Available from Columbia University Press in December 2005, <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/cup/catalog/data/023113/0231136064.HTM>.

--Hlodan, Oksana, "Exploring Issues in Evolutionary Science and Society," BioScience 55(no.3, March 2005):198-200(3).

--Holt, Flora, "The Catch-22 of Conservation: Indigenous Peoples, Biologists, and Cultural Change," Human Ecology 33(no.2, April 2005):199-215(17).

--Howe, Glenn T. et al., "Public Influences on Plantation Forestry," Journal of Forestry 103(no.2, March 2005):90-94(5).

--Ims, Rolf A.; Fuglei, Eva, "Trophic Interaction Cycles in Tundra Ecosystems and the Impact of Climate Change," BioScience 55(no.4, April 2005):311-322(12). While population cycles are geographically widespread, it is on arctic tundra that such cycles appear to be most influential for the functioning of the whole ecosystem. We give an overview of tundra species that exhibit population cycles and describe what are currently believed to be the causal mechanisms. Population cycles most likely originate from trophic interactions within the plant-based tundra food web, where lemmings, either as prey for carnivores or as consumers of plants, play the key role. The predominance of trophic interaction cycles at northern latitudes is ultimately related to climate, and such cycles should therefore be vulnerable to climate change. Recent evidence indicates that changes have already taken place in the dynamics of some key herbivores and their predators, consistent with the expected impacts of climate change. There is a strong need for large-scale integrated monitoring and research efforts to further document such changes and their ecosystem consequences.

--Jelinski, Dennis, "There is No Mother Nature-There is No Balance of Nature: Culture, Ecology and Conservation," Human Ecology 33(no.2, April 2005):271-288(18).

--Jha, Sachida, "Can Natural World Heritage Sites promote development and social harmony?," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.4, April 2005):981-991(11).

--John D. Barrow, *The Artful Universe Expanded, Second Edition*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005. The deep links between our aesthetic inclinations our art, our music, our appreciation of form, pattern, and landscape and the mathematical and physical structure of the Universe of which we form a part. Barrow challenges the commonly held view that our sense of beauty is entirely free and unfettered. He argues that as beings that have evolved in this Universe, we are products of its natural laws and its underlying mathematical forms. Our minds show the imprints of this structure, which constrains and moulds our perceptions and our aesthetic preferences. The

evolution of complexity, form in painting, computer art and music, and how landscapes and the wheeling patterns of stars in the night sky have impinged upon the human psyche. Barrow is Professor of Mathematical Science, University of Cambridge.

--Jones, Trevor, et al., "The Highland Mangabey *Lophocebus kipunji*: A New Species of African Monkey," Science 238(20 May 2005):1161-1164. A new species found independently and virtually simultaneously at two different sites. The monkey is arboreal with a distinctive call. Interestingly, because the monkey is presumed rare, no specimen has been taken and documentation is from photographs. See also Beckman, Mary, "Biologists Find New Species of African Monkey," Science 308(20 May 2005):1103.

--Kingston, Naomi; Waldren, Steve, "A conservation appraisal of the rare and endemic vascular plants of Pitcairn Island," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.4, April 2005):781-800(20).

--Krieg, Eric, "Race and Environmental Justice in Buffalo, NY: A ZIP Code and Historical Analysis of Ecological Hazards," Society and Natural Resources 18(no.3, March 2005):199-213(15).

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--Lachapelle, Paul; McCool, Stephen F., "Exploring the Concept of "Ownership" in Natural Resource Planning," Society and Natural Resources 18(no.3, March 2005):279-285(7).

--Leclerc, Jacques; DesGranges, Jean-Luc, "Exploratory multiscale analysis of the fish assemblages and habitats of the lower St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Canada," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.5, May 2005):1153-1174(22).

--Levy, Sharon, "Rekindling Native Fires," BioScience 55(no.4, April 2005):303-308(6).

--Loftis, J. Robert. 2005. "Germ Line Enhancement of Humans and Nonhumans." Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal 15 (1):57-76. The current difference in attitude toward germ line enhancement in humans and nonhumans is unjustified. Society should be more cautious in modifying the genes of nonhumans and more bold in thinking about modifying our own genome. I identify four classes of arguments pertaining to germ line enhancement: safety arguments, justice arguments, trust

arguments, and naturalness arguments. The first three types are compelling, but do not distinguish between human and nonhuman cases. The final class of argument would justify a distinction between human and nonhuman germ line enhancement; however, this type of argument fails and, therefore, the discrepancy in attitude toward human and nonhuman germ line enhancement is unjustified. Loftis is in philosophy, St. Lawrence University.

--Lomolino, Mark V., and Lawrence R. Heaney, eds., *Frontiers of Biogeography: New Directions in the Geography of Nature*. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates, 2005. Lomolino is in environmental and forest biology, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Heaney is curator of mammals, Field Museum, Chicago.

--Longley, Paul, "Geographical Information Systems: a renaissance of geodemographics for public service delivery," *Progress in Human Geography* 29(no.1, February 2005):57-63(7).

--Lorimer, Hayden, "Cultural geography: the busyness of being 'more-than-representational'," *Progress in Human Geography* 29(no.1, February 2005):83-94(12).

--Lyon, Thomas P., and John W. Maxwell, *Corporate Environmentalism and Public Policy*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. Corporate environmentalism is the result of firms attempting to anticipate public policy changes and to influence the legislative process in their best interests.

--Maguire, Doug, "Uneven-Aged Management: Panacea, Viable Alternative, or Component of a Grander Strategy?," *Journal of Forestry* 103(no.2, March 2005):73-74(2).

--McPeak, John, "Individual and Collective Rationality in Pastoral Production: Evidence From Northern Kenya," *Human Ecology* 33(no.2, April 2005):171-197(27).

--Monbiot, George, *Manifesto For A New World Order*. New York: The New York Press, 2003. In his review essay, "Which Way Forward?," David Orton calls it "an intelligently written and important book with some new ideas by a progressive journalist of the British Left, although I do not agree with the overall thesis. The thesis urged on us is to take over and democratize globalization. [Monbiot] wants a 'free trade' world." The complete essay: [http://home.ca.inter.net/~greenweb/New\\_World\\_Order.html](http://home.ca.inter.net/~greenweb/New_World_Order.html).

--Moore, Kathleen Dean, "(Over)Stories: Examining the Philosophical Assumptions

Behind Intensively Managed Forest Plantations,” Journal of Forestry 103(no.2, March 2005):97-98(2).

--Moreno, Peter, “Ecotourism Along the Meso-American Caribbean Reef: The Impacts of Foreign Investment,” Human Ecology 33(no.2, April 2005):217-244(28).

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--Murphy, Glen E. et al., “Economics of Intensively Managed Forest Plantations in the Pacific Northwest,” Journal of Forestry 103(no.2, March 2005):78-82(5).

--Nicholas, Warwick L.; Trueman, John W.H., “Biodiversity of marine nematodes in Australian sandy beaches from tropical and temperate regions,” Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.4, April 2005):823-839(17).

--O'Neill, Karen M., “Can Watershed Management Unite Town and Country?,” Society and Natural Resources 18(no.3, March 2005):241-253(13).

--Perkins, John, *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man*. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler, 2004. The author worked for decades promoting the interests of corporations in developing countries, increasingly to recognize that he was really an “economic hit man,” part of an imperialist capitalist corporate machine, ripping off those in the lesser developed countries.

--Peters, Rebecca Todd, *In Search of the Good Life: The Ethics of Globalization*. Continuum, 2005.

--Preston, Christopher J., “The Promise and Threat of Nanotechnology: Can Environmental Ethics Guide Us?,” HYLE 11(no. 1. Spring 2005): 19-44. Preston is in philosophy, University of Montana. Jointly published with TECHNE.  
<http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/SPT/>

--Reed Christopher, “Driving Birds Away,” Harvard Magazine 107 (no. 5, May-June, 2005):11-13. Ecologist Richard T. T. Forman has discovered that grassland birds (such as bobolinks and meadowlarks) are quite susceptible to the noise from busy highways. They will tolerate 3,000-8,000 vehicles per day, are affected seriously by two-lane highways with 15,000-30,000 vehicles per day, and will neither breed nor go within three-quarters of a mile of multi-lane highways with over 30,000 vehicles per day. Tree nesting birds are not similarly affected. His theory is that grassland birds

depend on warning clicks to their nestlings, hidden in nests in the grass, when predators are nearby. Such clicks cannot be heard by the nestlings because of the traffic noise. In busy New England, this quite adversely affects grassland birds.

--Reppert, Barton, "The Biodefense Buildup: Fallout for Other Research Areas?," BioScience 55(no.4, April 2005):310-310(1).

--Revkin, Andrew W., "Report Tallies Hidden Costs of Human Assault on Nature," New York Times, April 5, 2005, p. D2. The United Nations Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, now released, is a sweeping report that measures damage not so much to nature itself but to the things nature does for people. More than 1,300 ecologists and other researchers from 95 countries participated. The report is generally bleak and alarming, although it recognizes some successes. Sixty percent of ecosystem services to humans have been degraded by human activities, both through direct actions like overfishing and through indirect ones, like the tendency of deforestation to raise the risk of floods.

Many of the regions where such natural assets are being most rapidly degraded are also the world's poorest, compounding the problems to stem poverty, disease, and hunger in developing countries. Wealthy countries are also contributing greatly to some problems, for example in nitrogen runoff that disrupts coastal waters or in global warming. Tropical forests are being degraded, but the report also highlights arid areas, such as sub-Saharan Africa, where drought, combined with ever-growing populations and demands for water, has contributed to recent social upheavals and bloodshed in Sudan. A lead author of the report is Harold A. Mooney, biologist at Stanford University. The report is online at: [www.millenniumassessment.org](http://www.millenniumassessment.org)

--Rothenberg, David, *Why Birds Sing: A Journey into the Mystery of Bird Song*. New York: Basic Books, 2005, Penguin UK. An introduction to the world of bird song that combines the insights of science, poetry, and music. We need all three human ways of knowing to find the fullest understanding of these beautiful, natural sounds which resound around us every spring. Rothenberg begins with his own experience playing clarinet along with birds in the National Aviary, and when he finds that the birds seem to respond much more to his music than he expected, he embarks on a journey from ancient writings on to the modern neuroscience, ending deep in the Australian rainforest where he tries to play along with an Albert's lyrebird, using all he has picked up along the way. "This book is exuberant! Exuberantly intellectual, exuberantly alive. And when you are finished with it the world will seem more alive as well, which is an awful lot for one book to accomplish." Bill McKibben Visit [www.whybirdssing.com](http://www.whybirdssing.com) for excerpts, sound clips, pictures, videos, and book tour details. David Rothenberg is professor of philosophy the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

--Ruiz, Gregory M. and James Carlton, eds., *Invasive Species: Vectors and Management Strategies*. Washington: Island Press, 2003.

--Sarkar, Sahotra, *Biodiversity and Environmental Philosophy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005. Sarkar criticizes attempts to attribute intrinsic value to nature and defends an anthropocentric position on biodiversity conservation based on untraditional concepts of transformative value. As much concerned with epistemological issues as with environmental ethics. Sarkar is at the University of Texas, Austin.

--Sax, Dov F., John J. Stachowicz, and Steven D. Gaines, eds., *Species Invasions: Insights into Ecology, Evolution, and Biogeography*. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates, 2005. Sax and Gaines are in biology and ecology, University of California, Santa Barbara. Stachowicz is in ecology, University of California, Davis.

--Shellenberger, Michael and Ted Nordhaus, "The Death of Environmentalism: Global Warming Politics in a Post-Environmental World." Breakthrough Institute, 2005. Online: <http://thebreakthrough.org/images/Death%5Fof%5FEnvironmentalism.pdf>. Claims vociferously that old-time environmentalism--a la Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Audubon Society--is dead, because it became a special interest group, with narrow focus. Meanwhile issues have become global, comprehensive, with activities in government, society, commerce thoroughly merged with concerns about nature, best illustrated in global warming. Much of the booklet is based on interviews with 25 of the environmental communities' top leaders. "Modern environmentalism is no longer capable of dealing with the world's most serious ecological crisis." "Not one of America's environmental leaders is articulating a vision of the future commensurate with the magnitude of the crisis." (from the Introduction). Shellenberger is with the Breakthrough Institute. Nordhaus is with Evans McDonough Company.

--Simberloff, Daniel and Betsy Von Holle, "Positive Interactions of Nonindigenous Species: Invasional Meltdown?," *Biological Invasions* 1(1999):21-32. There are many studies of interactions between invasive species and indigenous species, but few studies of interactions between invasive species themselves. In this study, invasive species are found seldom to compete with each other detrimentally and frequently to facilitate each other. "There is little evidence that interference among introduced species at levels currently observed significantly impedes further invasions, and synergistic interactions among invaders may well lead to accelerated impacts on native ecosystems - an invasional 'meltdown' process." The authors are in ecology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

--Talbert, Cheryl; Marshall, David, "Plantation Productivity in the Douglas-Fir Region Under Intensive Silvicultural Practices: Results from Research and Operations," Journal of Forestry 103(no.2, March 2005):65-70(6).

--Talhouk, S. et al., "Patterns of floristic diversity in semi-natural coastal vegetation of Lebanon and implications for conservation," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.4, April 2005):903-915(13).

--Taylor, Brad W., and Rebecca E. Irwin, "Linking Economic Activities to the Distribution of Exotic Plants," Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS) 101(no. 51, December 21, 2004):17725-17730. In a study of several hundred exotic plants to try to establish a pattern of their establishment, the strongest predictor for why aliens are where they are is real estate activity. Taylor is in zoology, University of Wyoming, Laramie; Irwin is in ecology, University of Georgia, Athens.

--Taylor, Martin F.J.; Suckling, Kieran F.; Rachlinski, Jeffrey J., "The Effectiveness of the Endangered Species Act: A Quantitative Analysis," BioScience 55(no.4, April 2005):360-368(9). Population trends for 1095 species listed as threatened and endangered under the Endangered Species Act were correlated with the length of time the species were listed and the presence or absence of critical habitat and recovery plans. Species with critical habitat for two or more years were more than twice as likely to have an improving population trend in the late 19= 90s, and less than half as likely to be declining in the early 1990s, as species without. Species with dedicated recovery plans for two or more years were significantly more likely to be improving and less likely to be declining than species without. The proportion of species improving increased, and the proportion declining decreased, with increasing time listed throughout the 1990s, irrespective of critical habitat and recovery plans. On the basis of these results, we recommend increased funding for earlier listing of imperiled species and prompt provision of critical habitat and recovery plans.

--Taylor, Bron, ed., *Encyclopedia of Religion and Nature*, 2 vols. Continuum, 2005. The introduction, early reviews, sample entries (including a religion focused "Environmental Ethics" entry by the volume's editor) and other information, are available online. This work is chronologically, geographically, and theoretically comprehensive, with 1000 entries from 520 contributors, including many ISEE members. Extensive information about this and related volumes is available at: <http://www.religionandnature.com>. Taylor is in the Graduate Program in Religion and Nature, Department of Religion, University of Florida.

--Thiollay, Jean-Marc, "Effects of hunting on guianan forest game birds," Biodiversity and Conservation 14(no.5, May 2005):1121-1135(15).

--Thomas, Christopher Jon, A Philosophical Justification for the Legal Rights of Animals, M.A. thesis, Colorado State University, 2005. Previous attitudes and reasoning about human duties to domestic animals, which are largely based on duties to owners of the animals, are inadequate. This is partly because of our increased capacities to exploit animals and partly because of increasing ethical sensitivities. Domestic animals need now to be given rights, and such rights ought to be increasingly adopted into law. An examination of theory and practice in law and its application to extending legal rights to animals.

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--Urban, Michael, "Values and Ethical Beliefs Regarding Agricultural Drainage in Central Illinois, USA," Society and Natural Resources 18(no.2, February):173-189(17).

--Volpe, John P., "Dollars without Sense: The Bait for Big-Money Tuna Ranching around the World," BioScience 55(no.4, April 2005):301-302(2).

--Walker, Peter A., "Political ecology: where is the ecology?," Progress in Human Geography 29(no.1, February 2005):73-82(10).

--Walton, Bryan; Bailey, Conner, "Framing Wilderness: Populism and Cultural Heritage as Organizing Principles," Society and Natural Resources 18(no.2, February):119-134(16).

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--Webster, Henry H., "Societal Irrationality," Journal of Forestry 103(no.1, January/February 2005):3-3(1).

--Weible, Chris; Sabatier, Paul; Nechodom, Mark, "No Sparks Fly: Policy Participants Agree on Thinning Trees in the Lake Tahoe Basin," Journal of Forestry 103(no.1, January/February 2005):5-9(5).

--Weidensaul, Scott, photographs by Mark Godfrey, "The Ivory-bill and its Forest Breathe New Life," Audubon 55(no. 2, 2005):20-31. The ivory-bill woodpecker, not seen (reliably) for over sixty years, has again been found in the Arkansas Mississippi delta (area of Cache River National Wildlife Refuge), in a location not precisely revealed to protect the bird.

--Willer, Chuck, "A Conservation Advocate's Perspective on Intensively Managed Forest Plantations," Journal of Forestry 103(no.2, March 2005):95-96(2).

--Wilson, Michael, *Microbial Inhabitants of Humans: Their Ecology and Role in Health and Disease*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005. You are a community, an ecosystem from the skin in!! More bacteria inhabit your body than you have cells in your body (10<sup>14</sup> versus 10<sup>13</sup> respectively), far more than there are people on Earth. And you can't live without them; their symbioses are vital to your health (and your health to theirs). Despite occasional pathogens, the process is most often peaceful and mutually beneficial. Wilson is a microbiologist at the Eastman Dental Institute, University College London. Reviewed by Elaine Tuomanen, "Appreciating Our Unusual Guests," Science 308(29 April 2005):635.

--Withers, Charles, W.J., "History and philosophy of geography, 2002-2003: geography in its place," Progress in Human Geography 29(no.1, February 2005):64-72(9).

--Wohl, Ellen, *Disconnected Rivers: Linking Rivers to Landscapes*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2005. The rivers of the United States as they were and as they have become.

## ISSUES

**Western Govs Question Roadless Rule's Petition Process.** June 15, 2005. “A month after the Bush administration granted them the right to weigh in on the management of roadless areas in national forests, some Western governors are unhappy with a complicated petition process in which federal agencies get the final word. ... Forest Service spokeswoman Heidi Valetkevitch said the agency plans to work with states but has not determined the level of involvement. “We always expected we would be a great resource and a partner with the state,” Valetkevitch said. “It's a partnership approach.” ... At its [recent] annual meeting in Colorado..., the Western Governors Association approved a policy statement endorsing the creation of a state-level clearinghouse for roadless information in order to facilitate the petition process. Energy and Environment Daily <http://www.eenews.net/Landletter.php>.

**Industry Watches As Iran Holds Presidential Election.** June 17, 2005. “Voting ended today in the Iranian presidential election to replace outgoing President Mohammed Khatami. Results are not expected until tomorrow, and a runoff election is likely.... Energy analysts have been watching this election, since a reformist regime is likely to open the door to increased foreign investments in the nation's energy industry. Iran has the world's second-largest oil and gas reserves. ... Iran's constitution, written after the 1979 Islamic revolution, calls for “prevention of foreign economic domination over the country's economy.” Iran uses a buy-back formula that compensates foreign firms for development costs and sets a rate of return for initial oil and gas production. Many foreign companies are put off by the setup....” <http://www.eenews.net/EENewspm.php>

**Global Warming Amendments Showdown.** June 20, 2005. “The Senate is on the verge this week of its first global warming floor debate since the fall of 2003, and supporters of two major proposals are vying for votes in anticipation of at least one amendment gaining approval. Sens. John McCain (R-Ariz.) and Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.) will be up first with a plan that would establish first-ever greenhouse gas caps on major industries with the aim of lowering U.S. emissions to 2000 levels by 2010....” <http://www.eenews.net/EEDaily.php>.

**Major Floor Fights Ahead For Senate Energy Bill.** June 20, 2005. “The Senate enters week two of the energy bill debate as early as this afternoon, but it remains unclear whether lawmakers will complete anticipated fights over climate change, offshore drilling and the sport-utility vehicle fuel economy loophole in time for a final energy bill vote by the end of the week. ... The Senate last week dispatched with the ethanol, fuel savings and renewable portfolio standards issues, approving

requirements for an 8 billion gallon ethanol market by 2012 and requiring all electric companies to get 10 percent of their power from renewable energy sources by 2020. [An] oil savings amendment, offered by Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.), [which] would have required the president to reduce oil demand by 40 percent by 2025, was defeated.” <http://www.eenews.net/EEDaily.php>.

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## ISEE NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS

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

## ISEE MEMBERSHIP / RENEWAL FORM

Please enroll me as a member of the International Society for Environmental Ethics. Enclosed are dues: \_\_\_\_\_. Annual regular dues are: Inside U.S., \$15 Regular, \$10 Students; Outside U.S., \$20 Regular, \$15 Students. Members outside the U.S. should send the equivalent of U.S. dollars, based on current exchange rates.

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Send with payment to Dr. Lisa Newton, ISEE Treasurer, Program in Environmental Studies, Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut 06824. Or become a member or renew memberships from the membership page of the ISEE website at <http://www.cep.unt.edu/ISEE.html> using a credit card.

## ELECTION FOR ISEE NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The Nominations Committee identifies candidates for officers of ISEE (Vice-President/President Elect, Secretary, and Treasurer). We are instituting a practice of holding elections this committee every three years. A mail-in ballot follows.

**Robin Attfield** is Professor of Philosophy at Cardiff University, and has been working in Environmental Philosophy since the mid-1970s. His books include The Ethics of Environmental Concern (1983 and 1991), Environmental Philosophy: Principles and Prospects (1994), The Ethics of the Global Environment (1999), and Environmental Ethics: An Overview for the Twenty-First Century (2003). He has taught in Nigeria and Kenya, researched sustainability in South Africa, and has addressed and chaired ISEE events at World Congresses of Philosophy and at international and APA conferences.

**Jen Everett** is Assistant Professor of Philosophy and affiliated faculty with the Environment and Technologies Studies and Women and Gender Studies programs at Carleton College. She taught previously at the University of Alaska Anchorage after completing her Ph.D. at the University of Colorado Boulder. Her research focuses on animal/environmental ethics intersections and the ethics of consumption.

**Ronnie Hawkins:** I teach in the philosophy department at the University of Central Florida, Orlando. I'm trained in biology and medicine as well as philosophy, and am working on bringing environmental philosophy and bioethics together as a "bioethics for the biosphere." In place of both dualism and mechanistic materialism, I think we need a new metaphysics centered on the continuously evolving organism-in-environment and an ethics of Life in balance. Western culture's ingrained anthropocentrism poses a huge obstacle to making these needed conceptual moves, and the confusion generated in the struggle between old and new paradigms is one factor in the strange social phenomena we've been experiencing politically--witness the fights over human embryonic stem cell research and the Terri Schiavo case, for example, as well as our continuing denial of global climate change, human overpopulation, the end of oil, the anthropogenic extinction of species, etc. I will be presenting a paper "Philosophy for the Twenty-first Century: An Existential Ethic" in Helsinki in July at the ISUD conference--this year's theme is "Humanity at the Turning Point: Rethinking Nature, Culture, and Freedom."

**Ned Hettinger** is professor of philosophy and coordinator of the environmental studies minor at the College of Charleston, SC. He has been a member of ISEE for over 10 years, contributed issues to the newsletter for a number of years, and is the current chair of the nominations committee. He has published several dozen papers including

articles in *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, *The Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review*, *Environmental Ethics*, *Environmental Values*, and *Ethics and the Environment*.

**Thomas Heyd:** I have been a long time member of ISEE, have written in environmental ethics and aesthetics since the early 1990s, and teach at the University of Victoria, Canada. I believe that ISEE is a very important forum for discussion and as a source of mutual inspiration in environmental philosophy. My publications in environmental philosophy include Recognizing the Autonomy of Nature (edited collection, Columbia University Press, forthcoming Oct 2005); "Environmental Ethics in Latin America," *Environmental Values* (2004); "The Case for Environmental Morality," *Environmental Ethics* (2002); "Aesthetic Appreciation and the Many Stories About Nature," *British Journal of Aesthetics* (2001). I have also edited Aesthetics and Rock Art (with John Clegg, Ashgate, 2005). Other publications include "Rock Art Aesthetics: Trace on Rock, Mark of Spirit, Window on Land," *Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism* (1999). After Nature: Encountering Nature in Hybrid Spaces is in preparation for Ashgate.

**Michael Nelson** recently moved from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point to the department of philosophy at the University of Idaho where he also coordinates their new MA program in environmental philosophy. His research interests include intensely interdisciplinary work ranging from wilderness to American Indian thought, conservation biology to the work of Aldo Leopold, archaeology to natural resource ethics. He is the co-author of American Indian Environmental Ethics: An Ojibwa Case Study (Prentice Hall, 2004) and co-editor of The Great New Wilderness Debate Vols. I and II (U. of Georgia Press, 1998 and forthcoming).

**Christopher Preston** is a native Englishman with graduate education from Colorado State University and the University of Oregon. He is an assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Montana, Missoula and author of Grounding Knowledge: Environmental Philosophy, Epistemology, and Place (Univ. of Georgia, 2003). When not teaching or writing he is a tool librarian at a local environmental non-profit and works in Alaskan fisheries.

# **BALLOT FOR ISEE NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE**

Circle no more than four. If you receive this newsletter electronically, please print out this ballot.

**Robin Attfield**

**Jen Everett**

**Ronnie Hawkins**

**Ned Hettinger**

**Thomas Heyd**

**Michael Nelson**

**Christopher Preston**

Mail ballot to:

Amy Knisley  
Colby-Sawyer College  
541 Main Street  
New London, NH 03257.

Deadline for receipt of ballots is Friday August 26th.