

International Society for Environmental Ethics

Newsletter

Volume 17, No. 3 Fall 2006

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ISEE Elections Ballot for Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer are at the end of the Newsletter. They should be mailed to: Christopher Preston, Chair, ISEE Nominations Committee, Department of Philosophy, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. Deadline for receipt of ballots is Friday, December 15.

Death of Gilbert F. White Gilbert F. White, a geographer whose philosophy of accommodating instead of mastering nature had profound effects on policy and environmental thought, died October 5, 2006 at his home in Boulder, Colorado. He was 94. He was distinguished professor emeritus of geography at the University of Colorado, retired since 1980. White's early work focused on flood control, with the seeds of a revolution planted in his doctoral dissertation at the Univ. of Chicago in 1942. "Floods are 'acts of God,' but flood losses are largely acts of man," he wrote. Instead of building dams and levees that may actually encourage development in vulnerable areas, he argued, society should reduce risks by steps like discouraging such development. His ideas and advocacy led to creation of the National Flood Insurance Program in the U.S. and programs to manage flood plains around the world.

Conservation Biology is 20 Years Old Conservation Biology celebrated twenty years of publishing with the June 2006 issue. They report a dramatic increase in the number of papers submitted, from 400-500 to nearly 900 now, which, if it makes publication harder, also reflects increasing interest in the field. They publish about 150 papers, and have a rejection rate of some 80%. See Gary F. Meffe, "The Success—and Challenges—of Conservation Biology," Conservation Biology 20 (no. 4, 2006): 931-933. The journal is published by Blackwell on behalf of the Society for Conservation Biology. Go to: <http://conbio.net/SCB/Publications/ConsBio/Instructions/>

DVDs/Videotapes Available from Holmes Rolston

Challenges in Environmental Ethics. 55 minutes. DVD. Prepared in 2005. Brief videoclips of a dozen challenging cases, with brief commentaries by Holmes Rolston. Hunting, deer and bear. Rescuing whales, shooting San Clemente feral goats, a

drowning bison. Tree-spiking, Yellowstone fires, old growth forests. Videoclips are within permission length for fair educational use by instructors in classrooms, but should not be used online, owing to copyright restrictions. Consider yours a personal copy. Use all or part of it to get a discussion started, also useful to cover for a class in which the instructor needs to be absent.

Rolston-Rollin Debate. 50 minutes. DVD or Videotape. A debate before a Colorado State University introductory philosophy class, November 1989. Bernard Rollin defends duties directly to sentient animals only, with other components of the environment having only instrumental value. Holmes Rolston defends an ethic of respect for all forms of life, flora as well as fauna, including ethical concern at the level of species and ecosystems. Includes questions from class members. Again, useful to begin a discussion or cover for a class. Again, use in educational contexts. Contact Holmes Rolston, Department of Philosophy, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523; rolston@lamar.colostate.edu. Free copies available within reason.

ISEE at Eastern APA December 27-30, 2006, Washington, D.C.

Thursday Morning, December 28, 2006, 9:00-11:00am

GII-4. International Society for Environmental Ethics, Coolidge (Mezzanine Level)

Chair: Wendy Donner (Carleton University)

Keith Bustos (Univ of Tennessee) "Kantian Corporate Environmental Responsibility"

Craig Delancey (State University of New York-Oswego) "The Concept of Wilderness"

Sarah Kenehan (Univ of Tennessee) "Empirical Adequacy, Inductive Risk, and Choosing to act on Model-Generated Climate Predictions"

Rob Loftis (St. Lawrence Univ) "Varieties of Aesthetic Disinterestedness, East & West."

Thursday Morning, December 28, 2006, 11:15am-1:15pm

GIII-5. International Society for Environmental Ethics, Coolidge (Mezzanine Level)

Topic: Philosophical Responses to Environmental Atrocity

Chair: James Sheppard (University of Missouri-Kansas City)

Victoria Davion (University of Georgia) "Ecofeminist Responses to Unrecognized Evils"

Roger S. Gottlieb (Worcester Polytechnic Univ) "The Holocaust and Environmental Atrocity"

Bill Lawson (University of Memphis) "Environmental Racism as a Paradigm of Atrocity"

Kathryn Norlock (St. Mary's College of Maryland) "The Impossibility of Responding Ethically to Environmental Atrocity"

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

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. We will try to gather elements and information intended to show that philosophy is not a 'superfluous' activity or one reserved for an elite, but on the contrary essential within the life of the city. The emergence of many practices in recent years, such as philosophy with children, philosophy cafés, philosophy workshops in libraries or bookshops, philosophical counselling, and the success of philosophical editorials with the general public, are all evidence of the renewed vitality of this discipline. Certain countries, such as Belgium, Norway, Australia and Brazil, have already taken decisions about introducing philosophy from primary school. The development of the teaching of 'critical thinking' or of ethics in numerous countries also indicates this changing awareness. But this extension of philosophical teaching entails rethinking pedagogy. Philosophy as a practice means going beyond transmission of development of pupils' thought and capacities for judgement. The deadline for abstracts/proposals is September 30, 2006. For more information: http://prs.heacademy.ac.uk/events/external/2006/11/15/unesco_conf_06.html.

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, “The Evolution of Climate and Carbon Dioxide for the past 65 million years”
- James McCarthy, Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology and Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Harvard University, “Climate Change in the Next 100 Years”
- Daniel Sandweiss, Climate Change Institute and Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, “Human Adaptation to Climate Change”
- Stuart Pimm, School of the Environment and Earth Sciences, Duke University, “Climate Change and Biodiversity”
- Richard B. Howarth, Environmental Studies Program, Dartmouth College, “The Economic Challenges of Climate Change”
- Chris Mooney, author of *The Republican War on Science*, “The Intersection of Science and Politics: Political Responses to Climate Change”

Late registration closes November 24, 2006. Discounted registration fee for students.
Go to: http://www.ir-symposia.com/Conf_Page.asp?ConferenceCode=IR+Symposium+ESEP&ContentPosition=AboutThis. For info about future symposia: <http://www.ir-symposia.com/default.asp>, or contact:

Inter-Research Science Center
Nordbunte 23 (+21, 26, 28, 30)
21385 Oldendorf/Luhe, Germany
Tel.: 04132 7127
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Internet: www.int-res.com

Environmental Research Event 2006, December 10-13, 2006, New South Wales, Australia The Environment Research Event (ERE) began 10 years ago at the University of Queensland, as a means for postgraduate students to present their research to fellow students, senior academics and industry partners in a relaxed environment. In 1997 this research event went national and has since evolved to incorporate international delegates. ERE provides researchers and environmental professionals a unique opportunity for networking, and to observe and discuss the

development of research in the environmental, engineering, economic and social sciences fields.

This year the Environmental Research Event celebrates its 10th anniversary with around 150 delegates expected to attend, from the Australia-Pacific region. This year's theme "Environment Working Together—A Multi-Disciplinary Approach," aims to promote collaborative research and a multidisciplinary approach to environmental management, recognising that we will all need to work together to solve our most pressing environmental problems. Deadline for paper submissions is September 26, 2006. For more information go to: <http://www.ere.org.au/> or contact:

Environmental Research Event
PO Box 1127
Newport Beach
NSW Australia 2106

Phone: +61-2-4570 1131
Mobile: 0413 189 125
Fax: +61-2-4570 1787
info@ere.org.au

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: 30 minute presentations, 60 minute presentations, 90 minute colloquia (multiple presenters), and virtual presentations. 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 is 31 October, 2006. For full details of the conference, including an online call for papers form, visit <http://www.SustainabilityConference.com>. Conference contact:

Sydney
PO Box K481, Haymarket
NSW 2000 Australia
Ph: +61 (0)2 9519 0303
Fax: +61 (0)2 9519 2203

Melbourne
PO Box 463, Altona
Victoria 3018 Australia
Ph: +61 (0)3 9398 8000
Fax: +61 (0)3 9398 8088

Delhi Sustainable Development Summit 2007: “Meeting the MDGs: Exploring the Natural Resource Dimensions” January 22-24, 2007, New Delhi, India

Commenced in 2001, the DSDS (Delhi Sustainable Development Summit), an annual event organized by TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute), has emerged as the most credible platform for international deliberation and dialogue on issues of long-term sustainable development. Each year, discussions among participants from the corporate sector, governments, international agencies, and institutes result in a comprehensive framework for practical and workable strategies to take the sustainable development agenda forward. With the deadline of the year 2015 for achieving the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) only eight years away, the search for solutions for meeting development challenges has assumed greater urgency. In 2007, DSDS aims to step up the ante and to provide fresh impetus to the MDGs. The 2007 edition of the DSDS will therefore be focused on assessing the achievements, disappointments, and lessons from seven years of action towards the attainment of the MDGs.

DSDS 2007 will specially focus on exploring the natural resource dimensions of sustainable development. The incessant depletion of natural resources, both a cause and consequence of varied forms of human deprivation, will be examined at length during the deliberations. Over three days and eight sessions, delegates from around the world will present arguments and strategies that will seek to reinforce the importance of natural resources to the sustainable development agenda. For more information go to: <http://static.teriin.org/dsds/2007/index.htm> or contact:

The Summit Secretariat, TERI
Darbari Seth Block, IHC Complex
Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003, INDIA
Tel. (+91 11) 2468 2100 or 4150900
Fax (+91 11) 2468 2144 or 2468 2145
dsds@teri.res.in

Second Nature: Rethinking The Natural Through Politics, Graduate Student Conference in Political Theory February 9-10, 2007, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 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. It 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 a few) have turned on appeals to nature. But such appeals inevitably raise further questions, about how nature does, or 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? 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, Prof of Political Science at Johns Hopkins Univ. Her recent publications include *The Enchantment of Modern Life* (2001) and a second edition of *Thoreau's Nature: Ethics, Politics, and the Wild* (2002).
- Michael Warner, Board of Governors Prof of English and director of the Center for Cultural Analysis at Rutgers Univ. His most recent books include *Publics and Counterpublics* (2002) and *The Portable Walt Whitman* (2003).

Deadline for proposals: October 1, 2006. For further information go to <http://www.polisci.northwestern.edu/secondnature/conference.html> or contact:

Northwestern University, Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences
Department of Political Science
Scott Hall, 601 University Place
Evanston, IL 60208
Ph: (847) 491-7450
Fax: (847) 491-8985
secondnature@northwestern.edu

Environment: Survival and Sustainability 2007 February 19-24, 2007, Near East University, Nicosia-Northern Cyprus We would like to welcome you to participate at the International Conference "Environment: Survival and Sustainability." The overall aim of the Conference is to contribute to the worldwide debate and efforts on strengthening the bridge between theory and practice in meeting environmental threats and challenges. Currently confirmed participants include three Nobel Laurates and delegates from 75 different countries. Arrangements have been made with a dozen or so leading international scientific journals for publishing selected articles in regular and special issues. The Near East University will also be publishing some of the papers in the form of Conference proceedings. We hope that this Conference will also enable participants to enjoy the geography, history, culture of the country and the hospitality of people in North Cyprus, "a corner of Earth touched by Heaven." Major topics include: Business and Environment : Redefining Interests, Cultural Heritage and Environmental Factors, Environmental Knowledge and Information Systems, The Green Factor in Politics, The Role of Media : Problems and Challenges, and Social and Psychological Dimensions of Environmental Issues, among others. The deadline for submission of papers and posters: October 15, 2006. Go to www.neuconference.org or contact:

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin GÖKÇEKÜP, President
Conference/ Organizing Committee
Vice Rector of the Near East University
Near East University- Nicosia -Northern Cyprus
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Tel:+90 392 2236464 ext.460
Fax: +90 392 2235427
ess2007@neu.edu.tr
ghuseyin2007@gmail.com
www.neuconference.org

Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Association for Practical and Professional Ethics February 22-25, 2007, Cincinnati, Ohio The Sixteenth Annual Meeting will be held at the Hilton Cincinnati Netherland Plaza in Cincinnati. Persons from various disciplines and professions for discussion of common concerns in practical and professional ethics are invited to participate. The meeting provides an opportunity to meet practitioners, professionals and scholars who share your interests. Submissions are invited on ethical issues in various fields (e.g., public administration, law, the environment, accounting, engineering, computer science, research, business, medicine, journalism and the academy) and on issues that cut across professions. Special consideration will be given to topics that deal with ethical issues which cut across at least two disciplines or professions and are co-authored by persons from different disciplines. Teaching demonstrations, discussion of moral education, and presentations on ethics curriculum development are welcome. This year we especially invite papers on social work, the counseling professions, and journalism. The postmark deadline for submissions is October 13, 2006; Undergraduate paper submission deadline is October 27, 2006. Discounted registration ends November 22.

For Reservations, call (513) 421-9100 or 1-800-HILTONS. Identify yourself as with the Association for Practical and Professional Ethics to receive the meeting room rate of \$121 for a single room or \$141 for a double room plus tax per night. Note: The deadline for hotel reservations at the meeting rate is February 2, 2007. For more information go to <http://www.indiana.edu/~appe/callforpapers.html> or contact

Association for Practical and Professional Ethics
Indiana University
618 East Third Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47405-3602
Tel: (812) 855-6450
Fax: (812) 855-3315

The Second Annual Working Seminar on Philosophy as Transformative Practice March 29-31, 2007, Elon University, Elon, North Carolina The Philosophy Department of Elon University invites applications for the second annual seminar on Philosophy as Transformative Practice. In intensely focused work over several days, we propose to explore and enact philosophy as a form of normative and imaginative engagement that is deeply transformative of both its practitioners and their worlds. Academic philosophers at all levels and those beyond the academy are equally invited

to apply, as well as philosophically- and creatively-inclined individuals and representatives of organizations across many fields.

This year's seminar will focus acutely on the meaning, mechanisms and nature of transformations inspired and informed by philosophical wisdom, methods, and history. We will not only discuss ideas surrounding this theme, but also put those ideas, creatively and concretely, to the test. Participants will be invited/expected/enticed/requested/tempted to develop and adopt transformative practices in an experimental vein, in order to gauge the dynamics required for educational transformation. Thus, there will be time devoted to large group discussions as well as creative, small group workshops designed to generate and embody innovative philosophical encounters. The seminar will serve as a teaching laboratory where we explore educational transformation as manifested in a diversity of sites, within and beyond the classroom.

Applications to participate in this year's seminar will take one of the two following forms: 1) Approximately 4500 word papers exploring the philosophical meanings of "philosophy as transformative practice." 2) Forms of Engagement—forms of creative engagement with philosophy as transformative practice. Examples may include syllabi, individual classroom assignments, curriculum vitae, personal narratives, descriptions of study abroad programs/assessments, fictional works, artworks of all genres (painting, film, plays, etc.).

Selected works (papers, examples of forms of engagement, and material generated within the seminar itself) will be published in a special issue of Bridges: An Interdisciplinary Journal of History, Philosophy, Theology and Science (a peer-reviewed journal). Seminar participants will be provided with a gratis copy of the special issue. Applications must be postmarked by November 15, 2006 and mailed to:

Philosophy Department
Campus Box 2316
Elon University
Elon, NC 27244

More information is available on our website at www.elon.edu/philosophy or by contacting Ann Cahill (cahilla@elon.edu), seminar coordinator.

Int'l Assn for the Study of Environment, Space, and Place: "Built Spaces: Earth-Sky and Human Praxes" April 27-29, 2007, Duquesne Univ, Pittsburgh, PA
IAESP will hold its Third Annual Conference at the Simon Silverman Phenomenology Center at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The material expression of the human life-world is constructed by establishing patterns oriented through, and by, the earth-sky relation. Human socio-cultural praxes manifest spatially through establishing the fundamental spatiality, "a level"—an equilibrium that is formed through the collusion of the upright posture of the lived-body and the earthly horizon, marking the measure of the earth-sky relation and human experience.

Presentations may address any aspect of spatial production as long as the aspect of “builtness” is taken into consideration. In other words socio-cultural events are patterns that are always interlocked with materially expressed spatial patterns. The phenomena that we want to address in this conference concern our built environments. What is it to build? What is a building, or buildings? How do we build? How does building open a world, limit a world, destroy a world, protect a world, or enliven a world? What are the many forms of human dwelling about which building must address? How can we build a better world? Who builds and why? What do certain forms of building do for us, or to us? Suggested Sub-topics: (these topics are not exhaustive; they are meant only to spark your own thinking): Vernacular Building; Intimate Spacings; Genius Loci of Built Places; Dance Floors, Sidewalks, Stadium.

IASESP seeks to foster interdisciplinary/transdisciplinary conversations. Presentations should not exceed 25 minutes. Please consider audience diversity while preparing your presentation. Deadline for abstracts: January 20, 2007. Send abstracts to: Steve Sandbank, ssandban@verizon.net. Accepted papers may be submitted for possible publication. Go to www.towson.edu/iasesp, or contact:

Daniel J. Martino
Simon Silverman Phenomenology Center
Duquesne University
Pittsburgh, PA 15282
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EcoSummit 2007, Beijing, PR China, May 22-27 2007 The world is experiencing rapid urbanization, industrialization and globalization. The pace, depth, and magnitude of these changes, have exerted severe ecological stresses on humankind living conditions and life support ecosystems across all scales - from local to regional, and global scales. Water shortages, desertification, soil degradation, greenhouse gas emissions, elevated sediment and nutrient fluxes to the coastal seas and other environmental problems are increasingly becoming the common side effects of those human activities. Sustainability can only be assured with an ecological understanding of the complex interactions between environmental, economic, political, and social/cultural factors and with careful planning and management grounded in ecological principles. Ecological complexity and sustainability are becoming a core concept and instrument for improving our common future. See the conference website: <http://www.ecosummit2007.elsevier.com/index.htm>.

This EcoSummit will focus on integrative aspects of all ecological science and its application under the general theme of “Ecological Complexity and Sustainability: Challenges and Opportunities for 21st-Century’s Ecology”. It aims to encourage greater integration of the natural and social sciences with policy and decision-making. Better understanding of the complex nature of ecological systems will provide the basis for sustainable solutions to environmental problems.

We expect this meeting to attract the broadest representations of ecological organizations, ecologists and practitioners on ecological sustainability issues from all over the world. We intend to show the unification and determination of our ecological community as a whole to use ecological knowledge and understanding to meet the challenges raised from the Earth Summit (1992), the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002), and the United Nations 2005 Millennium Review Summit. The language of the conference is English.

The call for Symposium Proposals is now closed. The call for special evening sessions closes on January 31, 2007. The call for oral and poster abstracts closes on January 15, 2007. Go to <http://www.ecosummit2007.elsevier.com/call.htm> for submission information, or contact:

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Fourth Annual Joint Meeting on Environmental Philosophy May 29-June 1, 2007, Allenspark, CO Call for papers, commentators, panel proposals and session chairs.

This fourth annual meeting intended to bring together the environmental philosophy community is sponsored by the International Association for Environmental Philosophy, the International Society for Environmental Ethics, and the University of North Texas. The meeting will be held at 8500 feet at the Highlands Center, a recently constructed retreat center on the border of Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado. Longs Peak (elev. 14,000) hovers above the conference center and is within close hiking distance. Rooms are available at the Highlands Center ranging from \$85 singles to \$120 for 4. We have reserved 20 rooms, each of which comfortably houses between 2 and 4 guests. And, the food will be better this year—we promise! In addition, camping facilities and other housing options are available nearby. Go to http://www.highlandscamp.org/retreat_center.htm for further information.

Our hope is to attract a broad cross-section of the environmental philosophy community, including graduate students. Sessions will take a variety of formats. This call is for proposals of the following kinds:

- General session papers. Papers should be available to be placed online by May 1. Presenters will have 10 minutes to summarize their paper in their session.
- Commentators. Offers to give 10 minutes of comments on general or plenary session papers are welcomed.

- Panel sessions. Ideas for panel sessions on topics of interest to the environmental philosophy community are welcomed.
- Session chairs

There will also be two plenary sessions with papers given by leaders in the field.

There will be free time in the course of the conference to enable hiking and conversation. Offers of assistance with organizing group walks and suggestions relating to other aspects of the conference would also be very welcome.

Papers or detailed abstracts are due by February 1, 2007, with acceptances announced by March 1. Papers must be ready for distribution on the web by May 1. Send papers, detailed abstracts, panel proposals or expressions of your willingness to comment or chair to:

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 University of North Texas
 225 EESAT, Box 310920
 Denton, TX 76203 USA
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Clare Palmer
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 CB1073, Washington University
 One Brookings Drive
 St Louis, MO 63130 USA
 cpalmer@artsci.wustl.edu

Contemporary Ethical Problems in Engineering Practice: A Dialogue, May 31-June 2, 2007 Villanova University, Villanova, PA This interdisciplinary conference will bring together practicing engineers, academics, representatives of professional societies, and others associated with ethical problems in engineering. The aim is to construct a picture of a) the ethical problems facing engineers in practice today; b) What can be or is being done to help engineers deal effectively with ethical problems, and c) How can we transfer this knowledge into the engineering curriculum? The conference will feature invited plenary speakers followed by panel discussions. The goal of the conference is to facilitate conversation, across disciplines, on the dilemmas facing the engineering professional. In this call for Cases, Practices, and Proposals we invite submissions of:

- actual ethical problems and how they were handled
- organizational arrangements that were or were not helpful
- proposals for more effective ways to deal with ethical problems in engineering practice.

We are especially interested in receiving submissions from individuals in academia, management, government/regulatory organizations, law and legislation, professional societies, and Catholic engineering colleges. Submissions should be no more than 500 words in length; please take appropriate steps to disguise the names of individuals and organizations unless these are already publicly available. Deadline for

submissions is January 10, 2007. Submissions selected for the conference will be eligible for inclusion in the conference proceedings. For directions and further information go to <http://ethics.villanova.edu/conference>, or contact John Fielder at john.fielder@villanova.edu.

International Forum on Applied Sustainable Development June 18-20, 2007, Université de Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. 20 years after the Brundtland Report, 15 years after the Rio Summit, 5 years after the Johannesburg Summit... Sustainable development is steadily working its way onto agendas throughout the world. Governments, businesses, municipalities, institutions, NGOs — everyone is concerned with sustainable development. In order to accelerate the application of sustainable development, the time has come for us to share our implementation strategies and tools, as well as the factors we have encountered that either favour or hinder our success. Would you like to share your experiences, projects, tools or applied research in the field of sustainable development? Don't miss this opportunity! Together, let's accelerate the application of sustainable development!

The Meeting will promote the exchange of information and the participation of all. Most workshops will offer several brief presentations (approx. 15 minutes each) on a variety of subjects, which will be followed by questions and discussion periods and/or work sessions. The proceedings will take place in French and English (simultaneous interpretation available). The keynote speaker is Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland.

We invite participation from representatives from organizations that have undertaken sustainable development initiatives: businesses, governments, municipalities, NGOs, non-profit organizations, institutions, universities, etc. Presentations should address all facets of sustainable development and should facilitate the application of sustainable development initiatives in various types of organizations. Please advise us by email as early as possible that you are planning to submit a presentation, specifying the presentation theme. Fill out the form on our web site and send it in, along with your CV, before January 5, 2007. You will be informed of the choice of speakers by January 31, 2007. Speakers selected must send in their documentation (presentation summary, PowerPoint and short biography), payment and registration form before April 1, 2007. For more information, please go to: http://www.usherbrooke.ca/rvdd_eng/ or contact Melanie McDonald at 1-819-821-8000 extension 65163, rvdd@usherbrooke.ca.

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 closed. 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 closes on January 8, 2007. 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:

Richard L. Wallace, Ph.D.
Vice President, Social Science Working Group
Society for Conservation Biology
Director, Environmental Studies Program
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The 14th Annual Meeting of The Society for Philosophy in the Contemporary World: “Justice and Identity in a Global Context” July 19-24, 2007, Universidad Latina de America, Morelia, Michoacan, Mexico The Society invites submissions in which philosophical research engages the issues of our globalized era. Diverse philosophical approaches and methodologies are welcome and the theme can be broadly interpreted. Please submit papers that address the topic broadly conceived. Possible subthemes might address: Concepts of global justice; Just war traditions; terrorism, humanitarian intervention; The significance or insignificance of nation states; Global feminism and women’s rights; Cosmopolitanism and philosophy; Science and technology as transcultural phenomena; Global warming and environmental ethics.

Standard submissions: 3,000 word maximum paper. Alternative presentation and creative proposals will be given consideration. Submissions are due March 17, 2007. Electronic submissions are preferred. All papers accepted for presentation will be considered for publication in the Journal for Society in Philosophy in the Contemporary

World. Visit the conference webpage at <http://www.spcw.info/>. Questions and submissions (prepared for blind review) should be sent to the program co chairs:

Karen Bardsley
SPCW 2007 Program Co Chair
Morehead State University
UPO 820
Morehead, KY 40351
k.bardsley@morehead-st.edu

José-Antonio Orosco
SPCW 2007 Program Co Chair
Oregon State University
Hovland Hall 102D
Corvallis, OR 97331-3902
joseph.orosco@oregonstate.edu

Revista Venezolana de Ciencia Sociales (Social Science Jnl of Venezuela)
Revista Venezolana de Ciencia Sociales welcomes articles (in English) on ethical and social issues confronting wide range of questions of the modern world. Above all, the editor welcome papers on variety of environmental concerns (environmental ethics, issues of environmental philosophy, animal welfare etc.,). Other related topics of interest include resource and biodiversity conservation, endangered species, population policy, and environmental management and policy. Papers can be submitted directly to the editor Francisco Avila F. at favilaf@cantv.net or ciceron.geo@yahoo.com.

Ethics and the Environment 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:
Mona Freer, Managing Editor
Ethics & The Environment
Department of Philosophy
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Athens, GA 30602-1627
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mfreer@uga.edu

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. 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.

Lauren Pidot
National Council for Science and the Environment
1707 H Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20006
P (202) 207-0015
F (202) 628-4311
ee@earthportal.net.

OPPORTUNITIES

Director Kenan Institute for Ethics, Duke University. The Director of the Kenan Institute for Ethics leads a university-wide initiative that supports the study and teaching of ethics and promotes moral reflection and commitment in personal, professional, community, and civic life. The Kenan Institute, which receives core support from the William R. Kenan, Jr. Fund for Ethics, is a flagship interdisciplinary, interschool initiative of Duke University. Founded in 1997, the Institute has attained a strong national and regional reputation and is in a period of significant growth guided by a five-year strategic plan, Making Ethics a Cornerstone of the Duke Experience. The Institute has been identified as a strategic priority by the University and will continue to have substantive support appropriate to this priority.

The Director reports to the Provost and provides leadership and direction for the Institute, working closely with a Faculty Council and an Advisory Board chaired by the President of Duke University. He or she must have demonstrated significant scholarly achievement in an area relevant to the study of ethics, be skillful at bridging ethical

theory and practice, and able to create a vision and ethos for the Institute that engages people with diverse disciplinary backgrounds and moral and political interests and commitments. Excellent leadership and communication skills, entrepreneurial abilities, humane instincts, and personal commitment to ethics and integrity are crucial to the success of the position. For more information about the Institute, including its current Strategic Plan, go to: <http://www.kenan.ethics.duke.edu>. To formally apply for the position, send a CV and cover letter (maximum five pages) to: The Office of the Provost; ATTN: Susan Booth; Duke University, Box 90005; Durham, NC 27708; KIEDirectorSearch@duke.edu.

Review of inquiries and applications will begin by November 1, 2006. Duke University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Director of the Center for Ethics in Public Life, University of Michigan The University of Michigan is pleased to invite applications and nominations for the position of Director of its newly created Center for Ethics in Public Life. We seek a distinguished, active scholar in moral philosophy, social philosophy, political philosophy, applied ethics, professional ethics, international justice or related fields, who will be able to build and sustain a major interdisciplinary initiative encompassing all areas of ethics and its application to public life. The individual would hold a 50% appointment as Director of the Center, reporting to the Provost, and a 50% appointment as a member of the faculty in Philosophy or another relevant academic department or departments, at the rank of associate or full professor. The Director will need to work effectively with executive officers, deans, faculty, students, staff and alumni to promote and enhance the University of Michigan's standing as a leading contributor to public discourse on ethical concerns at the local, state, national and international levels. The Director's duties would include: encouraging curriculum development in theoretical and applied ethics; fostering research and scholarship by University faculty, students and staff on issues of ethics in public life; working to elevate the quality and quantity of moral discourse on campus and in the larger community; engaging in fundraising to advance the goals of the Center; providing counsel to the President, Provost and other academic leaders, with the goal of promoting consideration of public morality in the University's educational, research and service agendas. The Director's half-time academic appointment will carry a teaching load of not more than two courses per academic year (semester system) at all levels, including thesis supervision or the equivalent.

Inquiries, nominations and applications are welcome. Candidates from underrepresented groups are encouraged to apply. Salary will be highly competitive. The University is supportive of the needs of dual-career couples. Applicants should send a current CV, brief statement of research plans and of teaching philosophy to: Professor James M. Joyce; University of Michigan; 2215 Angell Hall; 435 South State Street; Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1003

Nominations and applications will be reviewed on an ongoing basis, to ensure full consideration, candidates are strongly encouraged to submit applications by November 15, 2006. The Univ of Michigan is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

2007-2008 Faculty Fellowships In Ethics (Residential), Harvard University

Applications are invited from teachers and scholars who wish to develop their ability to address questions of moral choice in areas such as business, design, education, government, law, medicine, and public policy. Applicants should hold a PhD in philosophy, political theory, theology or related discipline, or an advanced professional degree, and should be no more than ten years from their first academic appointment. Applications due by November 1, 2006. Visit <http://www.ethics.harvard.edu/>, the Center's webpage. For more information contact: Edmond J. Safra Foundation Center for Ethics; 79 John F. Kennedy Street; Cambridge, MA 02138; Ph: 617-495-1336; Fax: 617-496-6104; ethics@harvard.edu.

Department Of Clinical Bioethics Fellowships, The National Institutes Of Health

Two year postdoctoral fellowship beginning September 2007. Fellows will conduct mentored theoretical and empirical research in the ethics of health policy, international research ethics, and human subject research. Fellows will also participate in ethics consultations, review of research protocols, bioethics seminars, and many other educational opportunities available at the NIH. No teaching required, but teaching in a Department of Philosophy can be arranged. AOS or AOC: ethics or political philosophy. No bioethics experience expected or required. stipend based on prior experience and current US Government schedule, approximately \$44,100 without prior postdoctoral experience. EO/AE. Applications to include: CV, 1000-word statement of interest, writing sample(s) not to exceed 30 pages collectively, official graduate and undergraduate transcripts, and three letters of reference. Submit by mail to: Becky Chen, Clinical Bioethics-NIH; 10 Center Drive, Building 10, Room 1C118; Bethesda, MD 20892-1156.

Materials must be received by December 31, 2006. Further information: www.bioethics.nih.gov; bchen@cc.nih.gov; 301/496-2429.

Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy, School of Public Policy, University of Maryland

The Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy is a research center within the School of Public Policy, University of Maryland. The Institute seeks one to three scholars, one or two of whom will also be appointed to the tenured or tenure-track faculty of the School. Institute scholars investigate conceptual and normative policy issues such as ones in bioethics and professional ethics; politics, democracy, and civic life; education, human rights, and international development; war and peace, technology assessment, environmental policy, and social justice. Institute scholars are responsible for seeking grant support to conduct research projects individually or collaboratively. Applications are welcome from persons working in any policy-relevant

discipline and demonstrating a substantial record of conceptual and normative scholarship bearing upon the mission of the School. Non-tenure-track appointments are renewable depending on scholarly activity and the funding of research projects; teaching opportunities in the School may supplement support in some instances. A tenure-eligible senior scholar would have leadership opportunities. All candidates should possess a Ph.D. or its equivalent. Appointments will become effective no later than September 2007. Salary is competitive.

Application materials should include a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, sample paper or publication, and contact information for three references. Applicants should indicate whether they wish to be considered for (1) a joint appointment in the Institute and School with tenure eligibility in the School or (2) a research position in the Institute only or (3) either. Applications and nominations should be sent to: Peter Levine, Ph.D., Chair, IPPP Search Committee; c/o Mary Chevalier; 2101 Van Munching Hall; School of Public Policy, University of Maryland; College Park, MD 20742-1821; mcheval@umd.edu.

Applications should be received by November 15, 2006, for best consideration. As an Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer, the School particularly encourages applications from women, minority candidates, and persons with disabilities.

University of Maryland School of Public Policy, Two Appointments in Environmental Policy The School of Public Policy, University of Maryland, College Park, seeks two individuals to join its faculty to play leading roles in its environmental policy program. While the rank is open, the School hopes to make one appointment at a senior (tenured) and the other at a junior (tenure-track) level.

Candidates for these positions should possess a terminal degree, such as a Ph.D. or its equivalent, in a discipline related to environmental policy, such as the Life Sciences, Ecological Economics, Engineering Science, Environmental Science, Geography, Law, and Political Science. Candidates for either position must qualify to join the School's faculty as active teachers and scholars. Applications are welcome from candidates with a demonstrated interest, expertise, and, preferably, experience in public policy formation and implementation, in such areas as energy policy, technology assessment, and climate change. Candidates who have recently received a Ph.D. (or expect to earn the degree before the start of the 2007-2008 academic year) or who are already faculty members are encouraged to apply. Appointments are anticipated to begin in August 2007. Salary is competitive.

The Maryland School of Public Policy is a graduate school of public policy and management with a faculty of scholars and scholar-practitioners. The School offers a Master of Public Management degree primarily for mid-career students and a Master of Public Policy degree, primarily for pre-career students. There is a small and selective Ph.D. program for outstanding students. The School also offers executive (degree and non-degree) programs for career executives in federal, state, and international agencies. The University of Maryland is located inside the Washington Beltway, within

thirty minutes of federal agencies, key international associations, and many non-profit and private policy-research organizations.

Application materials should include a letter of interest describing the candidate's qualifications, a curriculum vitae, a recent publication or writing sample, and contact information for three references. For best consideration, applications should be received by October 15, 2006. Applications should be sent to Mark Sagoff, Chair, Environmental Search Committee, c/o Mary Chevalier, 2101 Van Munching Hall, School of Public Policy, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1821. In addition to these materials, please send the curriculum vitae and the letter of interest, electronically, to mchevali@umd.edu.

As an Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer, the School particularly encourages and welcomes applications from women, minority candidates, and persons with disabilities.

New York University, Robert F. Wagner Graduate School Of Public Service And Environmental Studies Program, Faculty Of Arts And Sciences New York University invites applications for a faculty position in Environmental Policy created as part of an emerging university-wide initiative in Environmental Studies. The successful candidate will have responsibilities in both the Wagner Graduate School of Public Service (tenure home) and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Applicants must have a doctoral degree in a relevant discipline. This has been approved as an entry level position, but outstanding candidates for more senior appointments will also be considered.

We seek applicants who are excited about working in the multidisciplinary environment of the Wagner School and in an evolving NYU environmental studies community that spans the human and natural sciences. Candidates should have strong research interests and capacity in one or more substantive areas of relevance for Environmental Studies. The successful candidate may be primarily quantitative or qualitative in research methodology, descriptive or normative in stance, and domestic or international in focus. Our priority is to hire an individual who can work collaboratively and synergistically with colleagues from a broad range of environmental- and policy-related fields. The new faculty member will play a leadership role in Environmental Studies research, teaching (including core courses), and program development. In the Wagner School, the candidate will be associated with urban planning and/or public policy activities.

The Environmental Studies Program is part of a new, university-wide initiative launched in September 2006. This program includes an interdisciplinary undergraduate major in Environmental Studies that will be launched in Fall 2007. A Center for the Environment is also being established to bring together environment-related activity from around the University. We anticipate several additional appointments as part of this initiative.

Applications will be reviewed upon receipt, beginning in September 2006. Applicants should send a cover letter and curriculum vitae via email no later than December 1, 2006 to: search.wagner@nyu.edu.

In addition, please have three references send letters of recommendation to: Environmental Policy Search Committee; NYU Wagner Graduate School of Public Service; The Puck Building, 2nd floor; 295 Lafayette Street; New York, NY 10012-9604.

NYU is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer and is strongly committed to diversity within its community.

Gustavus Adolphus College Johnson Center for Environmental Innovation: Director Gustavus Adolphus College invites applications for the Director of the newly established Johnson Center for Environmental Innovation. The Director will collaborate with the Environmental Studies Program in launching the Center which will implement innovative environmental initiatives on campus. The Director position will have the opportunity to teach Environmental Studies courses however, the position is non-tenure track.

The Johnson Center for Environmental Innovation will primarily provide environmental leadership on campus, but also reach out to the local community, and serve as a national model for other liberal arts colleges. On campus, the Center will play an important role in organizing, structuring and implementing environmental initiatives. Within the community the Center will assist local businesses, institutions and organizations to promote innovative, sustainable solutions to their energy, building, or product design needs. In the region and nationally, the Center will provide leadership for collaborative initiatives, regional and national environmental conferences and training for environmental problem solvers.

Candidates must have a Master's Degree or equivalent education (Ph.D. preferred) in environmental management, environmental policy, environmental economics, or related field and a minimum of 5 years related work experience. Candidates must have experience and knowledge related to developing innovative solutions to current environmental issues. This could include experience in the following areas: new and emerging technologies, alternative energy, energy efficiency, building design, sustainable community development, waste management, ecological design, and environmental policy. For more details: www.gustavus.edu/academics/env-studies/.

The Environmental Studies Program, initially established in the 1970's, combines rigorous empiricism with analysis of ethical, aesthetic, and historical issues in examining the relationship between humans and the nonhuman world. With course offerings from the Departments of Biology, Geography, Chemistry, English, Philosophy, Economics and Management, and Geology among others this is a well-established interdisciplinary program offering both an academic major and minor

To apply, send letter of application, curriculum vitae, statements of teaching philosophy and research interests, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three to five professional references to: Dr. Jeffrey D. Jeremiason, Chair; Department of Environmental Studies; Gustavus Adolphus College; 800 West College Avenue; Saint Peter, MN 56082-1498; www.gustavus.edu/humanresources.

For more details, visit www.gustavus.edu/academics/env-studies/ or contact Dr. Jeremiason at 507.933.6235 or jjeremia@gac.edu. Review of applications will begin on October 30, 2006 and continue until the position is filled.

Gustavus Adolphus College is a coeducational, private, Lutheran (ELCA), residential, national liberal arts college of 2500 students. It is the practice of the College to provide equal educational and employment opportunities for all. We encourage applications from women, minorities, and persons with disabilities.

Brock University, Ontario, Canada Research Chair-Tier II-Social Justice Brock University seeks an outstanding scholar for a Tier II Canada Research Chair in SOCIAL JUSTICE. The purpose of this appointment is to enhance multidisciplinary research collaboration among centres and departments within the Faculty of Social Sciences with a focus on analyzing local, national, and global processes related to struggles for equality and recognition. The successful candidate will be appointed to a centre or department in the Faculty of Social Sciences (Child and Youth Studies; Communications, Popular Culture and Film; Economics; Geography; Labour Studies; Political Science; Psychology; Sociology; Tourism and Environment; Womens Studies). The successful applicant may also participate in a range of the Faculty's departmental and interdisciplinary graduate programs (Applied Disabilities Studies, Popular Culture, Social Justice and Equity Studies). The appointment will be at the Assistant or Associate Professor level and will commence July 1, 2007. This is a permanent tenure-stream position. The appointment may be made on either a tenured or probationary basis. The position has research and teaching responsibilities, but carries a reduced teaching load as a reflection of expectations about research.

The successful candidate must have a demonstrated ability to attract SSHRC or similar research funds as well as clear potential to be a leader in the field of social justice, a strong (emerging) national and international scholarly presence, and potential for an excellent teaching and graduate supervision record. The position comes with additional funding through the Canada Foundation for Innovation for equipment.

Submit curriculum vitae, statement of research interests and plans, statement of teaching interests, and list of potential referees to: David Siegel, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Brock University, 500 Glenridge Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1. Consideration of applications will begin on December 1, 2006, but the competition will remain open until a suitable candidate is identified.

Applicants and nominations from Canada and elsewhere are encouraged. Brock University hires on the basis of merit and is committed to the principle of equity in employment. We welcome diversity and encourage applications from all qualified

candidates but strongly encourage applications from women, persons with disabilities, members of visible minorities, and Aboriginal persons.

Int'l Environmental Educator Award Program Manager (volunteer) Conservation Science Institute (CSI) is looking for a person to direct our Conservation Science Institute International Environmental Educator Award program. CSI is an all-volunteer non-profit organization. Our independence and broad range of interests allows CSI to select Conservation Science Institute International Environmental Educator Award recipients from people working in media, schools and universities, other conservation organizations, government, and from any country. We are looking for an independent person who is interested in soliciting new candidates to receive the Conservation Science Institute International Environmental Educator Award. The CSI Conservation Science Institute International Environmental Educator Award Program Manager will be responsible for assisting award recipients in keeping their web pages are up-to-date and periodically submitting articles to the CSI Report, our monthly newsletter. If you are interested in this position or have questions, please contact the executive director at bruce.wright@conservationinstitute.org.

Conservation Science Institute is an active think tank and research organization founded in 1994 to resolve emerging ecological and environmental dilemmas. Our staff has expertise working with governments, universities, the private sector, and the general public to promote improved understanding of natural ecosystems and to design human systems for ecological and economic sustainability. Conservation Science Institute is a charitable 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. Conservation Science Institute; P.O. Box 7924; Santa Cruz; CA 95061.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD: Report on Visit to Arne Naess Thomas Crowley, undergraduate at Yale University, was a student in Holmes Rolston's Environmental Ethics Class there fall 2005. He took a special interest in Arne Naess and the deep ecology movement, did a tutorial with Rolston spring 2006, and then went to visit Naess summer 2006. Here is his report.

Arne Næss' Complex Legacy -- Thomas Crowley

This summer, I put my mark on deep ecology in a literal way. On an unseasonably warm day atop Norway's Hardangervidda plateau, I helped put a layer of thick black paint on Arne Næss' mountain hut. Næss, coiner of the term "deep ecology," has become a grandfatherly figure for many environmentalists, and his hut, Tvergastein, has achieved near-mythic status among his devotees. While researching deep ecology and its roots in Norwegian ecophilosophy, I spent two days at Tvergastein with Gunnar Breivik, a philosopher and long-time friend of Næss.

The cabin reveals Næss' many interests. Old climbing shoes hang from a nail next to antiquated climbing gear, a reminder of Næss' days as a world-class mountaineer.

Little vials filled with brightly colored materials line one shelf, a testament to Næss' love of chemistry. Behind two sagging chairs, an old record player stands witness to Næss' passion for music; he once considered becoming a professional pianist. Books – from math textbooks to climbing reports to astronomy books to novels to (of course) philosophical works – overflow from the shelves, showing that Næss is, at heart, an academic.

Situated on a barren but beautiful mountain plateau, Tvergastein has been Næss' refuge, a place to live the simple life in nature while contemplating semantics, skepticism, Spinoza, Gandhian non-violence, and ecophilosophy (all subjects on which he has written extensively). But while Tvergastein represents the peace and quiet beauty Naess sees in nature, it also highlights his detachment from the world of human interaction and concerns of social justice. His critics, of course, have not ignored this last point.

Næss' legacy is a controversial one. Undoubtedly, he has been an inspiration to many. One can only marvel at his long list of accomplishments: first ascent of Pakistan's Tirich Mir; leader in the Norwegian Nazi resistance movement; youngest person to be appointed professor of philosophy at the University of Oslo; acclaimed as a rising star by members of the influential Vienna circle; reformer of the Norwegian education system; leader in the field of environmental philosophy. However, he has his detractors, who see him as oblivious, arrogant, or worse. But while some in Norway seem to be staking their careers on smashing the idol of Næss, others have brought forth more balanced responses and supplements to his philosophy.

Much of the harsher criticism directed at Næss stems from his complex relationship with deep ecology. In Næss' parlance, the term "deep ecology" originally denoted a deep questioning of the philosophical and cultural roots of the ecological crisis. Deep ecology has since become associated with Næss' personal philosophy and with increasingly dogmatic American and Australian elaborations of this philosophy. Some American environmentalists now describe Næss as mythic dispenser of wisdom. This hero worship does a disservice to Næss, whose philosophy has for decades valued skeptical questioning over rigid theories, and to other Norwegian philosophers, who are forced to live in Næss' long shadow. It also provides fodder for Næss' critics, who portray him as almost a philosophical demagogue, winning over the masses but engaging in imprecise, socially detached philosophy.

When I met with other Norwegian philosophers this summer, I found that their theories, which have yet to receive much attention outside of Norway, supplement, challenge and expand Næss' philosophy while avoiding the strident criticism of his detractors. Næss' influence on these philosophers is undeniable: he has mentored four of them and served as an ideological opponent for a fifth. However, each has developed a unique philosophy that addresses gaps in Næss' own thought.

Sigmund Kvaløy has emphasized the social and political dimensions of the ecological crisis. He has led Gandhian "experiments with truth," chaining himself to boulders and

barricading himself inside a makeshift arctic teepee (complete with meter-thick walls of snow, ice, rocks and wire) to protest the damming of Norwegian waterfalls.

Another example: Nils Faarlund, an outdoor educator, has focused his philosophical work on friluftslif (the Norwegian tradition of wilderness exploration), thus bridging the experiential and the philosophical in a more explicit way than Næss. As a participant in Faarlund's glacier travel course, I saw his philosophy permeate all his actions. No matter how heavy the rain or biting the wind, he would amble comfortably along, stopping to point out particularly beautiful arctic flowers and peculiar rock formations, his deep respect for nature always shining through.

Finally, Per Ingvar Haukeland, a professor of philosophy and a farmer, has combined the theoretical and the practical with his work on sustainability. Collaborating with farmers from the Telemark region, he is working to produce food that "has a story," that is not just mass produced, but lovingly (and sustainably) made. I sampled some of this food – goat jerky and a goat meat pate – as we hiked through an abandoned farm overrun with weeds and shrubs. "In a way," he tells me, "this could be seen as a triumph of nature. But I would much rather figure out a way humans can live on this land in a productive, ecologically healthy way."

Unfortunately, the diversity of Norwegian ecophilosophy, which Næss himself highly values, has been obscured by Næss' very fame. The wikipedia entry for Næss (not an accurate academic source, surely, but a good indicator of common perceptions and misperceptions about an issue) not only puts him at the vanguard of the Mardøla dam protest, but also claims that the action was a success. In truth, Kvaløy's ecopolitical group (snm) was the driving force behind the rallies – Næss only made a cameo appearance – and in the end the Mardøla was dammed. If it was a victory in any way, it was a moral victory because it served as rallying cry for further environmental activism – a cry sounded by (snm) and only echoed by Næss.

None of these critiques, misperceptions and elaborations should detract from Næss' pioneering intellectual work and his reverence for the natural world. He remains an inspiring, charismatic proponent of ecophilosophy. A week before my trip to Tvergastein, I met Næss in his nursing home. He had just returned from northern Norway, where he had been named the "Mountain Goat of the Year" by the Norwegian Mountain Touring Association. Now ninety-four and suffering from Alzheimer's, Næss drifts in and out of conversation, easily distracted by the background music, especially the classical music he devoted so many years of his childhood to playing. Although he has lost his ability for nuanced philosophical conversation, he has lost neither his sense of wonder nor his overriding skepticism. He expresses wonder that he is still alive and that he has lived such a full life. He is skeptical, though, of his ability to draw any final conclusions from his many rich experiences.

At one point in our conversation, he abruptly stopped talking when he noticed the flower in a pot on the coffee table. "Look at that," he said. "It looks so happy. It is opening up to us. It is a shame that we cannot stop and give it its due respect, staring at it in silence for an hour."

WEBSITES OF INTEREST

Thanks to David Ehrensberger, Lancaster, PA (recent M. A. graduate of 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.

Center for the Advancement of the Steady State Economy. <http://www.steadystate.org>

YaleGlobal Online <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/>

Global issues, articles to read/download. For example: Branko Milanovic: “Why Globalization is in Trouble.” The growing resentment as only a few poor countries adjust to globalization and even in those that do (India and China) only a fraction of their citizens prosper. Forty of the poorest nations, many in Africa, have had zero growth during the past twenty years. In those that do grow, the wealth is inequitably distributed, especially between urban and rural populations. The wealthiest people benefit from the source of cheap labor, and policies of the West reinforce a growing divide between rich and poor. Desperate immigrants flee their homelands, lacking the confidence that their governments can ever overcome these obstacles. Globalization means for most of the world a loss of self-respect and hope.

Cal-Earth <http://www.calearth.org/>

Short for California Institute of Earth Art and Architecture, this website is dedicated to innovative technology applied to human habitation that is both low cost and eco-friendly.

Aerial Photos of Colorado <http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/aerialphotos/home.asp>

Maintained by the University of Colorado Libraries Map Library. Originally created by the U.S. Forest Service.

Common Ground <http://commonground.cr.nps.gov/Index.cfm>

Behind-the-scenes events, partnerships, innovations involved in the preservation and conservation work of the National Park Service.

Global Policy Forum <http://www.globalpolicy.org/>

Globalization, international justice, with particular attention to monitoring United Nations programs.

American Society for Microbiology <http://www.asm.org/Education/index.asp?bid=1241>
Resources for undergraduate educators working in the fields of bioterrorism, microbiology, and related topics.

State of the World's Refugees 2006 <http://www.unhcr.org/publ.html>

The State of the World's Refugees annual report (issued by the United Nations Refugee Agency) contains a great deal of helpful information on the contemporary state of refugee populations and their movements. The current number of refugees is at a 25-year low. Unfortunately, there are a number of equally troubling observations and developments, including the fact that there are millions of internally displaced people and widespread confusion over migrants and refugees.

Losing Louisiana <http://digitalartwork.net/wetlands/losinglouisiana/index.html>

Photographs of the wetlands of the Mississippi Delta, an aerial view of the region, complete with interactive elements that allow users to click on a number of locations, including New Orleans. The history of the levees as well as the ominous phenomenon of subsidence, which Louisianans have dealt with for centuries.

Cryptozoology: Out of Time Place Scale

<http://ctd.bates.edu/~mwilliams/crypto/main.html>

Cryptozoology is the search for proof of mythical creatures such as the Loch Ness Monster and Bigfoot, a kind of marginalized science. Includes the 2002 Discovery Channel production, "The End of Extinction: Cloning the Tasmanian Tiger".

The Earth Institute at Columbia University <http://www.earth.columbia.edu/>

Under the direction of Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs, The Earth Institute at Columbia University is dedicated to addressing a number of tremendously complex issues, including the vexing question of sustainable development as well as the needs of the world's poor.

Yale Center for the Study of Globalization <http://www.ycsg.yale.edu/center/index.html>

Dedicated to enriching the debate about globalization on campus and to promote the flow of ideas between Yale and the policy world. Includes the YaleGlobal Online Magazine, which contains articles on the effects of globalization in Europe as well as special reports on the Avian flu and SARS.

EV World <http://www.evworld.com>

Green vehicles and alternative energy.

NOAA Ocean Explorer <http://www.oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/>

Ocean expeditions, comprehensive descriptions and explanations of the equipment used on such voyages, what has been learned about oceans.

United Nations Environment Programme: Maps and Graphics <http://www.grida.no/>

Hundreds of their detailed maps (such as water, climate change, and biodiversity). The University of the Arctic Atlas can be viewed in its entirety.

Botanic Gardens: Using Biodiversity to improve human well-being

<http://www.bgci.org/files/Worldwide/Wellbeing/Presspack/wellbeing.pdf>

800 botanic gardens and botanical institutions located around the world, working together as the Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI). The Aburi Botanical Garden in Ghana, has successfully improved local access to medicinal plants by helping communities set up medicinal gardens.

Experiment Shows That Poison Ivy Will Grow More Potent as Earth Becomes Warmer
Poison Ivy Itchier, More Plentiful With Warming, Study Says

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2006/05/060530-warming.html>

Poison ivy to grow more noxious as Earth warms

<http://www.mercurynews.com/mld/mercurynews/news/14697360.htm>

Growing Better Cities: Urban Agriculture for Sustainable Development

http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev952972011DO_TOPIC.html

Growing food in local garden plots in cities. Recommendations for policymakers hoping to maximize the potential of urban agriculture.

Environmental Health Science Education <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/science/education/>

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences provides access to quality educational resources that deal with this timely topic.

U.S. EPA: Ecosystems Research Division <http://www.epa.gov/AthensR/>

Located in Athens, Georgia, the U.S. Environment Protection Agency's Ecosystems Research Division performs research on "approaches to multimedia modeling for landscape, nutrient and chemical stressors of ecosystems."

U.S. South Pole Station

http://www.nsf.gov/news/special_reports/livingsouthpole/index.jsp

ClimateBiz <http://www.climatebiz.com/>

A partnership between two nonprofit organizations, Business for Social Responsibility and the Green Business Network, the ClimateBiz website offers an overview of the interactions between the world of business and climate change.

African American Environmentalist Association

<http://groups.msn.com/AAEA/africanamericanenvironmentalistassociation.msnw>

Founded in 1985, the African American Environmentalist Association is an environmental organization dedicated to protecting the environment, enhancing human, animal and plant ecologies, promoting the efficient use of natural resources and increasing African American participation in the environmental movement. Note especially the case for reparations from Alaskan oil lands:
<http://groups.msn.com/AAEA/reparations.msnw>.

Some websites about “going organic”:

The Green Invasion. Definitions of what constitutes “organic” products

<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/health/articles/060612/12organic.htm>

Organic farming grows an industrial edge. How organic agriculture is changing as the desire for such produce grows exponentially.

<http://www.fortwayne.com/mld/journalgazette/business/14744188.htm>

Mass Natural http://www.nytimes.com/2006/06/04/magazine/04wwln_lede.html

Wal-Mart’s entry into the organic food business, and how such a move will affect the future of organic agriculture.

Bad food Britain: Why are we scared of real food?

http://www.dailymail.co.uk/pages/live/articles/health/healthmain.html?in_article_id=389321&in_page_id=1774

Food production (and the general public’s ignorance of such things) in Britain, an article which appeared in the Daily Mail.

International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements <http://www.ifoam.org/>

Homepage of the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements

The Food of the Gods <http://etext.library.adelaide.edu.au/w/wells/hg/food/>

Online version of H.G. Wells’ noted novel *The Food of the Gods*, which was one of the first works to address the possible dangers of what some today like to call “Frankenfoods”.

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Use of the ISEE Bibliography has dramatically increased recently. In February there were 5,080 hits, in March this jumped to 15,281. In May it was up to 20,974. Use dropped some over the summer, but will go back up across the fall.

—Acampora, Ralph, “Representation Cubed: Reviewing Reflections on Animal Imagery,” *Society & Animals* 9(no. 3, 2001):299–307. Animals as portrayed in film, zoos, cartoons, comic strips, with some attention to realism versus social construction. A review of four books dealing with animal representation. Acampora is in philosophy, Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY..

—Arnason, Thorvardur, “Eigingildi í náttúrunni — heimspeki á villigötum?” (in Icelandic). Interview by Thorvardur Arnason with Holmes Rolston, III, in *Hugur* 17(2005), pages 12-26. Published in 2006. *Hugur* is an annual, the only Icelandic periodical that is solely dedicated to philosophy. Intrinsic values in nature, multi-leveled values in nature, humans in nature, uniqueness of humans, anthropogenic and anthropocentric values in nature, duties to species, ecosystems. Iceland as an especially challenging landscape for environmental ethics, far north, on the mid-Atlantic ridge, a harsh environment, life in extreme environments, unusual aesthetic beauty..

—Arnold, Craig Anthony (Tony), “The Reconstitution of Property: Property as a Web of Interests,” *Harvard Environmental Law Review* 26(no. 2, 2002):281-364. In an odd and surprising irony, a robust, comprehensive concept of private property is necessary to advance environmental values, and conversely, a decline in the importance and meaning of property hurts environmental values. A person claiming a property interest or property right should be expected to show how he or she is connected to the object of the property interest. Reconceiving every area of property law from a web-of-interest perspective deserves attention. For example, a landowner may not have a reasonable expectation of making an economically productive use of fragile coastal wetlands. Landowners’ experiences with implementation of the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have resulted in significant landowner frustration. In the past, the bundle of rights metaphor served to free property law from both antiquated doctrines and a narrow concept of property as absolute control over physical things. In this Article, I have not only criticized the bundle of rights concept of property but also argued that property law is alive but in search of a reconstituting metaphor. Arnold is Professor of Law and Director of the Center for Land Resources, Chapman University School of Law, Orange, CA..

—Best, Steven and Anthony J. Nocella II, eds., *Igniting a Revolution: Voices in Defense of the Earth*. Oakland, CA: AK Press, 2006. Revolutionary environmentalism.

Some fifty contributors. Sections on history of revolutionary environmentalism, sustainability and consumption, religion and spirituality, primitivism and the critique of civilization, repression and resistance, direct action and beyond, social movements and alliance politics, radical ecology. Appendix: Liberation Front Communiques. Foreword by Bron Taylor.

—Blaney, Alicia Swaine, *Environmental Conservation at Multiple Landscape Scales: An Analysis of the Ethical Past, Present, and Future*. M.A. thesis, Colorado State University, summer 2006. Environmental ethics is on the forefront of contemporary ethical thought, but its language is problematic, with different parties meaning different things by similar words, often giving rise to conflict and confusion, even by those who share values in common. We do not have available a universal environmental ethic, but there are convictions broadly shared. Ethics is functional at different levels and goes into a webwork of belief. Further issues arise with institutional divisions of the landscape into private and public, rural lands, park lands, national forest lands, wilderness, often producing fragmentation rather than a comprehensive ethic. If this philosophical confusion is to be overcome, and if land is to be appropriately respected, then there must be a new ethic, one that is “loosely naturalized.” Such an ethic will begin with the broad assumption that nature exists and has intrinsic value but that an inclusive ethic will move into the cultural realm where subjective interactions at multiple levels are better able to discover and appropriately respect the objective realities in the natural world.

—Brenda Hausauer, “Words Gone Wild: Language in Rolston’s Philosophy of Nature”

—Brown, G. G., P. Reed, and C. C. Harris, “Testing a Place-Based Theory for Environmental Evaluation: An Alaska Case Study,” *Applied Geography* 22(2002):49-76. Do people value landscapes more if their evaluation is based on a sense of place, especially if the landscape is near where they live? A study of the Chugach National Forest in Alaska. Ecosystem values are not uniformly distributed across the landscape, that is, not spatially random, and some spatial relationships exist between selected ecosystem values and point of residence (community). Brown is in Environmental Science, Alaska Pacific University. Reed is with USDA Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, Anchorage, AK. Harris is in Resource Recreation and Tourism, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID.

—Brown, Lester R., “U.S. Population Reaches 300 Million, Heading for 400 Million, No Cause for Celebration.

—Chahal, Surjeet Chahal, *Ecology Redesigning Genes: Ethical and Sikh Perspective*. Amritsar, India: Singh Brothers, 2005. Research in genetics cannot be isolated from its impact on ecology. With the genes redesigned, with newer organisms appearing and

various unwanted species eliminated, it may not be possible for us to undo the damage to the biosphere. Genetic technology challenges the relationship between God, humans, and the rest of nature. A Sikh perspective. Chahal is in philosophy, University of Pune, India.

—Conca, Ken and Geoffrey D. Dabelko, eds., *Environmental Peacekeeping*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002. In conjunction with the Woodrow Wilson Center Press.

—Deane-Drummond, Celia, *Wonder and Wisdom: Conversations in Science, Spirituality and Theology*. London: Darton, Longman, and Todd, 2006. Also: Philadelphia: Templeton Foundation Press, 2006. With a focus on Christian concepts of nature in the light of biological knowledge, a sense of wonder at the mystery of nature, also often of its wisdom, even in those aspects of nature that seem wasteful and cruel. Deane-Drummond is in theology and biology, University of Chester, UK.

—Dombrowski, Daniel A., “Bears, Zoos, and Wilderness: The Poverty of Social Constructionism,” *Society and Animals* 10(no. 2, 2002):195–202. Dombrowski is in philosophy, Seattle University, WA. Defends Holmes Rolston’s realism vs. social construction, using bears in zoos as a case in point. There is a difference between a bear in a zoo and a bear in the wild. This difference legitimates the belief that the former is an attenuated version of the latter. The danger posed by a bear in the wild is not due to an overly active imagination. The experience of sublime beauty (in contrast to mere cuteness) in the presence of a wild bear is only partly of one’s own doing. Although our frameworks (theories, zoos, etc.) are social constructs, the real world against which we test and evaluate them is not a social construct. Good zoos are better than bad ones, but naturalistic environments for bears are not nearly natural ones, no matter what social constructionists may say about the matter. Dombrowski is in philosophy, Seattle University, WA.

—Dryzek, John and David Schlosberg, eds., *Debating the Earth: The Environmental Politics Reader*, 2nd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005.

—Eckersley, Robyn, *The Green State: Rethinking Democracy and Sovereignty*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2004.

—Elliott, Lorraine, “Imaginative Adaptations: A Possible Environmental Role for the UN Security Council,” *Contemporary Security Policy* 24(no. 2, 2003):47-68. Possible roles of the UN Security Council in environmental protection; a review of the literature.

-Eugene Hargrove, “Rolston on Objective and Subjective Beauty in Nature”

—Franks, Nigel R. and Tom Richardson, “Teaching in Tandem-running Ants,” *Nature* 439(12 January 2006):153. An ant can signal another ant leading from the nest to food, with signals between the two controlling both the speed and course of the run, called a tandem run. The tandem leaders know the location of food but the tandem followers are naive. The tandem leaders only continue the run when frequently tapped on their legs and abdomen by the following ant’s antennae. The tandem leader, therefore, modifies its behavior in the presence of the follower.

—Freeman, Aaren S., and James E. Byers, “Divergent Induced Responses to an Invasive Predator in Main Mussel Populations,” *Science* 313(11 August 2006):831-833. A native mussel quickly evolves the capacity to defend itself against a recently introduced invasive crab, by growing a thicker shell when the new crab is present. This makes it harder for the crab to open the mussel and eat it, and crabs eat something else. So native species are not as defenseless as previously thought to invasives. Mussels are more flexibly adaptive.

—Gamborg, Christian, “The Acceptability of Forest Management Practices: An Analysis of Ethical Accounting and the Ethical Matrix,” *Forest Policy and Economics* 4(2002):175-186. Stakeholder approaches to forest management. The public is increasingly sensitive to, and aware of, the broader impact of forest management, not only on human welfare, but also on environmental values, such as nature conservation and biodiversity. Gamborg is at the Danish Forest and Landscape Research Institute, Department of Forestry, Horsholm, Denmark.

—Gottlieb, Roger S., *Religious Environmentalism and Our Planet’s Future*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2006. A comprehensive account of religious environmentalism, political activism as well as theology and ethics. From the Evangelical 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. Environmental degradation is sacrilegious, sinful, and an offense against God. A spiritual perspective applied to the Earth provides the environmental movement with a uniquely appropriate way to voice its dream of a sustainable and just world. Equally important, it helps develop a world-making political agenda that far exceeds interest group politics. Gottlieb is in philosophy, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, MS.

—Guix, Juan Carlos, “Evidence of Archaeophytes in Amazonian Forests: An Assessment to Seed Dispersal by Indians in pre-Columbian Times,” in Rabistch W, Klingenstein F., Essi F, eds. *Fourth European Conference on Biological Invasions*, Vienna. *Neobiota. Bfn-Skripten* 184:140. Bundesamt für Naturschutz. Bonn, 2006. The author finds significant numbers of large-fruited or seeded plant species near former Indian settlements and argues that this suggests the participation of humans in

seed dispersal, especially along river margins and especially of palms. The humans may have carried (or defecated) the seeds there, or they may have been involved in agriculture. Guix is in biology, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain. jcguix@pangea.org

—Heyd, Thomas, ed., *Recognizing the Autonomy of Nature*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2005. Articles on the autonomy (and/or/versus management, restoration) of nature by Val Plumwood, Keekok Lee, Eric Katz, Ned Hettinger, William Throop and Beth Vickers, Dean Bavington, John Sandlos, Andrew Light, Mark Woods, William A. Jordan, III. Heyd is in philosophy, University of Victoria, Canada.

—Houghton, John, “Global Warming is Now a Weapon of Mass Destruction,” *The Guardian*, 28 July 2003.

<http://www.earth-policy.org/Updates/2006/Update59.htm>

<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/10/08/magazine/08elephant.html?pagewanted=print>

<https://webs.aces.uiuc.edu/herl/pubs.html>

—Hughes, Michael, and Angus Morrison-Saunders, “Visitor Attitudes Toward a Modified Natural Attraction,” *Society and Natural Resources* 16(2003):191-303. A survey of visitors to the “Top Tree Walk,” a developed Forest attraction in giant trees in Western Australia. Does the constructed tree walk interfere with the natural experience? Yes and no, often depending on how regular visitors are. Hughes is in the College of Business, University of Notre Dame, Freemantle, Australia. Morrison-Saunders is in the Division of Science and Engineering, Murdoch University, Murdoch, Western Australia.

—Hull, R. Bruce, David Richert, Erin Seekamp, David Robertson, and Gregory J. Buhyoff. “Understandings of Environmental Quality: Ambiguities and Values Held by Environmental Professionals,” *Environmental Management* 31(no. 1, 2003):1-13. Analysis of the values held by environmental professionals, revealing many kinds of values, and some ambiguity about them. Definition and management of environmental quality, biocentric, ecocentric, utilitarian, aesthetic, and spiritual values. The authors are quite familiar with and often cite environmental philosophers. This was a research project of the USDA Forest Service North Central Experiment Station. Well worth reading for philosophers. The authors are in the College of Natural Resources, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg.

In light of the new environmental awakening over global warming and Al Gore’s new video, in contrast with the world’s scientists and religious leaders, Sessions asks where the new generation of post modernist environmental historians and ecophilosophers (the Neo-Pragmatists) are in this new awakening? In reassessing the deep ecology movement, he critiques John Clark’s version of social ecology, the ecofeminism of Val Plumwood and Karen Warren, Baird Callicott’s interpretation of Leopold, the

deconstruction of wilderness from Guha to Cronon, and Michael Zimmerman's endorsement of Donna Haraway's postmodernist cyborgian technotopian future. He claims that the attempt to establish a cyborgian / nanotechnology / technotopia, as opposed to the protection of a wild Earth, will result in the final sealing of the fate of both humanity and the Earth. Sessions is philosophy emeritus, Sierra College, Rocklin, CA.

—Kennedy, Donald, "Animal Activism: Out of Control," *Science* 313(15 September 2006):1541. Dario Ringach, a member of the neurobiology faculty at the University of California, Los Angeles, has been harassed for four years by animal rights activists ("terrorists") of the Animal Liberation Front, who attempted to firebomb his home (mistakenly placed on a neighbor's porch) and made threats against his family. Ringach did work on higher order information in visual systems that involved animal vivisection, and now has stopped such research, fearing the threats. Kennedy also complains of lack of support from UCLA authorities and colleagues, and laments that some students supported the harassment and gave inside help. Kennedy is editor-in-chief of *Science*.

—Koenig, Robert, "The Pink Death: Die-Offs of the Lesser Flamingo Raise Concern," *Science* 313(22 September 2006):1724-1725. Mass deaths of flamingos seem to be linked to changes in East Africa's lakes, but researchers are still investigating the causes. A likely cause is changes in pollutants and lake levels caused by development. The flamingos nest and feed in alkaline, soda-rich Rift Valley lakes and seem quite sensitive to upsets in the niche they occupy.

—Krajick, Kevin, "Winning the War Against Island Invaders," *Science* 310(2 December 2005):1410-1413. To make islands safe for rare native species, biologists are mounting increasingly complex campaigns to shoot, trap, or poison exotics. Birds, insects, rats, goats, mongooses, cats, pigs, foxes, rabbits, amphibians/reptiles. It's often working.

—Kuo, Frances E., and William C. Sullivan, "Aggression and Violence in the Inner City: Effects of the Environment via Mental Fatigue," *Environment and Behavior* 33(no. 4, July 2001):543-571. Investigates whether contact with nature mitigates mental fatigue, and reduces aggression and violent behavior. Compares 145 urban public housing residents with various levels of nearby nature (trees and grass). Residents living in relatively barren buildings reported more aggression and violence than did their counterparts in greener buildings.

—Kuo, Frances E., and William C. Sullivan, "Environment and Crime in the Inner City: Does Vegetation Reduce Crime?" *Environment and Behavior* 33(no. 3, May 2001):343-367. Although vegetation has been positively linked to fear of crime and crime in a

number of settings, recent findings in urban residential areas have hinted at a possible negative relationship. Residents living in “greener” surroundings report lower levels of fear, fewer incivilities, and less aggressive and violent behavior. This study uses police crime reports to examine the relationship between vegetation and crime in an inner city neighborhood. Crime rates for 98 apartment buildings with varying levels of nearby vegetation were compared. Results indicate that the greener a buildings surroundings were, the fewer crimes reported. This pattern held for both violent crimes and violent crimes. The authors are at the Human Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. For further articles on the same and related topics:

—Langford, Dale J., et al, “Social Modulation of Pain as Evidence for Empathy in Mice,” *Science* 312(30 June 2006):1967-1970. Mice are found to exhibit enhanced pain sensitivity when they see a familiar fellow cagemate experience pain, but not when the other mouse is a stranger. For example, they hop off a heated area of the cage floor faster. There is “emotional contagion,” a primitive kind of empathy that does not require understanding what others are experiencing. The information may be transmitted in part through chemical signals, but seems mostly transmitted by vision. Langford and his research team are in psychology, in a center for research on pain, at McGill University, Canada.

—Light, Andrew, “Contemporary Environmental Ethics: From Metaethics to Public Philosophy,” *Metaphilosophy* 33(no. 4, 2002):426-449. In the past thirty years environmental ethics has emerged as one of the most vibrant and exciting areas of applied philosophy. Several journals and hundreds of books testify to its growing importance inside and outside philosophical circles. But with all this scholarly output, it is arguably the case that environmental ethics is not living up to its promise of providing a philosophical contribution to the resolution of environmental problems. This article surveys the current state of the field and offers an alternative path for the future development of environmental ethics toward a more publicly engaged model of applied philosophy. Light is in the Applied Philosophy Group, New York University.

-Lisa Sideris, “Writing Straight with Crooked Lines: Holmes Rolston’s Ecological Theology and Theodicy”

—Lodge, David M., and Christopher Hamlin, eds., *Religion and the New Ecology: Environmental Responsibility in a World in Flux*. Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press, 2006. An anthology bringing religion, especially Christianity, into conversation with the “new ecology” and its nature in flux, including both changes in wild nature and changes that humans introduce, contrasted (so many claim) with the old ecology that treasured a stable, pristine nature, uninterrupted by humans. Lodge is in biology, Hamlin in history, University of Notre Dame.

-Mark Wynn, “In Rolston’s Footsteps: Human Emotions and Values in Nature”

—McKibben, Bill, “A Deeper Shade of Green,” *National Geographic*, August 2006. Ideas for a new, cultural environmentalism. “Humans have never faced a civilization-scale challenge before. Whether we deal with it gracefully or not depends, I believe, on what happens to that creed we call environmentalism.” The original environmentalism, saving remnants of wild nature, was impressively successful, “but when it came to deal with global warming, this kind of environmentalism flunked.” People desire growth and that depends on fossil fuel consumption; we must address the issue of intelligent growth that builds on “people’s aspirations for good and secure and durable lives.” “We would need a new kind of cultural environmentalism that asks deeper questions than we’re used to asking.” McKibben lives in a Vermont valley, working out this new cultural environmentalism, and wondering whether it means The End of Nature.

—Michael Balter, “The Baby Deficit,” *Science* 312(30 June 2006):1894-1897. As fertility rates decline across the developed world, governments are offering big incentives for childbearing. Experts don’t expect them to have much effect. Demographers predict that the E.U. countries will lose between 24 million and 40 million people during each coming decade. Replacement level total fertility rates in European countries are 2.1 children per couple, and nearly all the world’s industrialized countries are below this, some much below. The U.S. is at replacement level. Below replacement levels also mean that a population ages, the proportion of elderly adults relative to the active labor force increases, making a higher economic burden on the active labor force to support the elderly.

—Minteer, B. A., and J. P. Collins, “Ecological Ethics: Building a New Tool Kit for Ecologists and Biodiversity Managers,” *Conservation Biology* 19(2005):1804-1812. Examples of ethical dimensions in ecology and conservation biology involving choosing between protected and endangered species. Mountain lions have been removed to protect desert bighorn sheep.

—Mitra, Barun, “Selling the Tiger to Save It,” *New York Times*, August 15, 2006. Op-ed. China has a few dozen tigers, staring at extinction. Of the planet’s estimated 5,000 wild tigers, about 75% are in India. China has 4,000 in captivity. The U.S. has more tigers than anybody else, 10,000 in zoos and privately owned. China has followed a strict prohibition policy, trying to prevent poaching for the use of tiger parts in traditional medicine. Now China plans to establish more tiger-breeding facilities and see the tiger parts for medicinal use, to eliminate the incentive for poaching. Never mind that these treatments are worthless; you can make lots of money selling tigers. Mitra directs the Liberty Institute, a research organization that promotes free-market economics.

—Mora, Camilo et al, “Coral Reefs and the Global Network of Marine Protected Areas,” *Science* 312(23 June 2006):1750-1751. Existing marine reserves are largely ineffective and as a whole remain insufficient for the protection of coral reef diversity. Mora is in marine biology, University of Auckland, New Zealand.

—Mulcahy, Nicholas J., and Josep Call, “Apes Save Tools for Future Use,” *Science* 312(19 May 2006):1038-1040. New research suggests that great apes can anticipate future needs. Particularly, they save tools for future use, over a timespan of up to fourteen hours. But how much does this differ from many animals that do things for the future, such as birds that build nests or beavers that build dams? It is difficult to separate associative learning from clear foresight, but these authors believe they have evidence for precursors skills for planning for the future. The authors are at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology.

—Newmyer, Stephen, *Animals, Rights and Reason in Plutarch and Modern Ethics*. New York: Routledge, 2005. Newmyer is at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh.

Objections by Rominger, Eric M., Vernon C. Bleich, and Elise J. Goldstein, “Bighorn Sheep, Mountain Lions, and the Ethics of Conservation,” *Conservation Biology* 20(2006):1341. Minter and Collins are mistaken about several of their claims about lions and bighorns. With reply by Minter and Collins, *ibid*.

On global scales, demographers predict that the world’s total population will continue to increase for decades to come, rising from its current 6.5 billion to somewhere between 8 and 11 billion by 2050. But nearly all of the increase will be in developing countries.

—Palmer, Clare, ed., *Teaching Environmental Ethics*. Leiden and Boston: Brill Academic Press, 2006. This collection explores a wide variety of questions, both of a theoretical and a practical nature, raised by teaching environmental ethics. The essays consider general issues such as the place of environmental advocacy in the environmental ethics classroom; using outdoor environments to prompt reflection on environmental ethics; and handling student responses □ such as anger and pessimism □ that may emerge from teaching environmental ethics. The essays also explore more practical issues, including successfully teaching environmental ethics to students without a background in philosophy; promoting the development of interdisciplinarity in the classroom; useful ways to structure environmental ethics syllabi, and teaching and learning techniques in environmental ethics. Fifteen essays and an introduction written by the editor.

—Pennisi, Elizabeth, “Social Animals Prove their Smarts,” *Science* 312(23 June 2006):1734-1738. A new generation of experiments reveals that group-living animals have a surprising degree of intelligence. There has been ongoing debate about whether primates have a theory of mind. New experiments suggest they know what

other primates know and intend particularly when food is involved, at least picking up behavioral cues. Nevertheless they lack the ability to realize that another individual is thinking something wrong or that it has a false belief, which some regard as a critical test of a theory of mind. Others think symbolic language is required for the transmission of ideas from mind to mind. Meanwhile, scrub jays also notice who knows where the food is hidden, and few think this requires a theory of mind. See Emery, N. J., and N. S. Clayton, "Effects of Experience and Social Context on Prospective Caching by Scrub Jays," *Nature* 414(22 November 2001):443-446. So the debate about precursors of theory of mind in animals continues.

—Preston, Christopher J., and Wayne Ouderkirk, eds., *Nature, Value, Duty: Life on Earth with Holmes Rolston, III*. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Springer, 2006. Publisher's Description: "Gifford Lecturer and Templeton Prize winner Holmes Rolston, III is widely known as the father of environmental ethics. From his authorship of one of the first articles in professional environmental philosophy ("Is There an Ecological Ethic?" 1975) to his most recent article on the place of humanity in the cosmos ("Generating Life on Earth: Five Looming Questions" 2007) no author has taken a more prominent role in mapping out the terrain in environmental philosophy. His writings range between natural philosophy and theology and include detailed presentations of an interlocking position that includes aesthetics, value theory, natural resource policy, wilderness advocacy, and sustainable development." *Nature Value and Duty: Life on Earth with Holmes Rolston, III* is a collection of contemporary writings on the work of Holmes Rolston, III. The authors contributing to this volume are a mixture of senior scholars in environmental ethics and new voices in philosophy and in literature. Together they provide an in depth evaluation of many of the topics discussed by Rolston. They probe the strengths and weaknesses of his work and suggest valuable correctives. Rolston himself, in a detailed reply to each of his critics at the end of the volume, reveals where some of these criticisms sting him the most and in the process provides one of the most detailed and articulate defenses of his position ever offered." Preston is in philosophy, University of Montana; Ouderkirk in philosophy, Empire State College, Saratoga Springs, NY.

—Raghu, S., et al., "Adding Biofuels to the Invasive Species Fire?" *Science* 313(22 September 2006):1742. Some of the species proposed as biofuels appear to turn invasive in some ecosystems.

—Schaefer, Jame, "Intrinsic-Instrumental Valuing of Earth: A Theological Framework for Environmental Ethics," *Theological Studies* 66(no. 4, 2005):783-814. Philosophers have struggled with value theory as one of the most recalcitrant problems for environmental ethics. Theologians can benefit from their efforts when retrieving and reworking notions about the goodness of creation in patristic and medieval texts, particularly those by Augustine, John Chrysostom, and Thomas Aquinas. This process

yields a religiously motivated rationale for intrinsic-instrumental valuing of the physical world's constituents for themselves, their relationships to one another, and their common good that can be relevant, meaningful, and helpful for responding to ecological valuation. Schaefer is in theology and directs an interdisciplinary minor in environmental ethics at Marquette University, Milwaukee.

—Schimel, David, "Climate Change and Crop Yields: Beyond Cassandra," *Science* 312(30 June 2006):1889-90. An analysis of recent data from a wide variety of field experiments suggests that previous studies overestimated the positive effects of higher carbon dioxide concentrations on crop yields. Schimel is at the National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO.

—Scoville, Judith N., "Fitting Ethics to the Land: H. Richard Niebuhr's Ethic of Responsibility and Ecotheology," *Journal of Religious Ethics* 30(no. 2, 2002):207-229. Much of ecotheology and environmental philosophy has moved deductively from theological and ethical constructs to questions of how we should relate to the natural world. Such approaches are limited in their ability to guide us toward appropriate environmental action for they do not necessarily fit the way the natural world actually functions. Niebuhr's ethic of response, on the other hand, begins with the concrete situation and is inherently ecological for it focuses on interrelationships in an on-going community. It is inductive in character and open to being informed by new findings in the natural and social sciences; thus it is exceptionally well suited to environmental problems, which involve complex scientific, social, and economic questions. Scoville is in religion and philosophy, Northland College, Ashland, WI.

—Sessions, George. "Wildness, Cyborgs, and Our Ecological Future: Reassessing the Deep Ecology Movement," *The Trumpeter* 22,2, (2006): 121-182 (online) <http://trumpeter.athabascau.ca/>.

—Shapiro, J. A. (James A.), "A 21st Century View of Evolution," *Journal of Biological Physics* 28(2002):745-764. In contrast to the Darwinian view of evolution as a random walk, undirected mutations and contingent evolution, Shapiro and other complex systems theorists are now interpreting these processes as a form of natural genetic engineering. Genomes are hierarchically organized as systems assembled from DNA modules. There are various routines for re-arranging these genetic modules and using other mobile genetic elements, often in times of stress, that are better seen as natural genetic engineering than as a random walk. Many of the enzymes that geneticists now use to cut and splice and re-arrange genes were already doing this for millennia in the natural history of the genome. A similar article is James A. Shapiro: "A 21st Century View of Evolution: Genome System Architecture, Repetitive DNA, and Natural Genetic Engineering," *Gene* 345(2005):91-100. "These developments ... suggest some new ways of thinking about genomes as sophisticated informatic storage systems and

about evolution as a systems engineering process” (Abstract, p. 91). Shapiro is in biochemistry and molecular biology, University of Chicago.

—Siebert, Charles, “An Elephant Crackup?” *New York Times Magazine*, October 8, 2006. Elephants have been showing more aggressive behavior not only against humans but against other animals. Some researchers think this shows signs of stress in the elephant populations, declining and with degrading habitat.

—Tarrant, Michael A., and H. Ken Cordell, “Amenity Values of Public and Private Forests: Examining the Value-Attitude Relationship,” *Environmental Management* 30(no. 5, 2002):692-703. Public values toward forests have changed since the late 1980s from a commodity-oriented perspective toward a more inclusive (commodity and non-commodity) orientation. The authors use a survey involving wood production (a utilitarian value), clean air (a life support value), scenic beauty (an aesthetic value), and heritage (a spiritual value). They survey over five hundred persons of differing ages, ethnic backgrounds, and deal with both public and private forests. Tarrant is in the School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Athens. Cordell is with the U.S. Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Athens, GA.

—Thornton, Alex and McAuliffe, Katherine, “Teaching in Wild Meerkats,” *Science* 313(2006):227-229. Teaching is ubiquitous in humans but has been difficult to demonstrate in animals. Most attempts to find it involve primates, with little or no clear success. A usual definition of teaching involves intent to teach and ideas passing from mind to mind, with teacher correcting pupil. These authors use a similar, but importantly different definition: “Teaching is characterized by the active involvement of experienced individuals in facilitating learning by naive conspecifics.” (If so, a mother hen scratching, finding food, and calling her chicks to eat and imitate her is teaching). These authors find, interestingly, that wild meerkats (an African rodent) teach. Meerkats live in demanding environments and catch and eat scorpions (about 4.5% of what they eat). These scorpions have stingers on their tails that can kill meerkats; they also have harmful pincers. Adult meerkats will first kill scorpions and feed them to their young. When the young are older, they maim the scorpions and let the young catch them. It seems that the adults differentially maim the scorpions depending on the advancing skills of the juveniles. Adults remove the stinger for the naive young, but with more experienced young they do not. So they gradually introduce pups to live prey. The authors do not think this involves a theory of mind, but such “teaching can be based on simple mechanisms without the need for intentionality and the attribution of mental states.” In fact, they think this kind of teaching may be present in ants. The authors are in zoology, Cambridge University.

—VanLare (Van Lare), Paula, *Growing Toward More Efficient Water Use: Linking Development, Infrastructure, and Drinking Water Policies*. US. Environmental

Protection Agency, Development, Community, and Environment Division (DCED), 2006. EPA 230-R-06-001. For a copy send e-mail to smartgrowth@epa.gov. Online at <www.epa.gov/smartgrowth>. Water and growth. I. The challenges of meeting demand for drinking water (requiring \$263 billion over the next 20 years). II. Accommodating growth and minimizing its effects on water consumption and distribution. III. What water policies can support the wisest growth? The U.S. West, poor in water, is often the most consumptive, using per capita twice the national average. But cities in the East are finding themselves increasingly short of water, often limiting their growth. Well-written and researched, though with the expected EPA tendency to keep growth sacrosanct (i.e. “smart”).

-Victoria Davion, “Caring for Nature: An Ecofeminist’s View of Rolston on Eating, Hunting, and Genetics”

—Wagner, Andreas, *Robustness and Evolvability in Living Systems*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2005. Wagner will convince even the most skeptical reader that robustness to perturbation is a pervasive aspect of biology. A cautionary note for those enamored with all the disequilibrium, chaos, and other upsets in ecosystems. The routes to such stability may differ, and some stable solutions may be impossible, since they cannot be reached without instability. Wagner is a computation and theoretical evolutionary biologist at the University of New Mexico.

—Weinstein, Tara, “Prosecuting Attacks that Destroy the Environment: Environmental Crimes or Humanitarian Atrocities?” *The Georgetown International Environmental Law Review* 17(no. 4, 2005):697-722. No state has ever been held accountable for environmental damage during wartime. Perhaps the time has come for change.

—Westerling, A. L., et al., “Warming and Earlier Spring Increase Western U. S. Forest Wildfire Activity,” *Science* 313(18 August 2006):940-943. Higher spring and summer temperatures and earlier snowmelt are extending the wildfire season and increasing the intensity of wildfires in the western United States. With commentary: Running, Steven W., “Is Global Warming Causing More, Larger Wildfires?” *Science* 313(18 August 2006):927-928.

—Wuerthner, George, ed., *Wild Fire: A Century Of Failed Forest Policy*, Published by the Foundation for Deep Ecology by arrangement with Island Press, 2006. Coffee-table size book on the ecological role played by wild fires in forests and how industrial forestry and its supporters have erroneously viewed such fires.

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ISEE NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS

Please send any announcements, calls for papers or news items via e-mail (preferred), snail mail or fax to newsletter editor Amy Knisley. Address: Department of Humanities, Colby-Sawyer College, 541 Main Street, New London, NH 03257. E-mail: aknisley@colby-sawyer.edu. Phone: 603-526-3422. Fax: 603-526-3452. Please continue to send bibliographic items to Holmes Rolston III, at the address above. The next deadline for submissions is September 7, 2006.

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BALLOT FOR VICE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND TREASURER
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See candidate bios on following pages.

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). 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. 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 the governing board, and arranging the ISEE program at the Pacific Division APA.

Deadline for receipt of ballots is Friday, December 15. Mail to Christopher Preston, Chair, ISEE Nominations Committee, Department of Philosophy, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.

Candidates for ISEE Vice President PLEASE CIRCLE ONE

Emily Brady

Bryan Norton

Candidates for ISEE Secretary PLEASE CIRCLE ONE

Jason Kawall

Mark Woods

Candidate for ISEE Treasurer

Lisa H. Newton

Emily Brady is Lecturer in the Institute of Geography, University of Edinburgh, and formerly Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, Institute for Environment, Philosophy and Public Policy, Lancaster University, and Associate Professor of Philosophy, Brooklyn College-CUNY. Her research interests range across environmental aesthetics, environmental ethics and cultural geography, and she is the author of *Aesthetics of the Natural Environment* (Edinburgh UP, 2003). She is co-editor of the journals, *Environmental Values* and *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, and a member of the ISEE, APA, and the American Society of Aesthetics.

Bryan Norton studied philosophy of science and philosophy of language at the University of Michigan and has been working on environmental philosophy and environmental ethics since 1980. He is currently Professor of Philosophy in the School of Public Policy, Georgia Institute of Technology, where he teaches undergraduate philosophy courses (including *Environmental Ethics*) and graduate courses in environmental policy. His interests are in sustainability theory, biodiversity policy, and the evaluation of anthropogenic changes to ecosystems. He is author of *Linguistic Frameworks and Ontology* (Mouton), *Why Preserve Natural Variety?* (Princeton U. Press), *Toward Unity Among Environmentalists* (Oxford U. Press), *Searching for Sustainability* (Cambridge U. Press), and *Sustainability: A Philosophy of Adaptive Ecosystem Management*. He has edited or co-edited *The Preservation of Species* (Princeton U. Press), *Ecosystem Health: New Goals for Environmental Management* (Island Press) and *Ethics on the Ark* (Smithsonian Press). He served on the Environmental Economics Advisory Committee of the EPA Science Advisory Board, two terms on the Governing Board of The Society for Conservation Biology, and three terms on the Board of Directors of Defenders of Wildlife.

Jason Kawall is Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Environmental Studies at Colgate University. He completed his PhD at Brown University, and has previously taught at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. His primary research interests lie at the intersection of virtue theory and environmental philosophy, and he has published several articles in such journals as *Environmental Ethics*, the *American Philosophical Quarterly*, the *Journal of Applied Philosophy*, and *Philosophy and Geography*.

Mark Woods is an Associate Professor in the Philosophy Department at the University of San Diego, where he also teaches environmental justice in a new graduate School of Peace Studies. After completing a Ph.D. in environmental philosophy and a certificate in environmental policy at the University of Colorado at Boulder, he had a post-doctoral position at the University of South Florida, where he served as an environmental ethics consultant to help mediate water conflicts for the Southwest Florida Water Management District. He has taught environmental ethics at several universities for the past thirteen years, and he has been a member of ISEE for over ten

years. He has published articles on wilderness philosophy, animal ethics, ecological restoration, exotic species, and the environmental ethics of war and peace. He is completing *Rethinking Wilderness* (Broadview Press, forthcoming)—a response to a variety of interdisciplinary critiques of wilderness preservation.

Lisa H. Newton, Ph.D., is Professor of Philosophy, Director of the Program in Applied Ethics, and Director of the Program in Environmental Studies at Fairfield University in Fairfield, Connecticut, and Associate in Medicine at Yale Medical School. A graduate of Columbia University (B.S. in Philosophy 1962, Ph.D. in Philosophy 1967), she has authored or co-authored several textbooks in the fields of Ethics and Environmental Studies, including *Business Ethics and the Natural Environment*, Blackwell, 2005, *Ethics and Sustainability: Sustainable Development and the Moral Life*, (2003), *Wake Up Calls: Classic Cases in Business Ethics* (2nd edition 2003), *Watersheds: Cases in Environmental Ethics* (3rd edition 2001; 4th edition 2004), and *Taking Sides: Controversial Issues in Business Ethics and Society* (8th edition 2004). Newton has authored over 80 articles in the Applied Ethics fields in which she teaches: politics, law, medicine and nursing, business, communications, engineering, and the natural environment.