

International Society for Environmental Ethics

Newsletter

Volume 17, No. 2 Summer 2006

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Death of Luna Leopold. University of California, Berkeley, hydrologist Luna Bergere Leopold, a giant in the field of river studies who had a profound influence on nationwide efforts to restore and protect rivers and daylight urban creeks, died February 23, 2006, at the age of 90. Leopold, a UC Berkeley professor emeritus of earth and planetary science and of landscape architecture, succumbed to heart and lung failure at his home in Berkeley.

The son of famed environmentalist Aldo Leopold, who often was called the father of wildlife ecology, Leopold was the first to turn a scientific eye on rivers and streams and draw conclusions about their form and evolution. Long before fractals became an everyday word, he realized the similarity between large- and small-scale characteristics of streams. "He made crucial discoveries about the nature of rivers, especially their remarkable regularity," said William Dietrich, a UC Berkeley colleague of Leopold's and a professor of earth and planetary science. "He showed that this regularity of form applies to all rivers, whether they are in sand boxes or draining entire continents, at scales of a laboratory flume or the Gulf Stream."

Leopold was a "quantifier" who took notes on the natural world and wrote papers on everything from Hawaiian dew to energy expenditures in rivers, and even on the esthetic value of rivers, said Dietrich. "He was a clear voice and advocate for ethics in science and a defender of the value of esthetics as a reason to protect the natural world, even going so far as to propose a quantification of esthetics," he said....\

Leopold was preceded in death by his wife of 30 years, Barbara Beck (Nelson) Leopold, who died in 2004. He is survived by his first wife, Carolyn Leopold Michaels of Rockville, Md., and four children--Bruce Leopold of Baltimore, Md.; Madelyn Leopold of Madison, Wisc.; stepson T. Leverett Nelson of Chicago; and stepdaughter Carolyn T. Nelson of Madison. He also leaves behind three siblings--Nina Leopold Bradley of Baraboo, Wisc.; A. Carl Leopold of Ithaca, N.Y.; and Estella B. Leopold of Seattle, Wash. His brother, A. Starker Leopold, died in 1983....

Memorials may be sent to the Luna B. Leopold Geomorphology Fund, University of Wisconsin Foundation, P.O. Box 8860, Madison, WI 53708-9960, or to the Aldo Leopold Foundation, <http://www.aldoleopold.org>. (Full article at UC Berkeley news:

http://www.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/2006/03/07_leopold.shtml. More about Luna Leopold at UC Berkeley's "Virtual Luna Leopold Project": [http://eps.berkeley.edu/people/lunaleopold/.](http://eps.berkeley.edu/people/lunaleopold/))

Death of Murray Bookchin Murray Bookchin, the visionary social theorist and activist, died during the early morning of Sunday, July 30th in his home in Burlington, Vermont. He was 85 years old. During a prolific career of writing, teaching and political activism that spanned half a century, Bookchin forged a new anti-authoritarian outlook rooted in ecology, dialectical philosophy and left libertarianism.

During the 1950s and '60s, Bookchin built upon the legacies of utopian social philosophy and critical theory, challenging the primacy of Marxism on the left and linking contemporary ecological and urban crises to problems of capital and social hierarchy in general. Beginning in the mid-sixties, he pioneered a new political and philosophical synthesis-termed social ecology-that sought to reclaim local political power, by means of direct popular democracy, against the consolidation and increasing centralization of the nation state.

From the 1960s to the present, the utopian dimension of Bookchin's social ecology inspired several generations of social and ecological activists, from the pioneering urban ecology movements of the sixties, to the 1970s' back-to-the-land, antinuclear, and sustainable technology movements, the beginnings of Green politics and organic agriculture in the early 1980s, and the anti-authoritarian global justice movement that came of age in 1999 in the streets of Seattle. His influence was often cited by prominent political and social activists throughout the US, Europe, South America, Turkey, Japan, and beyond....

Murray Bookchin was diagnosed several months ago with a fatal heart condition. He will be remembered by his devoted family members--including his long-time companion Janet Biehl, his former wife Bea Bookchin, his son, daughter, son-in-law, and granddaughter--as well as his friends, colleagues and frequent correspondents throughout the world. There will be a public memorial service in Burlington, Vermont on Sunday, August 13th. For more information, email info@social-ecology.org or visit <http://www.social-ecology.org/>. (Full article by Brian Tokar available at: [http://www.zmag.org/content/print_article.cfm?itemID=10675§ionID=1.](http://www.zmag.org/content/print_article.cfm?itemID=10675§ionID=1))

Nominations sought for ISEE officers Please send nominations (including self-nominations) for Vice-President, Secretary, and/or Treasurer to any member of the nominations committee by September 1st. Nominations committee members are Robin Atfield: atfieldr@Cardiff.ac.uk, Jennifer Everett: jeverett@carleton.edu, Ned Hettinger: hettingern@cofc.edu, and Christopher Preston (Chair): christopher.preston@mso.umt.edu. Duties of the officers. The Vice President organizes the ISEE program for the Eastern Division meetings of the American Philosophical Association (APA) each December. After serving a three year term, the Vice President automatically becomes President of ISEE for three years. The

President helps organize the summer joint-meeting of ISEE and IAEP (International Association of Environmental Philosophy). The Secretary's duties include taking care of the society's correspondence and writings (excluding the web page), convening a business meeting once a year at one of the three APAs, arranging the ISEE program at the Central Division APA, sending the ISEE newsletter to the membership, and exercising executive control over the membership list generated by the Treasurer. The Treasurer's duties include receiving all dues and other monies payable to the society, keeping a database of membership information and providing this to the Secretary, communicating the society's financial information to the ISEE membership and the governing board, and arranging the ISEE program at the Pacific Division APA. If you have questions, contact:

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Friends in High Places ISEE member James P. Sterba has elected President of the American Philosophical Association, Central Division. Congratulations!

Environmental Appointments at Yale Mary Evelyn Tucker will be visiting professor of religion and ecology and environmental ethics at Yale University fall 2006-spring 2007. She follows Holmes Rolston, III, who was visiting professor for the year 2005-2006, and J. Baird Callicott, who was visiting professor for the year 2004-2005. Also a visiting professor in the history department for 2006-2007 is Ramachandra Guha, environmental historian from India. Another appointment of interest at Yale is Willis Jenkins, appointed to a 5-year position in Yale Divinity School in ethics. Jenkins has just finished a Ph.D. at the University of Virginia, writing a thesis on Christianity and environmental ethics.

Sociedade de Etica Ambiental (Society for Environmental Ethics/SEA), Portugal
SEA is a small organization (70 members) in Portugal that tries to develop the principles of environmental ethics. From 2001 to 2005 SEA has published three books in Portuguese (Nature and Environment, Environmental Ethics, Environmental Ethics and Politics). Nature and the Environment was launched in Lisbon and it was presented by Holmes Rolston, III. The President of SEA is Cristina Beckert and the Chair of General Assembly is Viriato Soromenho-Marques, both Professors at the University of Lisbon. For further information go to <http://www.sea.org.pt> (in Portuguese).

ISEE at Eastern APA As per usual, ISEE will be present at the APA Eastern Division meetings, held this year December 27-30, 2006 at the Marriott Wardman Hotel in Washington, D.C. ISEE Vice President Clare Palmer is organizing two sessions, one on "Philosophical responses to Environmental Atrocity," and the second an ISEE General Session. Further details in the fall Newsletter

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

CONFERENCES AND CALLS

Globalization, Env'l Ethics and Environmental Justice August 24-28, 2006, East Lansing, Michigan Papers are invited for this interdisciplinary, international conference focused on unfolding environmental developments, organized by Lyman Briggs School of Science at Michigan State University, held at MSU in East Lansing, MI. As globalization advances and the global character of many environmental problems become more manifest, wider perspectives are stimulated in local environmental traditions. In North America, a burgeoning environmental justice movement makes links between environmental damage, poverty and race that strongly recall longstanding political concerns in Europe and the South. In Western Europe, scepticism and mistrust of GM and other new deep technologies raises questions about the character of "nature" long discussed in relation to the American wilderness tradition. About the globe, environmental activists grapple with new problems of human impacts, risk, technology, consumption and just distribution, and articulate new visions of the future.

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

Keynote speakers are:

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

The call for proposals closed on June 16, 2006. For further information visit <http://www.lymanbriggs.msu.edu/geeej/>, or contact:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2nd Global Conference: Hope—Probing the Boundaries September 18-20, 2006, Mansfield College, Oxford This inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary conference aims to explore contemporary definitions, meanings and expressions of hope. In particular, it will seek to examine the individual, social, national and international contexts within which hope emerges as well as its counterpart, hopelessness.

The theme and the sense of uncertainty pervades the start of the twenty-first century. Although young, the past bears witness to the brutality of genocides, atrocities, terrorism which acts to counter-balance economic, political, technological and ecological aspirations. Medicine and bio-ethics are split between those who foresee the worst implications for persons and those who foresee the promise of genetic engineering. Cultural conflicts likewise offer scope for grave apprehension or the hopeful anticipation of a culturally enriched shared world. This project is committed to the view that now is the time look at the main spheres in which there seems to be a pendulum between fear and hopeful expectation, with a view to thinking out constructive strategies for exploration. For further information visit <http://www.inter-disciplinary.net/ptb/hope/h2/cfp.htm>, or contact:

Rob Fisher
Inter-Disciplinary.Net
Priory House, 149B Wroslyn Road
Freeland, Oxfordshire OX29 8HR
E-mail: rf@inter-disciplinary.net

60th Annual Mountain-Plains Philosophy Conference September 28-30, 2006, Topeka, Kansas This is a call for papers for the 60th Annual Mountains-Plains Philosophy Conference, which this year will be hosted by Washburn University in Topeka, KS. Dr. Robert Kane of the University of Texas at Austin will be the keynote speaker. Papers on any topic of philosophical interest will be considered. E-Mail submissions (Word or pdf) are preferred and should be no longer than 3000 words, suitable for reading aloud, and prepared for blind-reviewing (detachable title page). Please include a 100-word abstract in your cover letter and indicate whether, should your paper not be accepted, you would be willing to serve as a commentator or session moderator. The deadline for submission is June 1, 2006. Further information may be found at: <http://www.mt-plains.org/>, or by contacting:

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32nd Richard R. Baker Colloquium in Philosophy: “Environmental Philosophy and the Duties of Citizenship” October 12-14, 2006, University of Dayton, Dayton, OH Sponsored by the University of Dayton’s Department of Philosophy, the focus of this colloquium is on the intersection of environmental philosophy and the politics of public policy as it pertains to the practice of philosophy and the duties of citizenship. Guest speakers include:

- Carl F. Cranor, Professor of Philosophy, University of California at Riverside. (Author of *Regulating Toxic Substances: A Philosophy of Science and the Law*, and the forthcoming *Toxic Torts: Science, Law, and the Possibility of Justice*).
- Roger S. Gottlieb, Professor of Philosophy, Worcester Polytechnic Institute. (Author of *A Spirituality of Resistance*, *Joining Hands: Politics and Religion Together for Social Change*, and *A Greener Faith: Religious Environmentalism and our Planet's Future* [forthcoming])
- Andrew Light, Professor of Philosophy, University of Washington. (Coauthor of *Environment and Values*).

Papers are invited that deal with issues that arise at the intersection of environmental policy, public policy, and the duties of citizenship. We want to consider environmental philosophy from multiple perspectives--political, engineering, scientific, religious, and so on—using multiple approaches, philosophy of science, analysis of narrative and rhetoric, and others. Papers should be not longer than twelve pages long (approximately 3,000 words), double-spaced, with a maximum reading time of 25 minutes. Submission deadline: August 1, 2006. Submit papers to:

Daniel C. Fouke
Department of Philosophy
University of Dayton
300 College Park
Dayton, Ohio, 45369-1546
daniel.fouke@notes.udayton.edu

9th Annual Southern Appalachian Undergraduate Philosophy Conference October 14, 2006, The University of North Carolina at Asheville, NC This conference is sponsored by: UNCA's Philosophical Society and Phi Sigma Tau Chapter. Our symposium provides a professional style philosophical forum for aspiring undergraduates to present significant and original work. All papers will be evaluated by blind review process. At the conference, judges from universities with important graduate programs will determine cash prizes for the top three presentations. A separate cash award will be given to the best paper in the Philosophy of Law; also to the best paper on Gilbert Ryle.

Please submit 1) A computer file of the paper in MS Word (papers accepted for the conference will be posted on the web); and 2) Two copies each of the paper, an abstract, and a separate cover sheet

Papers on any philosophical topic are welcome. Papers should be designed for a 20 minute presentation time [approximately 10 pages]. The papers should not contain the author's name or institutional affiliation, since they will be evaluated by a blind review.

Abstracts should be one paragraph, double spaced, no more than 150 words, and attached to the paper. These abstracts should not contain the author's name or institutional affiliation, since they will be evaluated in a blind review process.

Cover sheets should be on a separate sheet and contain the title of the paper, the author's name, institutional affiliation, address, e-mail address, and phone number. <http://www.unca.edu/philosophy/ugradphconf/Archives/conf2006/callforpapers2006.html> All submissions must be postmarked by Monday, August 28, 2006

For submissions or further information, please contact:

Dr. Brian E. Butler

Department of Philosophy/CPO # 1610, UNCA

One University Heights

Asheville, NC 28804-8505

bbutler@unca.edu

The International Association for Environmental Philosophy Tenth Annual Meeting October 14-16, 2006, Philadelphia, PA CONFERENCE PROGRAM

All sessions will be held at the Sheraton Society Hill, One Dock Street, Philadelphia PA 19106. Group, overnight accommodation rates are available at the hotel for \$149 plus 14 % tax for single or multiple occupancy. Call 1-800-325-3535 to reserve. To receive these rates, participants must identify themselves as attending the IAEP/SPEP conference and make their reservations by September 11, 2006. Conference registration will take place on Saturday evening from 7:30 to 8:00 p.m. and on Sunday morning from 9:00-10:00 a.m. outside the Hamilton Room.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 14

8:00 pm.: IAEP Keynote Speaker Ingrid Stefanovic:

“Place And Placelessness In The Natural City: Giving Voice To Children”

Hamilton Room

Moderator: Kenneth Maly

University of Wisconsin-La Crosse and University of Toronto

Ingrid Leman Stefanovic is former Executive Co-Director of the International Association for Environmental Philosophy. She currently serves as Director of the Centre for Environment—and is Professor in the Department of Philosophy—at the

University of Toronto. Together with David Seamon, she co-chairs the Environmental and Architectural Phenomenology Network. Her most recent book is entitled *Safeguarding Our Common Future: Rethinking Sustainable Development* (SUNY 2000). An edited volume is forthcoming through the University of Toronto Press, called *The Natural City: Re-Envisioning the Built Environment*. She has chaired two major, international conferences on the topic of "The Natural City."

9:30 pm: Reception
Hamilton Room

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2006

9:00-10:00 am

Registration

Hamilton Room

9:00-10:30 am

Session I: Ecological Thinking, Engaged

Hamilton Room

Moderator: Lori Brown, University of Oregon

Mark Reid, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, "Moral Implications of Industrialized Countries' Environmental Impact on the Third World: An Argument for Ecological Awareness"

Jake Metcalf, University of California, Santa Cruz, "Intimacy without Proximity: Encountering Grizzlies as Companion Species"

James Jackson Griffith, Federal University of Viçosa, Brazil, "Applying Systemic Thinking for Teaching Disturbed-Land Reclamation in Brazil"

Session II: Buddhism and Ecological Awareness

Shippen Room

Moderator: Taylor Hammer, Stony Brook University

Brian Schroeder, Rochester Institute of Technology, "Is Nothing Sacred: Nothingness and Nature"

Mark. H. Dixon, Ohio Northern University, "Interdependence and Its Role in the Conceptualization of Environment"

Simon P. James, University of Durban, "Buddhism and the Unity of Humans and Nature"

10:45-12:15 pm

Session I: Reaching Out from Science

Hamilton Room

Moderator: Dennis Skocz, Independent Scholar, Washington, D.C.

Eric Sean Nelson, University of Massachusetts, Lowell, "Nature, Domination, and the Dialectic of Enlightenment"

David Macauley, Pennsylvania State University, Delaware County, "Biomimicry: A Philosophical and Environmental Analysis"

Lazarus Kubasu Nolasco, Insight Research Consult, Kisumu, Kenya, "Reconstruction of the Philosophy of Science for Ecological Sustainability"

Session II: Reconceiving Environmental Philosophy

Shippen Room

Moderator: James Hatley, Salisbury University

Wendy Lynne Lee, Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, "Anthropocentrism

Reimagined: Ecology, Language, Aesthetic Experience, and Epistemic Responsibility"

Edward S. Casey, Stony Brook University, "Toward a New Phenomenology of the Environment"

Barbara Muraca, University of Greifswald, Germany, and David Wood, Vanderbilt University, "Critique of Pure Externalization: The Politics of Environmentalism"

SUNDAY OCTOBER 15 AFTERNOON SESSIONS

2:00-3:30

Session I: New Voices at IAEP

Hamilton Room

Moderator: Chris Diehm, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

Ted Toadvine, University of Oregon, "Cronon's Doubt: Expression and the Phenomenology of Nature"

Keith Peterson, St. Michael's College, Vermont, "Conceptual Issues in the Philosophy of Nature: Some Remarks on Bookchin's Dialectical Naturalism"

Brian Treanor, Loyola Marymount University, "But the Greatest of These is Simplicity: Revisiting Thoreau"

Session II: Breaking Out of Paradigms: Three Examples

Shippen Room

Moderator: Thomas Nail, University of Oregon

Sarah Jaquette, University of Oregon, "Maimed Away from the Earth: Disabled Bodies and the Wilderness Ideal"

Chaone Mallory, University of Oregon, "Speci(es)al (as) Performance: Ecofeminism and the Regulatory Fictions of Race, Gender, and Species"

Angela Woods, Baylor University, "Sir Brother Sun, Sister Moon, and Sister Mother Earth: Bringing the Franciscan Tradition Back into Christian Environmental Ethics"

3:45-5:15

Session I: Architecture, Land, Place

Hamilton Room

Moderator: David Seamon, Kansas State University
Janet Fiskio, University of Oregon, "Toward a Feminist Phenomenology of Place"
William Edelglass, Colby College, "Enacting the Layered Landscape: Land, Identity, and Practice in Contemporary Tibet"
Brook Muller, University of Oregon, "Catalytic Architectural Ecologies"

Session II: Heidegger in Earth
Shippen Room

Moderator: Ted Toadvine, University of Oregon
Will McNeill, DePaul University, "The Silent Call of the Earth"
Glen A. Mazis, Pennsylvania State University, Harrisburg, "Do We Have Time to Care about the Biosphere?: Uncovering the Time of Earth and Matter"
Eleanor Helms, Fordham University, "Preserving the Earth through Language: Owning and Preserving the Unowned in Heidegger and Merleau-Ponty"

5:30-6:30

IAEP Business Meeting
Hamilton Room

MONDAY OCTOBER 16, 2006

9:00 am–1:45 pm

Meeting I: Society for Nature, Philosophy, and Religion
Bruce Foltz, Eckerd College, Convener
Frampton Room

9:00 am-12:30 pm

Meeting II: Environmental and Architectural Phenomenology Network
David Seamon, Kansas State University, Convener and Moderator
Shippen Room

Session: Christopher Alexander's The Nature of Order

Karen Kho, Alameda County Planner, San Leandro, California, "The Human Capacity for Creating Beauty"

Jenny Quillien, New Mexico University at Highlands, "Grasping the Ineffable"

Gary Coates, Kansas State University, "Structures of Wholeness: A Study of Carl Nyrén's Brahe School Library, Visingsö, Sweden"

Tim Quick, Independent Scholar, Victoria, British Columbia, "The Architecture of Living Thought"

David Seamon, Kansas State University, "'The Hazard of Emergence': Christopher Alexander's Theory of Wholeness as Genuine Belonging"

9:00 am-12:30 pm

Meeting III: Society for Ecofeminism, Environmental Justice, and Social Ecology
Patricia Glazebrook, Dalhousie University, Convener and Moderator
Whitpen Room

Session: "Nature" and Justice

Frank W. Derringham, New York City College of Technology, CUNY, "Must Poverty Be Eliminated to Save Nature?"

Florence Shepard, University of Utah, "Connections: The Place of the Human in Wilderness Ethics"

Karen Warren, Macalaster College, "An Ecofeminist Perspective"

Rob Figueroa, Colgate University, "Justice and Environmental Identity"

9:00-11:15 am

Session I: Nature and the Figures of Modernity

Moderator: Ingrid Leman Stefanovic, University of Toronto

W. S. K. Cameron, Loyola Marymount University, "The De-naturing Effects of Modernism's Methodological Naturalism"

Christopher Dustin, College of the Holy Cross, "Thoreau's Pastorate: Nature and the Meaning of Moral Freedom"

James Hatley, Salisbury University, "Behema and Behemoth: A Hebraic Inflection to Derrida's "Animots"

11:30 am-1:45 pm

Session II: Heaven and Earth in Christianity and Islam

Moderator: John Kress, University of Tennessee

Robert Dobie, LaSalle University, "Spirit-Nature in Eckhart and Ibn 'Arabi"

Bruce Foltz, Eckerd College, "Cosmos and Manifestation: The Philosophy of Nature in Maximus, Florensky, and Ibn 'Arabi"

Joseph Lawrence, College of the Holy Cross, "The Celestial Earth: Plato, Schelling, and Mulla Sadra"

Florida State University Graduate Student Philosophy Conference October 27-28, FSU, Tallahassee, FL The Department of Philosophy and the Student

Philosophical Association of The Florida State University are pleased to issue this call for papers for the Florida State Graduate Student Philosophy Conference. The keynote speaker will be Prof. James Dreier of Brown University. Papers in any area of philosophy are welcome. The conference format will be symposium style—each session will include one paper, one commentary, and a discussion period. There will be a monetary award for the best paper.

Papers should be prepared for blind review and include a detachable coversheet with the following information: Word Count (less than 3,000 words); Title; Abstract (200 words or less); Author's Name; Institution; Mailing Address; Email Address; and

Telephone Number. Also, please indicate whether you would like to comment on a paper and your research interests.

The deadline for submissions is August 15, 2006. Acceptances will be notified by September 20, 2006. Email submissions (.doc, .wpd, .pdf, or .rtf) are preferred. You can email your submission to fsugradconf@gmail.com. Mail hard-copy to:

FSU Graduate Student Philosophy Conference
Department of Philosophy
Florida State University
151 Dodd Hall
Tallahassee, FL 32306-1500
850/644-1483 (phone)
850/644-3832 (fax)

For further information visit <http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~t1m03c/conference.htm>, or contact Tracie Mahaffey or Ali Brown at fsugradconf@gmail.com.

Philosophy As Educational And Cultural Practice: A New Citizenship November 15-16, 2006, Paris This conference, sponsored by the Institut de Pratiques Philosophiques, seeks to engage people in a great debate on the subject of, and the need for, philosophy as practice, in the educational field as well as the cultural, social or political fields. The deadline for abstracts/proposals is September 30, 2006. Direct inquiries to alcofrib@club-internet.fr.

Inter-Research Symposium #1: “Death by a Thousand Coasts: The Ethics of Climate Change” November 24-27, 2006, Washington, D.C. The Inter-Research Science Center is a self-sustaining international science center based in Germany (www.int-res.com). Environmental science in the past 50 years has demonstrated that the climate of Earth as a whole is warming. Abrupt and devastating changes in climate have occurred in the past destroying human habitats, economies and civilizations. The speed of climate change is now matched to rates of economic transformation important for human survival and prosperity (30 y bonds, mortgages, etc.). Much of this world is of human making and the consequences of human action or inaction are now predictable to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty. We are ethically responsible for our ecosystems, our economies and our selves. We must act honorably. Inter-Research Symposium # 1 will provide best available evidence on 6 topics related to climate change:

- Probable effects of climate change over the next 100 years.
- Evidence of climate change impacts on earlier human civilizations and on present day agriculture and animal husbandry.

- Evidence of habitat impacts and endangerment of species caused by climate change.
- Economic changes and complex risk assessment required by climate change.
- Changes in civic structures and governments needed to respond to climate change.

Substantial changes in geopolitics are necessitated by climate change. “Realpolitik” lies dead in the jaws of climate change, its assumptions (of anarchical international systems, sovereign state actors, paramount interests of nationalism, security and survival, and guarantees of state survival through relative--zero sum--military power) have been rendered a selective disadvantage.

Keynote speakers will include:

- Mark Pagani, Department of Geology & Geophysics, Yale University
- Brian Fagan, Department of Anthropology, University of California-Santa Barbara
- Stuart Pimm, School of the Environment and Earth Sciences, Duke University
- Richard B. Howarth, Environmental Studies Program, Dartmouth College
- Chris Mooney, author of *The Republican War on Science*

Registration and abstract submission is now open. The deadline for registration is August 2, 2006. You will not be able to submit an abstract until you have registered and paid the registration fee. Register and submit abstracts at: <http://www.ir-symposia.com/>. Upon completion of the registration section of the online form, you will have the option of submitting an abstract. If you choose not to submit an abstract, you will be registered as a non-presenting participant. Please read the Guidelines for Abstracts & Presentations carefully before completing the form. Contact brianmarcotte@thecollegium.org if you cannot submit online.

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The Third International Conference On Environmental, Cultural, Economic And Social Sustainability January 4-7, 2007, University of Madras, Chennai, India

This conference aims to develop an holistic view of sustainability, in which environmental, cultural and economic issues are inseparably interlinked. It will work in a multidisciplinary way, across diverse fields and taking varied perspectives in order to address the fundamentals of sustainability.

As well as impressive line up of international main speakers, the conference will also include numerous paper, workshop and colloquium presentations by practitioners, teachers and researchers. We would particularly like to invite you to respond to the conference call for papers. Papers submitted for the conference proceedings will be peer-refereed and published in print and electronic formats in the International Journal of Environmental, Cultural, Economic and Social Sustainability. If you are unable to attend the conference in person, virtual registrations are also available which allow you to submit a paper for refereeing and possible publication in this fully refereed academic journal, as well as access to the electronic version of the conference proceedings.

The deadline for the next round in the call for papers (a title and short abstract) is July 31, 2006. Proposals are reviewed within four weeks of submission. For full details of the conference, including an online call for papers form, visit <http://www.SustainabilityConference.com>. Conference contact:

Prof. John Fien
Innovation Professor of Sustainability
RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia
johnfien@commongroundpublishing.com

Second Nature: Rethinking The Natural Through Politics, Graduate Student Conference in Political Theory February 9-10, 2007, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL We invite proposals for papers to be given at a graduate student conference on the theme of “second nature.” The conference is the culmination of a year-long series of events on this theme at Northwestern, including a speaker series, reading groups, and film screenings.

The conference aims to open new routes for thinking about nature's place in political life while prompting reexamination of the related question of nature's promise and limits as a mainstay of political theory. From ancient Greece to today's headlines, recurring debates over familial structures, political borders, hierarchies of rule, and sexual ethics (to name just a few) have turned on appeals to nature. But such appeals inevitably raise further questions, about how nature does, or whether it should, count in public life: Should we understand nature as a set of unchanging stable rules and characteristics grounding, for better or worse, political order and constraining political action? Or does nature, invoked as a ground, pose too many risks for an activist politics of freedom? Does politics leave nature behind, or bring it to fruition? Is the mutability of nature, through new technologies and experiences, politics' greatest threat, or its greatest source of freedom?

We hope to elicit proposals that approach these issues from diverse directions and disciplines—grounded in canonical or contemporary political thought, interested in topics ranging from classical theories of natural law to issues of human/machine relations to gender politics to animal rights. Political theory has tried to negotiate, perform, and resolve nature's ambivalent place in politics through such recurrent tropes

as the human/animal distinction, the distinction between humanities and the sciences, state of nature narratives, and theories of natural law. What is satisfying about our disciplinary languages for thinking nature through politics, and what do they leave out? By foregrounding the question of second nature, evoking Nietzsche's use of the term, we hope to provoke conference participants to look for nature in places we might not think to find it: in diverse aspects of politics, culture, philosophy, literature, society, education, activism, and more. The two keynote speakers are:

- Jane Bennett, Professor of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University. Professor Bennett's most recent publications include *The Enchantment of Modern Life* (Princeton, 2001) and a second edition of *Thoreau's Nature: Ethics, Politics, and the Wild* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2002).
- Michael Warner, Board of Governors Professor of English and director of the Center for Cultural Analysis at Rutgers University. His most recent books include *Publics and Counterpublics* (Zone Books, 2002) and *The Portable Walt Whitman* (Penguin, 2003).

Proposals of no more than 350 words should be submitted by October 1, 2006.

Proposals should include: a proposal title and summary, name, departmental affiliation, address, telephone number and e-mail address of the applicant. Please email your submission to: secondnature@northwestern.edu. A travel stipend of up to \$300 will be awarded to invited applicants. Additional travel funding may be available for international students. Accommodation will be provided. Applicants accepted will be notified by November 15, 2006. For further information go to <http://www.polisci.northwestern.edu/secondnature/conference.html>

Society for Conservation Biology 2007 Annual Meeting, July 1-5, 2007, Port Elizabeth, South Africa This year's annual meeting's theme is "One World, One Conservation, One Partnership"--an explicit focus on promoting interdisciplinary approaches to applied conservation. The SCB's Social Science Working Group has been asked by the meeting's organizers to promote collaborations between scientists of all professional inclinations and between African and non-African ethicists and social scientists interested in conservation issues that transcend location or case-specific application. There are three relevant deadlines for participating formally:

The call for proposals for symposia and workshops is now open, and closes on October 16. For more information on submission criteria for symposia and workshops, please see <http://compworx.isat.co.za/scb/callsym.htm>.

The call for proposals for short courses is now open, and closes on November 13. For more information on submission criteria for short courses, please see <http://compworx.isat.co.za/scb/callcour.htm>.

The call for individual abstracts opens on October 16 and will close on January 8. Information on submission criteria will be posted on the meeting web site by the time

the call for abstracts opens. Check back at this site for details:
<http://compworx.isat.co.za/scb/dates.htm>.

If you are interested in participating in the meeting or learning more about collaborative possibilities with other professionals interested in conservation, please contact Dr. Murray Rudd at mrudd@swgc.mun.ca. For more information on the meeting, go to: <http://compworx.isat.co.za/scb/>. For more information about the SCB or its Social Science Working Group, go to <http://www.conbio.org/> or contact:

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Ethics and the Environment Call for Submissions. Ethics and the Environment provides an interdisciplinary forum for theoretical and practical articles, discussions, and book reviews in the broad area encompassed by environmental philosophy. Possible topics include conceptual approaches in ecological philosophy such as ecological feminism and deep ecology as they apply to issues such as cloning, genetically modified organism, new reproductive technology, war and militarism, environmental education and management, ecological economics, and ecosystem health. We encourage submissions offering new and imaginative conceptions of what counts as an “environmental issue.” Manuscripts may be submitted at any time to the Editor. Please send two copies, one without identification, for anonymous review. For matters of style, please consult *The Chicago Manual Of Style*.

Send submissions to:
Victoria Davion, Editor
Ethics & The Environment
Department of Philosophy
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602-1627

Send inquires to:
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New *Encyclopedia of Sustainability*, Call for Applications for Associate Editors

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

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

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

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

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

New *Encyclopedia of Earth*, Call for Volunteer Authors and Editors We invite you to apply to become a contributor to the Encyclopedia of Earth, a new authoritative information resource about the environment that is free to the public and free of advertising. The Encyclopedia of Earth is one component of the Earth Portal (www.earthportal.net), a web-based information hub that combines the trustworthiness and authority of scientific review and governance with the power of web-based collaboration, all enabled by a state-of-the-art technology platform. The Prospectus for the Encyclopedia of Earth can be viewed at www.earthportal.net/eoe/eoeabout.

Content for the Encyclopedia of Earth is created, maintained, and governed by a community of environmental experts via a specially adapted “wiki” - an online tool that allows experts to collectively add and edit web content. Unlike other, well-known wikis, such as Wikipedia, access is restricted to approved experts and all content is reviewed and approved by peers prior to being published to a free public site. All articles are also fully attributed, and therefore citable, to the appropriate author or authors.

A group of eminent international scholars have agreed to oversee this project (www.earthportal.net/eoe/eoepeople). Professor Cutler Cleveland of Boston University, Editor-in-Chief of the award-winning Encyclopedia of Energy (Elsevier Science), is the Editor-in-Chief of the Encyclopedia of Earth. A group of 160 experts from 90 institutions in 16 countries have participated in the initial phase of the project, producing 700+ articles and testing the online system. We are now opening up the Encyclopedia of Earth to the larger community of environmental experts. We invite you to apply to participate as either an Author or Topic Editor for this exciting initiative.

As an Author, you will contribute articles of your choosing in your areas of expertise, edit and add to the work of other authors, and receive recognition and attribution for high quality, peer-reviewed work. As a Topic Editor, you will approve or disapprove draft Encyclopedia content in your area of expertise, shape policies, maintain quality, contribute and edit articles, and be given full recognition and attribution for your work. Terms of Reference for Authors and Topic Editors can be viewed at www.earthportal.net/p/Author_Terms.pdf and www.earthportal.net/p/TE_Terms.pdf respectively. Please read through the terms of reference before deciding for which position you would like to apply. For further information contact:

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ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND INSTITUTES

Masters of Science in Biodiversity, Conservation and Ecotourism The MSc in Biodiversity, Conservation and Ecotourism is offered jointly by the University of Newcastle (UK) and Naresuan University in Thailand. Students will be based full time on campus in Phitsanulok with tuition ‘face to face’ and by distance learning. The course has been developed through the EC Asia Link programme and includes expert contributions from Lund University in Sweden and Colorado State University, USA.

Taught over 2 years, the MSc is a chance for students to be part of an international learning environment with teachers and classmates from around the world. Thailand is a renowned biodiversity 'hotspot' with rich cultural heritage and a booming tourism industry, the combination often in conflict. Masters students based there have the chance of fascinating insights and great potential for research projects with high quality fieldwork. A number of competitive bursaries worth \$4000 are available, application deadline June 30th. For further information go to <http://www.ncl.ac.uk/biodiversity>, or email biodiversity@ncl.ac.uk.

Masters in Values and the Environment The MA in Values and the Environment (MAVE) formerly at Lancaster University, UK, has now moved to the University of Central Lancashire, Preston, UK. There the Centre for Professional Ethics offers an MAVE on campus and by distance learning. Eleven modules of instruction are offered, which include areas such as "Environmental Ethics," "Philosophy of Conservation," "Aesthetics and Environment," "Animals, Plants and Nature in Western Thought" and "Deliberation and Public Consultation." Six are required to complete the degree, together with a dissertation. Warwick Fox is a reader there along with Vernon Pratt and Peter Lucas, the course leader is Isis Brook. MAVE students will deepen their understanding of how the values that have shaped our worldview have emerged, what alternative approaches are being developed (or revived), and how these alternatives might be put to work to shape our global future. For more information go to http://www.uclan.ac.uk/facs/health/ethics/courses/ma_values.htm or email Dr. Isis Brook: ihbrook@uclan.ac.uk

ISSUES

Chimpanzee Center at Ohio State closed. Fate of the chimps? The Chimpanzee Center at Ohio State University was closed February 2006. It had been operating since 1983 and some effective research done there, under Sally Boysen and others. Nine chimps and three capuchins were sent on a truck to a facility called Primarily Primates in San Antonio, Texas, now regarded as a substandard facility. One famous chimp, Kermit, died on the truck.

Wolves delisted in Yellowstone and Rocky Mountains. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has given advance notice, for comment, of proposed delisting as an endangered species, on grounds that the population has now been re-established. But doing so is contingent on USFW-approved state laws and wolf management plans. State provisions are acceptable in Montana and Idaho, but not, as yet, in Wyoming. Wyoming defines wolves as "a predatory animal," and predatory animals in Wyoming can be killed at any time, by anyone, by any means except poisoning. *Yellowstone Science* 14(no. 1, Winter 2006), page 3.

WEBSITES OF INTEREST

Thanks to David Ehrensberger, graduate student, Colorado State University.

Global Education Project, British Columbia www.theglobaleducationproject.org

“Earth: A Graphic Look at the State of the World” summarizes the conditions of the world's ecology and humanity and how they interact and affect each other. Viewable on line at: www.theglobaleducationproject.org this 27” x 36” full color wall poster presents an unparalleled collection of over 100 charts, 15 maps, and explanatory text. A holistic and integrated overview, connecting a maze of apparently disparate issues including: wealth distribution and climate change, oil supply and food production, global warming and global fisheries, toxics and soil degradation, population and biodiversity. Charts and graphics, maps, text and data sources from the poster are also accessible.

Eagle Eye Live Cam. <http://www.infotecbusinesssystems.com/wildlife/>

Video cam overlooking a bald eagle nest with two chicks on Vancouver Island.

AmphibiaWeb <http://amphibiaweb.org/>

Information related to amphibian biology and conservation. Material on 1265 species, along with 1173 distribution maps, 3449 literature references, 140 sound files, and 7188 photographs. One can look and listen to a number of creatures, including the call of the *Aplastodiscus leucopygius*, a type of Brazilian tree frog which sounds a bit like the warning signal emitted by a service vehicle backing into a dock.

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research <http://www.scar.org/>

Organized by the International Council for Science (ICSU), the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) is charged with initiating, developing and coordinating high quality international scientific research in the Antarctic region. Information about these activities, as well as more general information about Antarctica.

Australian Biological Resources Study <http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/abrs/>

The mission of the Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS) is to document which plants and animals are found in Australia, map their locations, and provide information this information to the general public. One databases is ABRS Fauna Online, known as Platypus, with information about the fauna found on the continent.

BBC Radio 4: The Living World <http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/science/livingworld.shtml>

Hosted by Lionel Kelleway and described as a gentle weekend natural history programme, this 25-minute show takes a look into the world of British wildlife through interviews and field excursions. The hares of Derbyshire, woodland moths of Devon, and recent arrivals to the London area, such as the Chinese Mitten Crab.

Sustainable Dev in Coastal Regions and Small Islands <http://www.unesco.org/csi/>
Many small islands and coastal regions remain somewhat isolated, whether culturally or economically. In 1996 UNESCO established this program to encourage sustainable development on small islands and coastal regions throughout the world.

Darwin <http://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/darwin/>
Created by the American Museum of Natural History, to serve as an online counterpart to a recent exhibition. Information on some of Darwin's activities, including his voyage on the HMS Beagle and his initial thoughts about a theory of natural selection. Listen to a simulated soundscape from the HMS Beagle voyage, check out the Tortoise Cam.

Footprint Consulting Limited <http://www.footprintconsulting.org/>
Environmental ethics applied in the business world. This Scottish firm emphasizes sustainability and fitting into given ecosystem, while valuing wild places.

Geological Survey of Canada <http://gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/>
Canada's premier agency for geoscientific information and research. Includes stories of brave individuals who made up the GSC. How Canada brought together such noted geologists as Sir William Logan, Alfred R.C. Selwyn, and John Macoun.

Center for Global Development <http://www.cgdev.org/>
Primarily concerned with offering practical, creative solutions to the challenges that global interdependence poses to developing countries, starting with their debt. Lists of research fellows and partners. Working papers on infrastructure development in Africa and corruption and governance in public health care systems. In-house blogs.

Grist Magazine <http://www.grist.org/>
Devoted to environmental news and commentary, Grist aims for newsworthy articles without needless breadth, dealing with environmental news in an upbeat manner. A daily newsletter, a blog, various columns for opinion and advice, etc.

Env'l Impacts of Hurricane Katrina http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/hurricane_katrina/
Assessment of marine environmental impacts of Katrina by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Links to some current projects in the region, such as marine mammal and turtle health and monitoring the area for harmful algal blooms.

Pew Global Attitudes Project <http://pewglobal.org/>
An effort to gauge public attitudes toward globalization, democracy, and a number of other related issues, some bearing on environmental concerns. The project has conducted over 90,000 interviews in 50 countries over recent years. Projects on

Islamic extremism, the war in Iraq, and prosperity in China. One can view these reports on the site, and also take a look at the datasets used to craft each report.

The Tom Regan Animal Rights Archive <http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/animalrights/>
Tom Regan taught at North Carolina State University beginning in 1967, and became well-known for his work in the field of animal rights. In 2000, the North Carolina State University Libraries received a large gift to establish an archive of his personal papers and books. Since then, they have created this online collection for the general public.

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Thanks again, and again, to Chris Drinkwater, UK, for editing help.

--Acharya, Krishna, "Linking Trees on Farms with Biodiversity Conservation in Subsistence Farming Systems in Nepal," Biodiversity and Conservation 15 (no.2, February 2006): 631-646 (16).

--Agnew, John A.; Sheppard, Eric; Smith, Susan J., "Geography past, geography future," Progress in Human Geography 30 (no.1, February 2006): 115-127 (13).

--Aguire, A. Alonso, Richard S. Ostfeld, Gary M. Tabor, Carol House, and Mary C. Pearl, *Conservation Medicine: Ecological Health in Practice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002. Human health is linked with wildlife and ecosystem health. Medicine and conservation are more related than earlier realized, now becoming evident in the threat of pandemic diseases, where stresses on wildlife populations or deforestation trigger upsets that cause pathogens, previously contained in the wild, to jump to humans. Aguire is a wildlife biologist with Wildlife Trust, New York.

--Ashley, Rebecca; Russell, Diane; Swallow, Brent, "The Policy Terrain in Protected Area Landscapes: Challenges for Agroforestry in Integrated Landscape Conservation," Biodiversity and Conservation 15 (no.2, February 2006): 663-689 (27).

--Ashlin, Alison and Richard J. Ladle, "Environmental Science Adrift in the Blogosphere," Science 312 (14 April 2006): 201. There are now more than 11.7 million weblogs, and the number is doubling every five months. There are 400,000 featuring discussions on environmental and conservation-related issues. Some are highly credible, many are not; weblogs are here to stay. Generally the public rates them as more reliable than they are. Consider extinction rates. There is some scientific consensus that the rate is in the range of 74-150 species going extinct every day. A survey of 20 blogs produced a range of one to several thousand per day, with nearly half the sites claiming over 200 per day. The authors argue that environmental

scientists need to become more effective and credible bloggers. Ashlin and Ladle are at the Oxford University Centre for the Environment.

--Bain, Daniel, "Immortal River: The Upper Mississippi in Ancient and Modern Times," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.2, February 2006): 307-308 (2).

--Bakker, Karen; Bridge, Gavin, "Material worlds? Resource geographies and the 'matter of nature'," Progress in Human Geography 30 (no.1, February 2006): 5-27 (23).

--Bascompte, Jordi, Pedro Jordano, and Jens M. Olesen, "Asymmetric Coevolutionary Networks Facilitate Biodiversity Maintenance," Science 312 (21 April, 2006): 431-433. In a study of pollinators and fruit-eating birds in forests in Spain, the authors find mutualistic webs but with asymmetric dependency. A plant may require a particular bird to distribute its seed (strong dependency) but that bird may eat the seeds of many kinds of plants (weak dependency), generalists versus specialists. The argument is that this mutualistic asymmetry tends to stabilize the coevolution of the whole ecosystemic network. The lead author is an ecologist in Seville, Spain. With commentary, John H. Thompson, "Mutualistic Webs of Species," Science 312 (21 April, 2006): 372-373.

--Beardsley, Timothy M., "Catastrophe in the Wings?," BioScience 56 (no.3, March 2006): 179-179 (1).

--Beardsley, Timothy M., "Review of: J. Craig Venter: Taking Genomics into the Environment," BioScience 56 (no.3, March 2006):197-201 (5).

--Beardsley, Timothy M., "Metagenomics Reveals Microbial Diversity," BioScience 56 (no.3, March 2006): 192-196 (5).

--Bergmann, Sigurd, *Creation Set Free: The Spirit as Liberator of Nature*. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 2006. In view of the destruction of the sources of life, ecology is no longer a marginal issue. Bergmann rethinks theology in light of the global environmental crisis, with a dialogue between previous ecological theologies and church father Gregory of Nazianzus. Through the neglected topics of sociality, motion, suffering, and the Spirit, Bergmann develops Gregory's thought on the liberation of creation. He also connects ecological issues and patristic theology with contemporary liberation theology, concerned to reaffirm the cosmos as something involved in redemption rather than merely a stage for human salvation.

--Bernstein, Ellen, *The Splendor of Creation: A Biblical Ecology*. New York: Pilgrim Press, 2005. Focussed on the biblical story of the creation of the world, a reading for an ecological age. Bernstein is founder of Shomrei Adamah, the first Jewish environmental organization.

--Bogaert, Jan, "Multifunctional Landscapes," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.3, April 2006): 465-467 (3).

--Brace, Catherine; Bailey, Adrian R.; Harvey, David C., "Religion, place and space: a framework for investigating historical geographies of religious identities and communities," Progress in Human Geography 30 (no.1, February 2006): 28-43 (16).

--Brehm, Joan; Eisenhauer, Brian, "Environmental Concern in the Mormon Culture Region," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no.5, May-June 2006): 393-410 (18).

--Brown, Lester R., "Wind Energy Demand Booming: Cost Dropping Below Conventional Sources Marks Key Milestone in U.S. Shift to Renewable Energy," www.earthpolicy.org/Updates/2006/Update52.htm. During the fall of 2005, climbing natural gas prices pulled conventional electricity costs above those of wind-generated electricity in some areas. Examples in Texas and Colorado. In contrast to the East, where people dislike the turbines aesthetically, in the West, with its wide open spaces, ranchers often welcome the turbines, which can add up to \$21,000 a year in additional income, and still run cattle on the land. A decade from now, there may be thousands of ranchers who will be earning more selling electricity than they do selling cattle.

--Buijs, Arjen; Pedroli, Bas; Luginbuhl, Yves, "From Hiking Through Farmland to Farming in a Leisure Landscape: Changing Social Perceptions of the European Landscape," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.3, April 2006): 375-389 (15).

--C. Stanley Mason, *Voices on the Wind*. Camden, Maine: Countrysport Press, 2004. Bird-hunting as a spiritual quest. Eating and being eaten as the truth about the world. Death in the web of life. Life, death, and resurrection. Participatory environmentalism and bird-hunting as a powerful metaphor for the search for grace and goodness. Mason is a freelance writer and Mennonite pastor from Des Moines, Iowa.

--Callicott, J. Baird, "Environmental Ethics." Pages 467-471 (vol. 1) in Lawrence C. Becker and Charleotte B. Becker, eds., *Encyclopedia of Ethics*, 2nd ed. Routledge: New York and London, 2001. First edition was in 1992.

--Caraco, Nina; Cole, Jonathan; Findlay, Stuart; Wigand, Cathleen, "Vascular Plants as Engineers of Oxygen in Aquatic Systems," BioScience 56 (no.3, March 2006): 219-225 (7). The impact of organisms on oxygen is one of the most dramatic examples of ecosystem engineering on Earth. In aquatic systems, which have much lower oxygen concentrations than the atmosphere, vascular aquatic plants can affect oxygen concentrations significantly. Aquatic plants are generally thought of as adding oxygen to aquatic systems through photosynthesis, but the impact of vascular aquatic plants

on oxygen varies greatly with plant morphology. Floating-leaved plants that vent oxygen to the atmosphere can strongly deplete oxygen. In some ecosystems where floating-leaved plants have replaced submersed vegetation, oxygen concentrations have been substantially reduced. This can have cascading impacts on nutrient and trace gas chemistry and on the suitability of plant beds as habitat for animal life.

--Carnus, Jean-Michel; et al., "Planted Forests and Biodiversity," Journal of Forestry 104 (no.2, March/April 2006): 65-77 (13).

--Carolan, Michael S., "Conserving Nature, But to What End? Conservation Policies and the Unanticipated Ecologies They Support," Organization and Environment, 19 (no. 2, June 2006): 153-170. The author examines various cases of conservation policies in practice, and the implications of those practices in terms of the ecologies they support, showing, in the end, that the "nature" being preserved is not always the one intended. In doing this, insights are also gleaned to inform the future of environmental sociology. Carolan is in sociology at Colorado State University.

--Cary, Geoffrey; et al., "Comparison of the Sensitivity of Landscape-fire-succession Models to Variation in Terrain, Fuel Pattern, Climate and Weather," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.1, January 2006): 121-137 (17).

--Crain, Caitlin Mullan; Bertness, Mark D., "Ecosystem Engineering across Environmental Gradients: Implications for Conservation and Management," BioScience 56 (no.3, March 2006): 211-218 (8). Ecosystem engineers are organisms whose presence or activity alters their physical surroundings or changes the flow of resources, thereby creating or modifying habitats. Because ecosystem engineers affect communities through environmentally mediated interactions, their impact and importance are likely to shift across environmental stress gradients. We hypothesize that in extreme physical environments, ecosystem engineers that ameliorate physical stress are essential for ecosystem function, whereas in physically benign environments where competitor and consumer pressure is typically high, engineers support ecosystem processes by providing competitor- or predator-free space. Important ecosystem engineers alleviate limiting abiotic and biotic stresses, expanding distributional limits for numerous species, and often form the foundation for community development. Because managing important engineers can protect numerous associated species and functions, we advocate using these organisms as conservation targets, harnessing the benefits of ecosystem engineers in various environments.

--Daszak, Peter and Andrew A. Cunningham, "Emerging Infectious Diseases: A Key Role for Conservation Medicine." Pages 40-61 in Aguire, A. Alonso, Richard S. Ostfeld, Gary M. Tabor, Carol House, and Mary C. Pearl, 2002. *Conservation Medicine: Ecological Health in Practice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Pathogens

travel both ways, from wild animals to humans, producing pandemic diseases, and from humans to wild animals, disabling them with disease and in some cases threatening them with extinction. The authors also raise some interesting practical and ethical concerns about the extinction of parasites, with accompanying references. Daszak is with the Consortium for Conservation Medicine, Wildlife Trust, New York. Cunningham is in wildlife epidemiology, Zoological Society of London.

--Davenport, Tim R. B., et al, "A New Genus of African Monkey, *Rungwecebus*: Morphology, Ecology, and Molecular Phylogenetics," Science 312 (2 June 2006): 1378-1381. A new species of monkey found in southern Tanzania, related to mangabeys, but different enough to be placed in a new genus. A viable population has been discovered and photographs taken, but only one specimen has been studied, an individual killed in a trap set by a native farmer.

--Dawson, Mary R., et al., "Laonastes and the 'Lazarus Effect' in Recent Mammals," Science 311 (10 March 2006): 1456-1461. A new species of squirrel-like rodent (*Laonastes aenigmamus*) has been found living in Laos. It was first described in 2005 as belonging to a new family, but now systematists have found that it belongs to a family thought to be extinct for about 11 million years. The animal has been described from specimens bought in markets and from bones in pellets from owls that eat it, but it has not yet actually been seen alive by the biologists who have described it. Dawson is in vertebrate paleontology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh.

--Dial, Kenneth P.; Randall, Ross J.; Dial, Terry R., "What Use Is Half a Wing in the Ecology and Evolution of Birds?," BioScience 56 (no.5, May 2006): 437-445 (9). The use of incipient wings during ontogeny in living birds reveals not only the function of these developing forelimbs in growing birds' survival but also the possible employment of protowings during transitional stages in the evolution of flight. When startled, juvenile galliform birds attempt aerial flight even though their wings are not fully developed. They also flap their incipient wings when they run up precipitous inclines, a behavior we have described as wing-assisted incline running (WAIR), and when they launch from elevated structures. We argue that avian ancestors may have used WAIR as an evolutionary transition from bipedal locomotion to flapping flight.

--Dombrowski, Daniel A., "Is the Argument from Marginal Cases Obtuse?," Journal of Applied Philosophy 23 (no.2, May 2006): 223-232 (10).

--Donahue, Amy K., "All-Risk Response: A Qualitative Study of the Capacity of the Wildland Fire Service," Journal of Forestry 104 (no.3, March 2006): 136-142 (7).

--Dudley, Joseph P., "Bird Flu Outbreak in United Kingdom Reveals Global Vulnerabilities," BioScience 56 (no.3, March 2006): 182-183 (2).

--Dybas, Cheryl Lyn, "Ode to a Codfish," BioScience 56 (no.3, March 2006): 184-191.

--Elliott, Herschel, *Ethics for a Finite World: An Essay Concerning a Sustainable Future*. Fulcrum Publishing, Golden, CO, 2005. Humans need a finite ethics, "a steady-state ethics" (p. xxvi). Since we humans evolved on the planet, we have been pushing back limits. For millennia humans have lived with a deep-seated belief that life will get better, that one should hope for abundance, and work toward obtaining it. We have in the West built that into our concept of human rights: a right to self-development, to self-realization. The egalitarian ethic is wrong, because it scales everybody up and drives an unsustainable world. The ethic of "human rights," of a right to food, to development, to education, to employment, a right to reproduction is, in this sense, pushing in the wrong direction. Asserting such rights is contributing to life-system breakdown (Chapter 2; cf. pp. 74-75). Elliott is a retired professional philosopher, now a vegetarian farmer in remote Vermont, living without utilities and indoor plumbing, eating mostly what he grows and stores.

--Erwin, Douglas H., *Extinction: How Life on Earth Nearly Ended 250 Million Years Ago*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2005. At the end of the Permian Period, 251 million years ago, about 90% of marine species perished in the deadliest mass extinction of all time. Terrestrial ecosystems suffered as well. The extinctions took place over a couple hundred thousand years. What was the cause? Nobody knows. "None of the extinction models fits all the evidence and some hypotheses require data that despite every effort have not been found." This sharply contrasts with the less severe end of Cretaceous extinction, where an extraterrestrial impact is widely accepted as the cause.)

--Etheridge, David; MacLean, David; Wagner, Robert; Wilson, Jeremy, "Effects of Intensive Forest Management on Stand and Landscape Characteristics in Northern New Brunswick, Canada," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.4, May 2006): 509-524 (16).

--Farina, Almo; Belgrano, Andrea, "The Eco-field Hypothesis: Toward a Cognitive Landscape," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.1, January 2006): 5-17 (13).

--Flannery, Tim, *The Weather Makers: How Man is Changing the Climate and What It Means for Life on Earth*. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 2006. A passionate explanation of human influence on climate change and a call to action. Flannery recalls first being a skeptic about climate change but subsequently realizing that the delicate web of life is being torn apart by human interference in the climate. Examples from all over the globe. Flannery, director of the South Australian Museum, also advocates the "blitzkreig" theory of mass extinction, arguing that the mass extinction of Australia's large terrestrial vertebrates 50,000 years ago was caused by humans.

--Flaspohler, David J.; Meine, Curt, "Planning for Wildness: Aldo Leopolds Report on Huron Mountain Club," Journal of Forestry 104 (no.1, January/February 2006): 32-42.

--Foltz, Bruce V., and Robert Frodeman, eds., *Rethinking Nature: Essays in Environmental Philosophy*. South Bend, IN: University of Indiana Press, 2004. The voices of leading Continental philosophers brought into discussion about the environmental crisis . Environmental ethics, environmental aesthetics, ontology, theology, gender and the environment, and the role of science and technology in forming knowledge about our world. Contributors are David Abram, Edward S. Casey, Daniel Cerezuelle, Ron Cooper, Bruce V. Foltz, Robert Frodeman, Trish Glazebrook, James Hatley, Robert Kirkman, Irene J. Klaver, Alphonso Lingis, Kenneth Maly, Diane Michelfelder, Elaine P. Miller, Robert Mugerauer, Stephen David Ross, John Sallis, Ingrid Leman Stefanovic, Bruce Wilshire, David Wood, and Michael E. Zimmerman. Foltz is in philosophy, Eckerd College in St. Petersburg, Florida. Frodeman is in philosophy at the University of North Texas.

--Gardner, Howard, *Intelligence Reframed*. New York: Basic Books, 1999. Gardner here adds a "naturalist intelligence" (pp. 48-52) to his earlier seven intelligences: linguistic, logico-mathematical, musical, bodily-kinesthetic, spatial, interpersonal, and intrapersonal. Those gifted with naturalist intelligence are unusually sensitive to natural phenomena. Gardner thinks such naturalist intelligence has not been previously recognized or studied by psychologists. He also considers two further intelligences: spiritual and existential, but is less sure about the distinctiveness of these. Gardner is a psychologist at Harvard University.

--Goerner, Sally. "Chaos, Evolution and Deep Ecology." Pages 17-38 in Robin Robertson and Allan Coombs, eds., *Chaos Theory in Psychology and the Life Sciences*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum. The main concept in chaos theory is nonlinearity, in which opposing tendencies may be built into a single system, resulting in a world that is extremely versatile and subtle. Chaos theory more accurately describes the world in its ability to account for the phenomena normally labeled as accidental, anomalous, or mysterious. The evolving ecological universe is lawful and physical but not completely predictable, controllable, or knowable. Order is hidden in chaos, a result of interdependent variables coaffecting each other, which creates wholes out of parts. Such themes can be integrated into deep ecology.

--Goslee, Sarah, "Ecological Issues in a Changing World," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.4, May 2006): 629-630 (2).

--Goss, Jon, "Geographies of consumption: the work of consumption," Progress in Human Geography 30 (no.2, April 2006): 237-249 (13).

--Gottlieb, Roger S., *A Greener Faith: Religious Environmentalism and Our Planet's Future*, Oxford University Press, June 2006. In a time of darkening environmental prospects, frightening religious fundamentalism, and moribund liberalism, the remarkable and historically unprecedented rise of religious environmentalism is a profound source of hope. Theologians are recovering nature-honoring elements of traditional religions and forging bold new theologies connecting devotion to God and spiritual truth with love for God's creation and care for the Earth. And religious people throughout the world are transforming the meaning of their faiths in the face of the environmental crisis. The successes and significance of religious environmentalism are manifest in statements by leaders of virtually all the world's religions, in new and "green" prayers and rituals, and in sophisticated criticisms of modern society's economy, politics, and culture. Most important: from the Evangelical Environmental Network to the Buddhist prime minister of Mongolia, the National Council of Churches to tree-planting campaigns in Zimbabwe, religious environmentalism has become a powerful component of the world environmental movement.

--Graffy, Elisabeth, "Expert Forecasts and the Emergence of Water Scarcity on Public Agendas," *Society and Natural Resources* 19 (no.5, May-June 2006): 465-472 (8).

--Groom, Geoff; Mucher, C.; Ihse, Margareta; Wrba, Thomas, "Remote Sensing in Landscape Ecology: Experiences and Perspectives in a European Context," *Landscape Ecology* 21 (no.3, April 2006): 391-408 (18).

--Guroian, Vigen, *The Fragrance of God*. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 2006. A call to rejoice in the beauty of creation. God fills and blesses this blooming, growing planet. Christians will do well to spend more time outdoors.

--Gutierrez, Jorge L.; Jones, Clive G., "Physical Ecosystem Engineers as Agents of Biogeochemical Heterogeneity," *BioScience* 56 (no.3, March 2006): 227-236 (10). Physical ecosystem engineers are organisms that physically modify the abiotic environment. They can affect biogeochemical processing by changing the availability of resources for microbes (e.g., carbon, nutrients) or by changing abiotic conditions affecting microbial process rates (e.g., soil moisture or temperature). The consequences of physical ecosystem engineering for biogeochemical processes can be predicted by considering the resources or abiotic conditions that limit or promote a reaction, and the effect of physical ecosystem engineering on these resources or abiotic conditions via the control they exert on material flows and heat transfer.

--Halfacree, Keith, "From dropping out to leading on? British counter-cultural back-to-the-land in a changing rurality," *Progress in Human Geography* 30 (no.3, June 2006): 309-336 (28).

--Hattam, Jennifer, "Green Streets," Sierra 91 (no. 4, July/August 2006): 36-41. An account of green cities. Once cities bragged about the tallest buildings, now they brag about the green space. Salt Lake City, Minneapolis, Austin, Pittsburgh.

--Henning, Brian G., *The Ethics of Creativity: Beauty, Morality, and Nature in a Processive Cosmos*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2005. A central concern in environmental ethics is its desire to extend the scope of direct moral concern beyond human beings to plants, nonhuman animals, and the systems of which they are a part. Although nearly all environmental philosophies have long since rejected individuals as isolated and independent substances, few have replaced this worldview with an alternative that is adequate to the organic, processive world. Alfred North Whitehead has the potential to make a significant contribution to environmental ethics, as do William James, John Dewey, and Charles Sanders Pierce. Also using Aldo Leopold, Peter Singer, Albert Schweitzer, and Arne Naess, Henning develops an ethical theory of creativity. This emphasizes the well-being of wholes, while not losing sight of the importance of the unique centers of value that constitute these wholes. Enhancing intrinsic beauty everywhere is shown to be our deepest obligation and our highest joy.

--Henry, Todd, "Yellowstone's Trophic Cascade: Evidence of an Ecosystem on the Mend?" Yellowstone Discovery 21 (no. 2, Summer 2006): 1-5. Since the wolf reintroduction to Yellowstone ten years ago, there is compelling evidence of quantifiable increase in biomass and biodiversity in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem as a whole, especially evident where wolves are most common, in the Lamar Valley and the Northern Range. The increase is in species ranging from willows to beavers to foxes and rodents. The only species to decrease in numbers is coyotes.

--Herrmann, Thora, "Indigenous Knowledge and Management of Araucaria Araucana Forest in the Chilean Andes: Implications for Native Forest Conservation," Biodiversity and Conservation 15 (no.2, February 2006): 647-662 (16).

--Higgins, Paul A.T.; Harte, John, "Biophysical and Biogeochemical Responses to Climate Change Depend on Dispersal and Migration," BioScience 56 (no.5, May 2006): 407-417 (11). Different species, populations, and individuals disperse and migrate at different rates. The rate of movement that occurs in response to changes in climate, whether fast or slow, will shape the distribution of natural ecosystems in the decades to come. Moreover, land-use patterns associated with urban, suburban, rural, and agricultural development will complicate ecosystem adaptation to climate change by hindering migration. Here we examine how vegetation's capacity to disperse and migrate may affect the biophysical and biogeochemical characteristics of the land surface under anthropogenic climate change. We demonstrate that the effectiveness of

plant migration strongly influences carbon storage, evapotranspiration, and the absorption of solar radiation by the land surface. As a result, plant migration affects the magnitude, and in some cases the sign, of feedbacks from the land surface to the climate system. We conclude that future climate projections depend on much better understanding of and accounting for dispersal and migration.

--Iftekhhar, Md. Sayed, "Forestry in Bangladesh: An Overview," Journal of Forestry 104 (no.3, March 2006): 148-153 (6).

--Janofsky, Michael, "Judges Overturn Bush Bid to Ease Pollution Rules," New York Times. 18 March 2006. <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/18/politics/18enviro.html>
A federal appeals court rejected a clean air directive that would allow many power plants, refineries and factories to "avoid installing costly new pollution controls to help offset any increased emissions caused by repairs and replacements of equipment." The court ruled in favor of a coalition of states and environmental advocacy groups.

--Jongman, Rob, "From Boston to Barcelona: A Landscape Ecological Vision on Regional Planning," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.1, January 2006): 155-156 (2).

--Jordan, III, William, *The Sunflower Forest: Ecological Restoration and the New Communion with Nature*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2003.

--Journal of Ecotourism. Seeks to advance the development of a viable global ecotourism industry that is environmentally, socio-culturally, and economically sustainable. Started in 2001. www.channelviewpublication.net

--Kalb, Claudia, "Paradise Found," Newsweek, February 20, 2006, pp. 42-43. A Conservation International team has made startling discoveries of new species in the Foja Mountains region, Papua province of Indonesia. Rare and critically endangered golden-mantled tree kangaroo, never before seen in Indonesia. 20 species of new frogs. Long-beaked echidna, egg-laying mammal, giant white rhododendrons, with flowers matching the largest rhododendron on record, Berlepsch's six-wired bird of paradise. A new species of honeyeater, first new bird species discovered on the island of New Guinea since 1939. And more.

--Karlsson, Rasmus, "Reducing Asymmetries in Intergenerational Justice: Descent from Modernity or Space Industrialization?", Organization and Environment 19 (no. 2, June 2006): 233-50. Although contractual conceptions of intergenerational justice normally regard the responsibility held by each generation as symmetrical, this article argues that the late modern society has created an asymmetry between generations because of its unprecedented instrumental and destructive capacity. Extending one contractual device used by John Rawls in line with what Brian Barry has suggested,

this article analyzes the roots of the asymmetry and presents two political strategies to end it. The first strategy resembles the traditional deep ecological program whereas the second holds an imaginative vision of a human future in space. Both strategies seek to reduce the influence present generations exercise on the level of opportunity available to future generations, and the key normative argument is that intergenerational justice requires spatial and temporal limits on political action. Karlsson is a graduate student in political science at the University of Lund, Sweden.

--Keller, Gregory S.; Avery, Julian D., "How Teaching Institutions Can Help Conservation Biology," BioScience 56 (no.5, May 2006): 374-375 (2).

--Kingwell, Mark, *Catch and Release: Trout Fishing and the Meaning of Life*. Viking, 2004. Musings on angling, fitted into a philosophy of life: fishing, casting, killing, patience, outdoorsmanship. He invokes Aristotle, Nietzsche, Tom Wolfe, Hemmingway, Isaak Walton and others. Lots of humor surrounding a family fishing trip, and some tall tales as well. Kingwell teaches philosophy at the Univ of Toronto.

--Kirsch, Scott, *Proving Grounds: Project Plowshare and the Unrealized Dream of Nuclear Engineering*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2005. A sobering story of brilliant and overly ambitious scientists who hoped to use nuclear explosions for large scale earth-moving. A group led by Edward Teller planned to join the Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers in Mississippi, blast a harbor in Alaska and build highways in southern California. They conducted half a dozen tests, never with all the predicted results, always with more radioactive fallout than they expected from their "clean" explosions. If you ever need evidence why not trust the experts who want to manage nature, you'll find it here. Kirsch is in geography at the University of North Carolina. Reviewed by Hugh Gusterson, Science 311 (17 March 2006): 1556.

--Ko, Dong, "Computer-based Environmental Management," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.4, May 2006): 627-628 (2).

--Kracker, Laura, "Disconnected Rivers," Landscape Ecology 21(no.1, January 2006): 153-154 (2).

--Krajick, Kevin, "The Lost World of the Kihansi Toad," Science 311(3 March 2006): 1230-1232. The Kihansi spray toad lived in a biodiversity hotspot, Kihansi Gorge in Tanzania's remote Udzungwa Mountains, where a great waterfall and cascade produced a perpetual spray. The spray toad had probably the smallest range of any vertebrate, two hectares. In 2000, a hydropower dam cut off 90% of the water and the ecosystem withered. The toad has virtually disappeared, though a few survive in captivity in U.S. terraria, where they are difficult to breed and subject to parasites and diseases. The World Bank funded the dam, and made largely inept efforts to save the

toad, with spray systems designed to mimic the waterfall spray, also the sprinklers were not in place when the water was cut off. Tanzania gets one third of its electricity from the dam, and Tanzanians say, "Who cares about the toad; we want our electricity." One remarked that the captive toads were flown to New York in a jet and Tanzanians could not afford to fly in such jets.

--Krupnick, Gary A., and W. John Kress, eds., *Plant Conservation: A Natural History Approach*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005. Issues affecting the conservation of botanical diversity, tropical and subtropical habitats, oceanic islands, differences in taxonomic groups, causes of plant extinctions, habitat fragmentation, exotic species, climate change, coral reefs. The editors are curators in the Department of Botany at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History.

--Lautenschlager, R.A., "Globally Sustainable Forestry?," Journal of Forestry 104 (no.3, March 2006): 164-164 (1).

--Leach, William D., "Public Involvement in USDA Forest Service Policymaking: A Literature Review," Journal of Forestry 104 (no.1, January/February 2006): 43-49 (7).

--Lee, Stuart; Roth, Wolff-Michael, "Community-Level Controversy Over a Natural Resource: Toward a More Democratic Science in Society," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no.5, May-June 2006): 429-445 (17).

--Levin, Simon A., "Complex Adaptive Systems: Exploring the Known, the Unknown and the Unknowable," Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 40 (no. 1, 2003): 3-19. Complex adaptive systems, such as evolutionary ecosystems, and also human societies, including markets, can sometimes be described with statistical mathematics in the trends, though the detail is unpredictable. In biology, a major problem is the widespread scales, from the molecular to global. Biologists know most about selection operating on individuals, but complex systems transcend individuals. Even with individuals, biologists do not know what mutations will take place. Levin is in ecology and evolution at Princeton University.

--Loomis, John; Miller, Julie; Gonzalez-Caban, Armando; Champ, Joseph, "Testing the Convergent Validity of Videotape Survey Administration and Phone Interviews in Contingent Valuation," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no.4, Number 4/April 2006) :367-375 (9).

--Louv, Richard, *Last Child in the Woods: Saving Our Children from Nature-Deficit Disorder*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, 2005. And, in addition, you may save them from attention deficit disorder, since a study by researchers at the Human-Environment Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois at Urbana-

Champaign shows that children as young as five show a significant reduction in the symptoms of attention deficit disorder when they engage with nature.

--Lovett, Gary M.; et al., "Forest Ecosystem Responses to Exotic Pests and Pathogens in Eastern North America," BioScience 56 (no.5, May 2006): 395-405 (11). The forests of eastern North America have been subjected to repeated introductions of exotic insect pests and pathogens over the last century, and several new pests are currently invading, or threatening to invade, the region. These pests and pathogens can have major short- and long-term impacts on forest ecosystem processes such as productivity, nutrient cycling, and support of consumer food webs. We identify six key features of the biology of exotic animal pests and the ecology of their hosts that are critical to predicting the general nature and severity of those impacts. Using three examples of introduced pests and pathogens in eastern forest ecosystems, we provide a conceptual framework for assessing potential ecosystem-scale effects.

--Lowe, Winsor H., "The Trouble with Rivers," BioScience 56 (no.3, March 2006): 260-263 (4).

--Mann, Charles C., *1491: New Revelations of the Americas*. New York: Knopf, 2005. Mann traces new revelations about the native Americans before Columbus, in North, Central, and South America, with the general aim of shooting down previous misconceptions about Indian ignorance and simplicity, also myths about the white man's superiority. Dean R. Snow, anthropology, Pennsylvania State University, gives the book a quite mixed review in "Picturing the Pre-Columbian Americas," Science 312 (2 June 2006): 1313, finding the book a good read but erratic and sometimes mistaken.

--Mason, C. Larry, et al., "Investments in Fuel Removals to Avoid Forest Fires Result in Substantial Benefits," Journal of Forestry 104 (no.1, January/February 2006): 27-31.

--McGovern, George, Bob Dole and Donald E. Messer, *Ending World Hunger Now*. Minneapolis: Augsburg, 2006. Three bipartisan voices behind a shared conviction, and addressed to the Christian religious community. Advocating personal commitment and political involvement for the cause.

--McKean, Andrew, "Manhunters," Outdoor Life 213 (no. 3, March 2006): 52-57. Wolves killed Kenton Carnegie, a college student on a short-term contract to survey mineral deposits in northern Saskatchewan in November 2005, in what looks like a clear case of wolf predation on humans. This is the first documented wolf-caused fatality of a human in North America in at least 100 years and perhaps the first ever on this continent. There are, however, some 80 incidents of wolves attacking or injuring people, without fatality. A frequent issue in such incidents is whether the wolves had been harassed, not an issue here. However, these wolves were quite habituated to

people, living around mine site camps and their dumps, and some say that the wolves were living in a quite unnatural condition and had become more like junkyard dogs. Dogs in North America kill about twenty people a year.

--McNeely, Jeffrey; Schroth, Gotz, "Agroforestry and Biodiversity Conservation Traditional Practices, Present Dynamics, and Lessons for the Future," Biodiversity and Conservation 15 (no.2, February 2006): 549-554 (6).

--Melis, Alicia P., Brian Hare, and Michael Tomasello, "Chimpanzees Recruit the Best Collaborators," Science 311 (3 March 2006): 1297-1300. Chimps will get help when it takes two to get the food (pulling on two ropes far apart) and they will unlock a door to get a helper, and, after experience, seek the most effective helper. Companion article is: Warnecken, Felix and Michael Tomasello, "Altruistic Helping in Human Infants and Young Chimpanzees," Science 311 (3March 2006): 1301-1303.

--Miller, Char, "Aldo Leopold (1921) The Wilderness and Its Place in Forest Recreation Policy, Journal of Forestry 19(7): 718721," Journal of Forestry 104 (no.1, January/February 2006): 51-51 (1).

--Moore, Jonathan W., "Animal Ecosystem Engineers in Streams," BioScience 56 (no.3, March 2006): 237-246 (10). An impressive array of animals function as ecosystem engineers in streams through a variety of activities, ranging from nest digging by anadromous salmon to benthic foraging by South American fishes, from the burrowing of aquatic insects to the trampling of hippos. Because ecosystem engineers can profoundly affect stream ecosystems, and because they themselves can be significantly affected by human activities, understanding ecosystem engineering in streams is increasingly important for the management of these ecosystems.

--Naess, Arne, The Selected Works of Arne Naess, Volumes 1-10. Edited by Harold Glasser with assistance from Alan Drengson in cooperation with the author. The Netherlands: Springer, 2005. About 3650 pages. ISBN: 1-4020-3727-9. The ten volume set is US \$1,900. A critical appreciation of Naess and this ten volume set by David Orton is online at: http://home.ca.inter.net/~greenweb/Naess_Appreciation.html. Naess was born in 1912. The ten volumes are:

- I. Interpretation and Preciseness: A Contribution to the Theory of Communication.
- II. Scepticism: Wonder and Joy of a Wandering Seeker.
- III. Which World Is the Real One? Inquiry into Comprehensive Systems, Cultures, and Philosophies.
- IV. The Pluralist and Possibilist: Aspects of the Scientific Enterprise, Rich Descriptions, Abundant Choices, and Open Futures.
- V. Gandhi and Group Conflict: Exploration of Nonviolent Resistance, Satyagraha.

VI. Freedom, Emotion and Self-Subsistence: The Structure of a Central Part of Spinoza's Ethics.

VII. Communication and Argument: Elements of Applied Semantics.

VIII. Common Sense, Knowledge, and Truth: Open Inquiry in a Pluralistic World, Selected Papers.

IX. Reason, Democracy, and Science: Understanding Among Conflicting Worldviews, Selected Papers.

X. Deep Ecology of Wisdom: Explorations in Unities of Nature and Cultures, Selected Papers.

--Nakamura, Keigo; Tockner, Klement; Amano, Kunihiko, "River and Wetland Restoration: Lessons from Japan," BioScience 56 (no.5, May 2006): 419-429 (11). River and wetland restoration has emerged as a worldwide phenomenon and is becoming a highly profitable business. Researchers worldwide know a lot about restoration practices in Europe and the United States, but have only scant information about the activities in Japan, where more than 23,000 river restoration projects have been conducted during the past 15 years. Here we provide an overview of the various restoration activities in Japan and discuss the lessons that we can draw from them.

--New York Times, "Whales in the Way of Sonar," editorial, March 7, 2006.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/07/opinion/07tue2.html>

The debate over whether the Navy's use of sonar to detect submarines is harming whales continues in the waters off the southeastern United States, where the Navy hopes to establish a training area for sailors who need to practice their sonar skills in a shallow ocean environment. Evidence is mounting that sonar has been responsible for at least some of the whale strandings around the world.

--Newman, David, "The lines that continue to separate us: borders in our 'borderless' world," Progress in Human Geography 30 (no.2, April 2006): 143-161 (19).

--Ortega-Baes, Pablo; Godinez-Alvarez, Hector, "Global Diversity and Conservation Priorities in the Cactaceae," Biodiversity and Conservation 15 (no.3, March 2006): 817-827 (11).

--Overpeck, Jonathan T., et al., "Paleoclimatic Evidence for Future Ice-Sheet Instability and Rapid Sea-Level Rise," Science 31 (24 March 2006): 1747-1750. Sea-level rise from melting of polar ice sheets is one of the largest potential threats of future climate change. Polar warming by the year 2100 may reach levels similar to those of 130,000 to 127,000 years ago that were associated with sea levels several meters above modern levels. The record of past ice-sheet melting indicates that the future melting and related sea-level rise could be faster than widely thought. Overpeck is in geoscience and atmospheric science, University of Arizona, Tucson.

--Pain, Rachel, "Social geography: seven deadly myths in policy research," Progress in Human Geography 30 (no.2, April 2006): 250-259 (10).

--Palang, Hannes; et al., "The Forgotten Rural Landscapes of Central and Eastern Europe," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.3, April 2006): 347-357 (11).

--Parks, Bradley; Roberts, J. Timmons, "Globalization, Vulnerability to Climate Change, and Perceived Injustice," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no.4, Number 4/April 2006): 337-355 (19).

--Pedroli, Bas; Pinto-Correia, Teresa; Cornish, Peter, "Landscape Whats in it? Trends in European Landscape Science and Priority Themes for Concerted Research," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.3, April 2006): 421-430 (10).

--Pedroli, Bas; Pinto-Correia, Teresa, "Landscape Whats in it? European Landscape Research at a Turning Point," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.3, April 2006): 313-313 (1).

--Peters, Debra; et al., "Integrating Patch and Boundary Dynamics to Understand and Predict Biotic Transitions at Multiple Scales," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.1, January 2006): 19-33 (15).

--Phillips, Melissa Lee, "Interdomain Interactions: Dissecting Animal Bacterial Symbioses," BioScience 56 (no.5, May 2006): 376-381 (6).

--Pinto-Correia, Teresa; Gustavsson, Roland; Pirnat, Janez, "Bridging the Gap between Centrally Defined Policies and Local Decisions: Towards more Sensitive and Creative Rural Landscape Management," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.3, April 2006): 333-346 (14).

--Pouta, Eija; Sievanen, Tuija; Neuvonen, Marjo, "Recreational Wild Berry Picking in Finland: Reflection of a Rural Lifestyle," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no.4, Number 4/April 2006): 285-304 (20).

--Quammen, David, *Monster of God: The Man-Eating Predator in the Jungles of History and the Mind*. New York: W. W. Norton, 2003. History, legends, psychological and philosophical reflections on the big predators that are, or can become, man-eating: lions, tigers, the brown bear, sharks, the Nile crocodile, leopards, possibly cougars, and others. In the 1900s tigers (usually females) were regularly killing and eating some 800 persons a year; over a number of years one tiger alone killed possibly 400 persons before Jim Corbett shot her. The conservation of such predators; or, Quammen thinks more likely, their eventual extinction in the wild. Alas, a dark and scary forest may have been a good thing.

--Raines, Ben, "ConocoPhillips Withdraws LNG Proposal," *Mobile (Alabama) Press-Register*, June 9, 2006, pp. 1A, 4A. ConocoPhillips has now withdrawn its controversial proposal to build an off-shore liquid natural gas terminal eleven miles off the Alabama coast. Liquid natural gas arrives in tankers at minus 260 degrees and must be warmed to convert it into a usable product. Here it was to be warmed using 150 million gallons of seawater a day, sucked in with eggs and larvae of marine species, including some of the Gulf's most popular recreational and commercial fish species, as well as shrimp and crabs. The environmental damage was judged unacceptable. The Alabama governor had said that he would veto the terminal.

--Rechel, Jennifer, "After the Fires: The Ecology of Change in Yellowstone National Park," *Landscape Ecology* 21 (no.3, April 2006): 463-464 (2).

--Revkin, Andrew, "New Studies Warn of Effects of Melting Polar Ice," *New York Times*. 23 March 2006. <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/23/science/23cndmelt.html>. According to new observations and analysis by teams of scientists, the growing human influence on earth's climate could lead to an irreversible rise in sea levels by eroding Earth's vast polar ice sheets. One team used computer models of climate and ice and found that about 2100, average temperatures could be 4 degrees warmer. However, many experts say there are still uncertainties about timing, extent and causes.

--Rich, Catherine, and Travis Longcore, eds., *Educational Consequences of Artificial Night Lighting*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2005. Contributors explore the dark side of lighting up the night, "photopollution." Lights confuse many animals, for example they disorient sea turtle hatchlings. They disorient many nocturnal animals that use only the rod system for night vision, and bright lighting saturates their retinas. Upward of half of all Americans live in locations where it does not become sufficiently dark for the human eye to complete the transition from cone to rod vision. Hundreds of thousands of nocturnal bird migrants are killed each year by aircraft warning lights on towers, a situation that could be much improved if red lights, which disorient birds, were replaced with white lights, which reduce the disorienting. The editors run the Urban Wildlands Group, a nonprofit conservation organization in Los Angeles.

--Ruffner, Charles M.; Groninger, John W., "Making the Case for Fire in Southern Illinois Forests," *Journal of Forestry* 104 (no.2, March/April 2006): 78-83 (6).

--Sachs, Jeffrey D., *End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time*. New York: Penguin, 2005. An economic rescue book. Sachs proposes a much grander project than the UN's Millennium Development Goal of cutting extreme poverty in half by 2015. He wants the global economy totally to eradicate poverty by 2025. He outlines a number of "poverty traps," which doom most development projects to failure, by not

considering feedback loops in the local systems. Sachs is director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University.

--Schumacher, Sabine; et al., "Modeling the Impact of Climate and Vegetation on Fire Regimes in Mountain Landscapes," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.4, May 2006): 539-554.

--Seeley, Thomas D., P. Kirk Visscher and Kevin M. Passino, "Group Decision Making in Honey Bee Swarms," American Scientist 94 (May-June 2006): 220-229. When 10,000 bees go house hunting, how do they cooperatively choose their new nesting site? Most of them cluster in a tree with the queen, while several hundred of them scout for a suitable new hollow tree. Over the course of several days, these scouts search and come back to do waggle dances to promote their finds. Scouts can be recruited from one site to a better one and start dancing for it instead. After some 15 or 20 of the scouts are wagging for the same new site, this is judged "a quorum." The rest of the scouts come around to supporting the same site, so a consensus is achieved before flight. Seeley is in neurobiology and behavior at Cornell University.

--Shivik, John A., "Tools for the Edge: What's New for Conserving Carnivores," BioScience 56 (no.3, March 2006): 253-259 (7). The loss of large carnivores at the edges of parks, preserves, and human habitations threatens the conservation of many species. Thus, effective predation management is a conservation issue, and tools to mitigate conflicts between humans and predators are required. Both disruptive-stimulus (e.g., fladry, Electronic Guards, radio-activated guards) and aversive-stimulus (e.g., electronic training collars, less-than-lethal ammunition) approaches are useful, and technological advances have led to many new, commercially available methods. Evaluating the biological and economic efficiency of these methods is important. However, social and psychological effects should also be considered.

--Silverman, Victor, "Green Unions in a Grey World: Labor Environmentalism and International Institutions," Organization and Environment 19 (no. 2, June 2006): 191-209. International labor environmentalism, a significant innovation in global politics, centers on the role of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and other bodies. Unions face multiple challenges in international institutions, for example, from partnerships that privatize government functions and from disagreements within unions, but this article nonetheless finds that environmentalism arising from the character of trade unions and the ideology of leaders has great potential. Silverman is associate professor of history at Pomona College, Claremont, California.

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--Singh, Nandita, "Indigenous Water Management Systems: Interpreting Symbolic Dimensions in Common Property Resource Regimes," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no.4, Number 4/April 2006): 357-366 (10).

--Smith, Elizabeth; McKinnis, Peter; Tran, Liem; O'Neill, Robert, "The Effects of Uncertainty on Estimating the Relative Environmental Quality of Watersheds Across a Region," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.2, February 2006): 225-231 (7).

--Sobel, David, *Beyond Ecophobia: Reclaiming the Heart in Nature Education*. Great Barrington, MA: Orion Society and Myrin Institute, 1996. In a Nature Literacy Series. School children learn a debilitating fear for the future of the planet (ecophobia) from what they hear in the media. Meanwhile they learn little about the joys to be had in the forests and meadows just outside the classroom door. The remedy for environmental despair is as close as the front door. Leave no child inside. Sobel codirects Center for Place-Based Education at the Antioch New England Institute.

--Southworth, Jane, "Conserving Biodiversity in Agricultural Landscapes: Model-based Planning Tools," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.2, February 2006): 309-310 (2).

--Stephens, Piers, et. al. eds., *Contemporary Environmental Politics: From Margins to Mainstream*, Routledge: Routledge Research in Environmental Politics Series, 2006.

--Stokstad, Erik, "University Bids to Salvage Reputation after Flap over Logging Paper," Science 312 (2 June 2006): 1288. Oregon State University College of Forestry continues to show deep divisions in the faculty after the furor over attempting to suppress publication of a paper in Science by graduate student Dan Donato and colleagues on the adverse ecological effects of salvage logging. Subpoenaed e-mails from Dean Hal Salwasser express contempt for environmental activists calling them "goons" and comparing their protests to Mafia extortionists. Salwasser says he now regrets those e-mails which he calls "stupid, unthinking, unkind." The faculty reveals deep tensions over management to increase harvests and spur regeneration after fires and an emphasis on biodiversity conservation, as well as misgivings over industry pressures and academic freedom.

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--Swaffield, Simon; Primdahl, Jorgen, "Spatial Concepts in Landscape Analysis and Policy: Some Implications of Globalisation," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.3, April 2006): 315-331 (17).

--Szybel, David, "A Living Will Clause for Supporters of Animal Experimentation," Journal of Applied Philosophy 23 (no.2, May 2006): 173-189 (17).

--Taft, Oriane; Haig, Susan, "Importance of Wetland Landscape Structure to Shorebirds Wintering in an Agricultural Valley," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.2, February 2006): 169-184 (16).

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--Tynon, Joanne F.; Chavez, Deborah J., "Crime in National Forests: A Call for Research," Journal of Forestry 104 (no.3, March 2006): 154-157 (4).

--Vining, Joanne, "Review of: Clayton, Susan and Opatow, Susan (Eds.). Identity and the Natural Environment," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no.5, May-June 2006): 475-478 (4).

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--Wallington, Tabatha J., Hobbs, RI, Moore, Susan A. "Implications of Current Ecological Thinking for Biodiversity Conservation: A Review of the Salient Issues." Ecology and Society 10 (2005): 15.

--Warnecken, Felix and Michael Tomasello, "Altruistic Helping in Human Infants and Young Chimpanzees," Science 311 (3 March 2006): 1301-1303. Human toddlers, not yet speaking, readily help when they see that an adult needs something (as something accidentally dropped). Young chimps do something of the same, but not very effectively. Companion article is: Melis, Alicia P., Brian Hare, and Michael Tomasello, "Chimpanzees Recruit the Best Collaborators," Science 311 (3 March 2006): 1297-

1300. Commentary: Silk, Joan B., "Who Are More Helpful, Humans or Chimpanzees?" Science 311 (3 March 2006): 1248-1249.

--Warren, W. A., "Review of: Eckersley, Robyn. *The Green State: Rethinking Democracy and Sovereignty*," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no.4, Number 4/April 2006): 377-380 (4).

--Waterton, C., Wynne, B., Grove-White, R., Mansfield, T. *Scientists Reflect on Science: Scientists' Perspectives on Contemporary Science and Environmental Policy*. Lancaster, UK: Centre for the Study of Environmental Change and the Institute for Environmental and Natural Sciences, Lancaster University, 2001.

--Westra, Laura, *Ecoviolence and the Law: Supranational Normative Foundations of Ecocrime*. Ardsley, NY: Transnational Publishers, 2004. The international law principles of jus cogens ("compelling law," higher laws binding on all nations), and erga omnes (obligations promoting basic values of all nations) justify characterizing ecocrime as a "just crime" requiring action to curb their occurrence and punishment to deter them. Westra proposes the creation of an International Environmental Court that would adjudicate "ecocrime" issues. The book results from a doctoral thesis in law at Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, Toronto.

--Westra, Laura, *Environmental Justice: The Rights of Unborn and Future Generations*. London: Earthscan, 2006. How the rights of the unborn and future generations are handled in common law and under international legal instruments. Convention on the Rights of the Child, industrial disasters, toxic spills, clean water provision, diet, HIV/AIDS, environmental racism and climate change, the Kyoto Protocol, the Millennium Development Goals, and international trade. Case studies such as Bhopal and Chernobyl. Westra is philosophy (emeritus), University of Windsor, and adjunct professor in social science, York University, Toronto.

--White, Dave; Hall, Troy, "Public Understanding of Science in Pacific Northwest Salmon Recovery Policy," Society and Natural Resources 19 (no.4, Number 4/April 2006): 305-320 (16).

--Wills, Christopher et al. (two dozen others), "Nonrandom Processes Maintain Diversity in Tropical Forests," Science 311 (20 January 2006): 527-531. Tropical forests are often thought to lose diversity over time, due to accidental extinction of rare species, competitive exclusion and other causes. But these authors find that in small patches of tropical forests, rare species often do better than common ones. One reason may be that the common trees, being close together, are more susceptible to deadly infections; such diseases do not spread if trees are rare. Also the rare trees may use resources differently than the common ones, who are starved from over-

competition. This suggests that diversity is a self-augmenting process, also that damaged forests may restore their own diversity. Wills is in evolutionary biology, University of California, San Diego.

--Wimberly, Michael, "Species Dynamics in Disturbed Landscapes: When does a Shifting Habitat Mosaic Enhance Connectivity?," Landscape Ecology 21 (no.1, January 2006): 35-46 (12).

--Wood, Gene, "Thoughts on Planning and Management of the Nations Public Forests," Journal of Forestry 104(no.1, January/February 2006):52-52(1).

--Wright, Justin P.; Jones, Clive G., "The Concept of Organisms as Ecosystem Engineers Ten Years On: Progress, Limitations, and Challenges," BioScience 56 (no.3, March 2006): 203-209 (7). The modification of the physical environment by organisms is a critical interaction in most ecosystems. The concept of ecosystem engineering acknowledges this fact and allows ecologists to develop the conceptual tools for uncovering general patterns and building broadly applicable models. Although the concept has occasioned some controversy during its development, it is quickly gaining acceptance among ecologists. We outline the nature of some of these controversies and describe some of the major insights gained by viewing ecological systems through the lens of ecosystem engineering.

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--Zhou, Wei; Chen, Baokun, "Biodiversity of Bitahai Nature Reserve in Yunnan Province, China," Biodiversity and Conservation 15 (no.3, March 2006): 839-853 (15).

--Zimmerer, Karl S., "Cultural ecology: at the interface with political ecology the new geographies of environmental conservation and globalization," Progress in Human Geography 30 (no.1, February 2006): 63-78 (16).

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