

# International Society for Environmental Ethics

## Newsletter

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### GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Call for nominations** for two officers of ISEE: secretary and treasurer. The secretary's duties include taking care of the society's correspondence and writings--excluding the web page--convening a business meeting once a year at one of the three APAs, arranging the ISEE program at the Central Division APA, sending the ISEE newsletter to the membership, and exercising executive control over the membership list generated by the treasurer. The treasurer's duties include receiving all dues and other monies payable to the society, keeping a database of membership information and providing this to the secretary, communicating the society's financial information to the ISEE membership and the governing board, and arranging the ISEE program at the Pacific Division APA. Please send nominations (including self-nominations) as soon as possible to anyone on the newly constituted ISEE nominations committee: Ronnie Hawkins: [liveoak@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu](mailto:liveoak@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu), Ned Hettinger (Chair): [hettingern@cofc.edu](mailto:hettingern@cofc.edu), Alan Holland: [a.holland@lancaster.ac.uk](mailto:a.holland@lancaster.ac.uk), Christopher Preston: [preston@sc.edu](mailto:preston@sc.edu). The officers of ISEE thank the outgoing members of the nominations committee--Victoria Davion and Gary Varner--for their service to the society.

**ISEE Sessions at the Eastern Division Of The APA**, 27-30 December, Philadelphia PA. Session one: Literature and Environmental Ethics. Chair: Will Aiken (Chatham College) Speakers: Dylan Barth (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), "On (Not) Crossing the Determinable Line: Death in Contemporary Environmental Protest Literature." Kim Smith (Political Science, Carleton College), "Possessing the Land: Slave Narratives and the Agrarian Problematic." Piers H.G. Stephens (Liverpool, U.K.), "The Golden Country: Nature and Liberty in the Dystopias of George Orwell and Ray Bradbury." Respondent: Marcia Eaton (Minnesota).

Session two: Author Meets Critic: Allen Carlson's 'Aesthetics and the Environment'  
Chair: Benjamin Hale (SUNY-Stony Brook). Speakers: Emily Brady (Lancaster), Cheryl Foster (Rhode Island), Ned Hettinger (College of Charleston). Respondent: Allen Carlson (Alberta).

**The ISEE website bibliography** has been improved, with an overall resorting of the main searchable entries, so that now both the main searchable file, as well as the downloadable PDF files are updated with all known corrections. Also a list of "Introductory Articles in Environmental Ethics" has been added, to accompany the continuing (and recently updated) lists of anthologies and systematic works. See the ISEE main menu: <http://www.cep.unt.edu/ISEE.html>. Syllabi from various courses in environmental ethics can be reached from this home page. The project is being implemented at Middle Tennessee State University in Tennessee. The direct address is: <http://appliedphilosophy.mtsu.edu/ISEE/>.

**Austral Event.** On March 3-16, Omora Foundation & University of Magallanes Chile and Technik University of Munich coordinated a course on "Field Environmental Ethics and Biocultural Conservation" in the Cape Horn Region on with the participation of Chilean and German students. The course was followed by an International Conference "Social Well-being and Biocultural Conservation: An Ethical Challenge for the Chilean SubAntarctic Region," on March 16-23. The Conference took place at the Omora Ethnobotanical Park in Puerto Williams, Navarino Island, and the University of Magallanes, Punta Arenas. Participants at the Conference were: Dr. Robert Elliot (philosopher, editor of the Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems, University of the Sunshine Coast), Dr. Alan Holland (philosopher, editor of Environmental Values, University of Lancaster), Dr. Nancy Turner (ethnobiologist, editor of Ethnobiology, University of Victoria, Canada), Dr. Kurt Jax (ecologist, Technik University of Munich), M.S. Alfredo Prieto (philosopher & archeologist, Instituto de la Patagonia, University of Magallanes), Prof. Mateo Martinic (historian, National History Prize of Chile, Co- Founder of Instituto de la Patagonia, University of Magallanes), Mr. Eduardo Barros (Governor of the Chilean Antarctic Province), Dr. (cand.) Christopher Anderson (conservation biologist, University of Georgia and Omora Foundation), MS Augustin Berghfer (geographer, University of Bonn and Omora Foundation), Dr. Ricardo Stanoss (co-coordinator of the Latin American Schoolyard ecology Program, National Audubon Society), Dr. Orlando Dollenz (botanist, University of Magallanes), Dr. Francisca Massardo (ethnobotanist, Omora Foundation and University of Magallanes) Dr. Ricardo Rozzi (philosopher and conservation biologist, Omora Foundation and University of Magallanes) Dr. Agustin Iriarte (zoologist conservation biologist, Chilean Wildlife Service) M.S. Juan Carlos Torres-Mura (zoologist and curator of the Ornithology Section, National Natural History Museum, Chile), Prof. Hernan Dinamarca (historian and social communicator, Fellow Ashoka, Magallanes). The proceedings of this conference will be published in 2003 as a special volume of the prestigious academic austral publication: Anales del Instituto de la Patagonia (Social Sciences Series).

**Rolston Honored.** Holmes Rolston, III received an honorary doctorate of letters from Davidson College, North Carolina, at graduation ceremonies there on May 19. Rolston graduated from Davidson in 1953 with a degree in physics and mathematics. In June, Rolston received the environmentalist of the year award at the national General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Columbus, Ohio.

**Rachel Carson.** The Program for Ethics, Science, and the Environment, Department of Philosophy, Oregon State University, is commemorating the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the publication of Silent Spring by devoting a special issue of its newsletter Reflections to the subject. 15 contributors -- historians, literary critics, wildlife scientists, ethicists, ecologists -- have contributed essays to "Giving Voice to Silent Spring: The Legacy of Rachel Carson." For a free copy of this 44-page special issue, please send an email request, with mailing address, to Courtney Campbell at [ccampbell@orst.edu](mailto:ccampbell@orst.edu).

**Ricardo Rozzi** has been hired as assistant professor of philosophy at the University of North Texas in Denton, Texas. Rozzi, a Ph.D. ecologist and environmentalist from Chile, fills a new position in Latin American environmental philosophy.

**New TIAA-CREF Retirement Fund.** Back in the 80s, a national group of professors and staff lobbied TIAA-CREF (TC) for five years before it set up a socially responsible fund. Now they've lobbied again to improve that fund so that it would not only avoid certain companies, but would invest in particularly responsible ones and in low-income area housing/business. This is becoming more standard in socially responsible investing and is viable financially. Besides academic and activist group endorsements, they're supported by Benjamin Barber, Noam Chomsky, Sandi Cooper, Ursula Goodenough, and Howard Zinn. TC has now publically stated that they will set up a new fund that moves them in this direction, but it requires members commitment to transfer some of their assets to the new fund, should it be established. As of late May, they already had over \$8 million in pledges. Go to [http://www.manchester.edu/academic/programs/departments/peace\\_studies/fund/](http://www.manchester.edu/academic/programs/departments/peace_studies/fund/) to learn more about the proposed new fund and to submit your pledge.

**Richard Evanoff** was awarded a Ph.D. degree on May 22, 2002 for the thesis, "A Constructivist Approach to Intercultural Dialogue on Environmental Ethics" from the Institute for Environment, Philosophy, and Public Policy at Lancaster University in the U.K. Alan Holland and John O'Neill were advisors; Vernon Pratt was the internal examiner; Philip Sarre of the Open University was the external examiner. Evanoff is a professor in the School of International Politics and Economics at Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo, Japan and can be contacted at [<evanoff@sipeb.aoyama.ac.jp>](mailto:evanoff@sipeb.aoyama.ac.jp).

The thesis argues that current trends towards globalization are creating entirely new social and environmental problems which require the development of a new global ethic. The main problem the thesis investigates is how cross-cultural dialogue on a global ethic can be effectively conducted among cultures with differing epistemological, value, and ethical orientations. The thesis argues that an adequate framework for intercultural dialogue is provided by neither foundationalist nor relativist theories of ethics and proposes an alternative constructivist theory which acknowledges the historically contingent and socially situated nature of cultural discourses but contends that the current global situation creates an entirely new situs in which intercultural dialogue on environmental ethics becomes not only possible but also necessary. The thesis proposes a global ethic which adopts human flourishing, social justice, and environmental integrity as its guiding objectives. Since current forms of development are unable to meet these objectives, an alternative bioregional paradigm is developed which calls for the creation of economically self-sufficient and politically decentralized communities delinked from the global market but confederated at appropriate levels to address problems that transcend cultural borders.

## OPPORTUNITIES

**New Doctoral Program.** Religion helps shape environmental attitudes and practices in virtually every culture, and environments themselves shape human cultures and religions. Understanding the complex, reciprocal relationships among human cultures, religions, and the earth's living systems is vital to addressing contemporary environmental problems. In the fall of 2003 the University of Florida's Department of Religion will inaugurate the first US doctoral program to respond to the urgent need to critically examine human attitudes, values, and behaviors related to non-human nature. The Department of Religion boasts four recognized scholars in this emerging field. Bron Taylor is known in particular for his work on radical environmental movements, and is currently editing The Encyclopedia of Religion and Nature. Anna L. Peterson has published widely on social and environmental ethics, including the recent comparative study Being Human: Ethics, Environment, and Our Place in the World. Richard Foltz, who specializes in the study of Islam, has edited the important recent anthology World Views, Religion, and the Environment. Vasudha Narayanan, a scholar of religion in South Asia, has published several articles and chapters on Hindu environmental values. Students will have an opportunity to do interdisciplinary work with the many environment-related programs at the University of Florida, including the College of Natural Resources and the Center for Tropical Conservation. For more information and application materials visit their website at <http://web.religion.ufl.edu/> or contact Gene Thursby, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Religion, University of Florida P.O. Box 117410, Gainesville, Florida

32611 email: gthursby@religion.ufl.edu phone: 352-392-1625 ext. 238.

**Institute for Advanced Study Grants to Study Bioethics.** Program Number: 59286. Title: Visiting Member Awards in the School of Social Science. E-mail: ssapps@ias.edu.> Program URL: <http://www.sss.ias.edu/home/applications.html>>. SYNOPSIS: The sponsor provides support to visiting scholars at the junior and senior levels to pursue research in the social sciences. The focus of this year's program is bioethics. Deadline(s): 11/15/2002 Link to full program description: <[http://www.infoed.org/new\\_spin/spin\\_prog.asp?59286](http://www.infoed.org/new_spin/spin_prog.asp?59286)>.

**The Center for Environmental Citizenship** is a non-partisan/ non-profit organization dedicated to building leadership and igniting youth power for the environment. They invite college students to their Summer Training Academy and ECO Campaign School, two trainings in political skills to protect the environment. The Summer Training Academy is a week long training where students learn how to organize and run winning campaigns on their campuses, network with professionals in environmental, social justice, and political fields, and much more! At ECO Campaign School, students gain hands on experience that can guide them to a career when they are sent to work on critical ballot measure campaigns across the country after a week of training, straight through the November elections. The STA and ECS will be held in Boston, MA at Emerson College, from August 1-6. There is a \$75 fee which includes food, housing, and all of the trainings. To find out more and apply today, check them out @ <<http://www.envirocitizen.org>>.

**The Environmental Journalism Academy** is a five-day intensive conference and practicum on environmental journalism sponsored annually by the Center for Environmental Citizenship. The academy gives college students from across the nation the opportunity to learn and apply the principles and techniques of environmental journalism. Participants will gain skills in brainstorming, pitching, and investigating complex stories through an integrated program that combines workshops and lectures with hands-on experience. Interaction with renowned professionals in seminars is coupled with field experience dealing with community advocates and industry and government officials. At the conclusion of the training participants will have produced real written and recorded stories that are published on the internet. Apply now at <<http://www.envirocitizen.org>>.

## CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

**ISEE Group Sessions.** Proposals are invited for individual papers or group sessions for the APA Western, Central and Eastern Division meetings. For the Western, contact ISEE newsletter editor Phil Cafaro, acting for ISEE treasurer Max Oelschlaeger. For the Central, contact the ISEE secretary, to be elected at the end of this year. For the Eastern, contact ISEE Vice-President Dale Jamieson. Addresses at the end of the newsletter. The deadline for proposals is September 1 for the Western and Central, March 1 for the Eastern.

**Philosophy Facing World Problems** is the theme of the XX<sup>1</sup>st World Congress of Philosophy, to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, August 10-17, 2003. The WCP is held every five years and is the largest philosophy conference in the world. The conference website is <<http://www.wcp2003.org>>. Plenary sessions will include "New Developments in Science and Technology: Ethical and Philosophical Challenges" and "Globalisation and Cultural Identity."

**13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Society for Philosophy and Technology.** July 7, 8 and 9, 2003 Park City, Utah. Conference Theme: "Technology and Global Society." The SPT has sponsored conferences on philosophical aspects of technology since the late 1970s. Current conferences are held every other year, rotating between North America and Europe. The Society welcomes a broad range of papers from various philosophical perspectives and schools. This year, the program committee especially invites submissions on the following topics: "Security and Information Systems", "Biotechnology, Trade and Development", "Democracy, Trust and Global Institutions", "The Global Village Revisited", "Technology and Environment", "Technology, Sport and the Olympics Movement." Submissions on all aspects of philosophy and technology are always welcome. Submission may be made with an abstract of between 200 and 400 words. Electronic submissions in a standard word-processing or Adobe format may be forwarded to: [pault@purdue.edu](mailto:pault@purdue.edu)>. Abstracts in triplicate may also be mailed to: Paul B. Thompson, Program Chair, SPT XIII, Philosophy Department, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1360. Early Notification Deadline: Presenters desiring early notification of acceptance should send abstracts before September 1, 2002. Notification of acceptance will be made by October 10, 2002. Final Deadline: All abstracts must be submitted by November 30, 2002. Notification of acceptance will be made by February 10, 2003. Persons interested in serving as respondents or chairing sessions should contact Paul Thompson at the e-mail address listed above. Final papers for the program should not be more than 12 pages, double-spaced. Completed papers will be required by May 1, 2003.

**Art, Nature, and Social Critique:** a special issue of *Ethics & the Environment*. The editors invite philosophical writing on environmental ethics and art, especially art that critically engages the ethics and politics of human relations with nature. They are looking for philosophical explorations of art that are ethically or politically interesting or important, especially from the perspective of socially-aware environmentalism. *Ethics & the Environment* is a philosophical journal on all topics encompassed by the broad term environmental ethics. For this special issue, editors invite articles in a wide range of topics, including the following: the relationships between (environmental) ethics and aesthetics, politics and art; how conceptions of nature are embedded in artforms; art as a form of moral

education and communication; ecofeminist art and aesthetics; eco-music; eco-art and community activism; how do particular artists and art movements engage the matter of environmental ethics? is eco-art just another consumerism? They hope to be able to include a limited number of photos or images in this special issue. However, each submission should include no more than two images for consideration. Send submissions of no more than 7,500 words by June 30, 2002, to: Chris Cuomo, Associate Professor of Philosophy, ML 374, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221. Please feel free to email questions or ideas to <cuomocj@email.uc.edu>

**Narrative Approach to Environmental Ethics:** a special issue of *Ethics & the Environment*. During the last three decades a handful of American philosophers, including Cora Diamond, Karen Warren, Jim Cheney, David Abram and David Strong, argued that narrative makes important and unique contributions to our moral appreciation of nonhuman animals and ecosystems. Contributors who have a special interest in narrative are invited to respond to, expand on, or experiment in the narrative approach to environmental ethics. Topics might include the following: Does environmental narrative persuade or morally educate or somehow engage readers in ways the analytic argument cannot? Should narrative supplement or supplant the philosophic argument? Are there moral insights that argument can somehow capture that get lost in narrative? Is narrative "philosophy"? Is there anything to recommend first-person over third-person narrative and vice versa? What new narrative genres might we invent that best explore human-nonhuman relationships? Analytic treatments of a particular topic, literary exegeses, or narrative experiments are all welcome, so long as submissions are relevant to the subject of environmental narrative and contain fresh insights. Submissions should be limited to 15-20 pages. Mail hard copy by August 30, 2002, to: Professor Deborah Slicer, Department of Philosophy, L.A. 148, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. Email questions to: ds7p@selway.umt.edu or call (406) 243-2725.

**Biotechnology and Environmental Justice:** a special issue of *Ethics & the Environment*. The editors invite papers that address any area of biotechnology as it relates to environmental justice. Topics might include:

- \* Who should control the evolution of biotechnology and who should benefit from biotechnology? Should efforts be made to benefit the least well-off first and most?
  - \* What are the consequences of biotechnologies in terms of health, the environment, social justice, and democracy?
  - \* What are the ethical and/or political strategies for analyzing the plural and conflicting values associated with biotechnology and for resolving conflicts?
  - \* How far is it reasonable/acceptable/legitimate to go in genetically modifying organism? What are the normative differences, if any, between genetically modifying plants, genetically modifying nonhuman animals, and genetically modifying humans? Should there be limits and if so, what justifies those limits?
  - \* Should individuals who can afford it be permitted to develop biotechnologies of their choice? Are there ethical, political, social limits to personal uses of biotechnology? When, if ever, is the government justified in intervening with the private pursuit of biotechnological ends?
  - \* What sort of reconceptualization of our relationships to each other, to other animals, and to the natural world does biotechnology require and what are the advantages and disadvantages of this reconceptualization?
  - \* What is the moral importance of public education and participation in decision making about these technologies?
- Send abstracts by June 30, 2002; submissions by September 30, 2002 to: Lori Gruen, Department of Philosophy Wesleyan University, Middleton, CT 06459. <Lgruen@wesleyan.edu>.

**Process and Education,** a seminar-based conference for educators seeking to change current practice and theory, will take place July 11-14, 2003, in Saint Paul, Minnesota. This conference will have a special focus on environmental education and process philosophy. Seminar leaders will include Peter Gunter of University of North Texas and George Allan, professor emeritus at Dickinson College. Rather than the traditional focus on conference papers, dialogue among mature professionals is the preferred mode. Sponsored by the American Association for Process Philosophy. To register contact Malcolm Evans, 1481 Sheldon Street, St. Paul, MN 55108. Phone/fax: 651-917-9279. Email: <mevans-app@worldnet.att.net>.

**Progress and Evolution: the next Terra Nova Book.** Terra Nova books are anthologies that encourage innovative writing and art on nature and culture, presented in a serious and engaging way. Terra Nova crosses the borders between disciplines to show how serious discussions occur in many fields of creative inquiry. They are currently seeking contributions for a new book on Progress and Evolution. They want pieces that creatively examine change. Is society moving anywhere in particular? Is nature improving? Are people improving? Is change put in motion by randomness, or is there other forces at work? We don't want pop science writing, but creative exploration of the issues. The history of nature. Chance vs. plan. Genetic engineering. Biodiversity. Cultural diversity. Changes in language, music, art, animals into people, people into animals, technology getting faster, or slower, people running out of time, or finding more time. Submissions should be rigorous but comprehensible, written for the generalist in a literary rather than academic style. Use as few footnotes, citations, and references as possible. For prose, they prefer pieces that are between 2,500-6,000 words and art that will reproduce well in black and white. Poems can be any length. Please e-mail your contribution, or print it out and mail it, to: Wandee Pryor, managing editor, Terra Nova, Cullimore 318, Humanities Dept. NJIT, Newark, NJ 07102. Tel: (973) 642-4673. Fax: (973) 642-4689. Email: terranova@njit.edu. DEADLINE: October 1st, 2002. <www.terravanabooks.org>.

## **THE TALLOIRES DECLARATION**

Composed in 1990 at a conference in Talloires, France, this is the first official statement of a commitment to environmental sustainability by administrators in higher education. The declaration is a 10-point action plan for incorporating sustainability and environmental literacy in teaching, research, operations and outreach at colleges and universities throughout the world. At last count, it had been signed by 275 presidents and chancellors in over 40 countries. To learn more about the declaration, how it has been implemented around the world, and how your institution can sign on, see the website for university leaders for a sustainable future: < [www.ulsf.org](http://www.ulsf.org)>. The Declaration runs as follows:

We, the presidents, rectors, and Vice-Chancellors of universities from all regions of the world are deeply concerned about the unprecedented scale and speed of environmental pollution and degradation, and the depletion of natural resources. Local, regional, and global air pollution; accumulation and distribution of toxic wastes; destruction and depletion of forests, soil, and water; depletion of the ozone layer and emission of "green house" gases threaten the survival of humans and thousands of other living species, the integrity of the earth and its biodiversity, the security of nations, and the heritage of future generations. These environmental changes are caused by inequitable and unsustainable production and consumption patterns that aggravate poverty in many regions of the world.

We believe that urgent actions are needed to address these fundamental problems and reverse the trends. Stabilization of human population, adoption of environmentally sound industrial and agricultural technologies, reforestation, and ecological restoration are crucial elements in creating an equitable and sustainable future for all humankind in harmony with nature. Universities have a major role in the education, research, policy formation, and information exchange necessary to make these goals possible.

The university heads must provide the leadership and support to mobilize internal and external resources so that their institutions respond to this urgent challenge. We, therefore, agree to take the following actions:

1. Use every opportunity to raise public, government, industry, foundation, and university awareness by publicly addressing the urgent need to move toward an environmentally sustainable future.
2. Encourage all universities to engage in education, research, policy formation, and information exchange on population, environment, and development to move toward a sustainable future.
3. Establish programs to produce expertise in environmental management, sustainable economic development, population, and related fields to ensure that all university graduates are environmentally literate and responsible citizens.
4. Create programs to develop the capability of university faculty to teach environmental literacy to all undergraduate, graduate, and professional school students.
5. School deans and environmental practitioners to develop research, policy, information exchange programs, and curricula for an environmentally sustainable future.
6. Encourage the involvement of government (at all levels), foundations, and industry in supporting university research, education, policy formation, and information exchange in environmentally sustainable development. Expand work with NGOs to assist in finding solutions to environmental problems.
7. Convene school deans and environmental practitioners to develop research, policy, information exchange programs, and curricula for an environmentally sustainable future.
8. Establish partnerships with primary and secondary schools to help develop the capability of their faculty to teach about population, environment, and sustainable development issues.
9. Work with the U.N. Conference on Environmental and Development, the U.N. Environment Programme, and other national and international organizations to promote a worldwide university effort toward a sustainable future.
10. Establish a steering committee and a secretariat to continue this momentum and inform and support each other's efforts in carrying out this declaration.

## **RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS**

Thanks to Greg Pritchard, Deakin University, Australia for editorial help on this (and many previous) newsletter bibliographies.

--Abakerli, Stefania, "A Critique of Development and Conservation Policies in Environmentally Sensitive Regions in Brazil," Geoforum (Pergamon): 32(2001):551-565. The current model of protected areas originated in the capitalist U.S., with development on most of the landscape but some protected areas. This has been unsuitably exported to Brazil as a "politically viable rationale." Such protected areas have been implemented by a top-down authority, with no serious attention to the ways in which local peoples' livelihoods were connected with the designated reserves. In English, but the English needs considerable copy-editing. Abakerli lives in Rotterdam, Netherlands.

--Adamson, Kerry-Ann. Review of Chris Hables Gray, "Cyborg Citizen: Politics in the Posthuman Age", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 4, December 2001) pp. 472-4. Adamson is a Marie Curie Fellow with the Technical University of Berlin, researching socio-political issues in relation to the future of the fuel cell market.

--Adler, Matthew, "Incommensurability and Cost-Benefit Analysis," University of Pennsylvania Law Review 146(1998):1371-1418. "Cost-benefit analysis is a flourishing practice, desperately in need of a justification" (p. 1371). This is a theme issue on incommensurability and law. Adler teaches at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

--Alexander, Anthony Edward. Review of Fikret Berkes, "Sacred Ecology: Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Resource Management", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 3, September 2001) pp.377-80. Alexander holds an MA in communication studies from Leeds University, England, and is currently a freelance working on the communication of ecological ideas through television and the Internet.

--Arai, A. Bruce "Science and Culture in the Environmental State: The Case of Reactor Layups at Ontario Hydro", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 4, December 2001) pp.409-24. The widespread concern about the declining state of our physical environment is often accompanied by frustration about what to do to prevent or even reverse such deterioration. In the past, policy makers, legislators, and the general public have usually turned to scientists and scientific knowledge for answers. But recently, theorists and others have re-emphasized the importance of culture in understanding the environment. In this article, this culturalist critique of scientific knowledge is discussed and is then related to the decision by Ontario Hydro to lay up seven of its nuclear reactors. This situation is used to illustrate the continuing relevance of scientific knowledge for addressing environmental concerns. Arai is associate professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Wilfred Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario.

--Arkow, Phil, "Application of Ethics to Animal Welfare," Applied Animal Behaviour Science 59(1998):193-200. Veterinarians face ethical dilemmas for which there are few analogs in human medicine. In a theme issue on Ethics, Ethology, and Animal Welfare, resulting from sessions at the 25th World Veterinary Congress. Arkow is a veterinarian, Stratford, NJ.

--Barry, John. Review of Matthew A. Cole, "Trade Liberalisation, Economic Growth and the Environment", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 4, December 2001) pp.477-80. Barry is a reader in politics at Queen's University Belfast, and has published extensively on normative aspects of green politics.

--Bavington, D., "Review of: Earth, Air, Fire, Water: Humanistic Studies of the Environment, Jill Ker Conway, Kenneth Keniston, and Leo Marx, editors," Environments 29(no.1, 2001): 143-45.

--Bendik-Keymer, Jeremy, "Analogical Extension and Analogical Implication in Environmental Moral Philosophy," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001):149-158. Two common claims in environmental moral philosophy are that nature is worthy of respect and that we respect ourselves in respecting nature. In this paper, I articulate two modes of practical reasoning that help make sense of these claims. The first is analogical extension, which understands the respect due human life as the source of a like respect for nature. The second is analogical implication, which involves nature in human life to show us what we are like. These forms of reasoning are relevant to environmental virtue ethics in that both help us conceptualize how respect for nature can be part of our sense of humanity, and not opposed to our sense of humanity.

--Berkson, J., and Harrison, A. L., "An Integrative Capstone Course for the Conservation Biology Curriculum," Conservation Biology 15(no.5, 2001): 1461-63.

--Blakeley, Donald, "Neo-Confucian Cosmology, Virtue Ethics, and Environmental Philosophy," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001): 37-49. This paper explores the extent to which the Confucian concept of ren (humaneness) has application in ways that are comparable to contemporary versions of environmental virtue ethics. I argue that the accounts of self-cultivation that are developed in major texts of the Confucian tradition have important direct implications for environmental thinking that even the Neo-Confucians do not seriously entertain. Blakeley is in the Department of Philosophy, California State University, Fresno.

--Blaustein, A. R., Belden, L. K., Olson, D. H., Green, D. M., Root, T. L. and Kiesecker, J. M., "Amphibian Breeding and Climate Change," Conservation Biology 15(no.6, 2001): 1804-09.

--Blichfeldt, George, "An Insight into the Ethical Arguments [against Whaling]," Pages 12-16 in Blichfeldt, Georg, ed., 11 Essays on Whale and Man (Lofoten, Norway: High North Alliance, 2nd ed., 1994). The scientific conclusions about the sustainability of whales will not support a ban on harvesting whales of certain kinds. So activists switch increasingly to ethical arguments, when the science will not give them the conclusions they want. And other articles on whether whales have rights, intelligence in whales, and interests at stake in the whaling controversy.

--Blossey, B., Skinner, L. C. and Taylor, J., "Impact and Management of Purple Loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria) in North America," Biodiversity and Conservation 10(no.10, 2001): 1787-807.

--Bostock, S. S. C., "Review of: Stephen R. L. Clark, Biology and Christian Ethics; and Daniel A. Dombrowski, Not Even a Sparrow Falls: The Philosophy of Stephen R. L. Clark," Journal of Applied Philosophy 18(no.3, 2001): 312-13.

--Brewer, C., "Cultivating Conservation Literacy: "Trickle-Down" Education Is Not Enough," Conservation Biology 15(no.5, 2001): 1203-05.

--Brose, P., Schuler, T., van Lear, D. and Berst, J., "Bringing Fire Back: The Changing Regimes of the Appalachian Mixed-Oak Forests," Journal of Forestry 99(no.11, 2001): 30-35.

--Buhrmann, J., "Review of: Hofrichter, Richard, ed. Reclaiming Environmental Debate: The Politics of Health in a Toxic Culture," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.10, 2001): 927-28.

--Bulte, E. H. and van Kooten, G. C., "State Intervention to Protect Endangered Species: Why History and Bad Luck Matter," Conservation Biology 15(no.6, 2001): 1799-803.

--Burton, L. and Williams, T., "This Bird Has Flown: The Uncertain Fate of Wildlife on Closed Military Bases," Natural Resources Journal 41(no.4, 2001): 885-918.

--Butry, D. T., Mercer, D. E., Prestemon, J. P., Pye, J. M. and Holmes, T. P., "What Is the Price of Catastrophic Wildfire?," Journal of Forestry 99(no.11, 2001): 9-17.

--Buttel, Frederick H., Dickens, Peter, Dunlap, Riley E., and Gijswijt, August, Sociological Theory and The Environment. Lanham, MD: Littlefield, 2002. With attention to Marx, Durkheim, Weber in the past, and to contemporary issues, individual and society, modernity, culture and the natural world; consumption, lifestyles, and the environment; globalization vs. localism.

--Byrne, M. L., "Review of Using Statistics to Understand the Environment, C. Philip Wheeler and Penny A. Cook," Environments 29(no.2, 2001): 109.

--Cafaro, Philip, "Environmental Virtue Ethics: An Introduction," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001):1-3. Introduction to a special double issue of the journal devoted to the topic of environmental virtue ethics. Articles by Geoffrey Frasz, John O'Neill, Louke van Wensveen and eleven other contributors. 160 pages total. To order a copy, contact the Philosophy Documentation Center.

--Cafaro, Philip, "The Naturalist's Virtues," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001):85-99. This paper argues that studying natural history helps make us more virtuous; that is, better and happier people. After sketching a broad conception of virtue, it discusses how naturalizing may improve our moral character and help develop our intellectual, aesthetic and physical abilities. It asserts essential connections between non-anthropocentrism and wisdom, and between natural history study and the achievement of a non-anthropocentric stance toward the world. Finally, it argues that the great naturalists suggest a noble, inspiring alternative to the gross consumption and trivial pleasures offered by our destructive modern economy: the exploration, understanding and appreciation of nature. It concludes that a better understanding of our enlightened self-interest would do as much to further environmental protection as the acknowledgment of nature's intrinsic value.

--Cafaro, Philip, "Rachel Carson's Environmental Ethics," Reflections 9 (Number 2, Spring, 2002):17-21. Lays out Carson's environmental ethics based on a careful reading of Silent Spring and the natural history writings.

--Cafaro, Philip. Review of Conscious Cinema's "Suits and Savages: Why the World Bank Won't Save the World", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 4, December 2001) pp.463-5.

--Campbell, Courtney and Lisa Sideris (eds.), "Giving Voice to Silent Spring: the Legacy of Rachel Carson." A special issue of Reflections, the newsletter of the program for ethics, science and technology at Oregon State University, devoted to Rachel Carson's legacy for conservation and environmental ethics (volume 9, number 2, May, 2002). Contributors include Linda Lear, William Howarth, Phil Cafaro, Lisa Sideris and Peter List. 44 pages. For a free copy write Courtney Campbell at ccampbell@orst.edu.

--Canan, P, "Review of Andresen, Steinar, Tora Skodvin, Arild Underdal, and Jorgen Wettestad, Science and Politics in International Environmental Regimes: Between Integrity and Involvement," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.8, 2001): 734-36.

--Cannavo, Peter F. "American Contradictions and Pastoral Visions: An Appraisal of Leo Marx's 'The Machine in the Garden'", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 1, March 2001) pp.74-92. This article discusses the significance of Leo Marx's 1964 "The Machine in the Garden" in environmental studies, and how Marx's ideas have evolved in later essays, noting especially Marx's insight into the contradictory relationship with nature embodied in American pastoralism. Americans celebrate nature and rural values and yet embrace industry and commercialism as means to a pastoral utopia, even though these are ultimately destructive of the natural environment. Given these contradictions, Marx argues that American pastoralism ultimately fails as a viable cultural and political ideal. This article is critical of such pessimism but also shows how Marx revises his prognosis in later essays and comes to see the pastoral ideal, particularly as manifested in environmentalism, as offering a key political alternative to contemporary industrial society and its social and ecological pathologies. Cannavo recently received his PhD in political science from Harvard University.

--Carter, N. and Rootes, C., "One Step Forward? Greens and the Environment in the 2001 British General Election," Environmental Politics 10(no.4, 2001): 103-08.

--Carvalho, G. O., Nepstad, D., McGrath, D., del Carmen Vera Diaz, M., Santilli, M. and Barros, A. C., "Frontier Expansion in the Amazon: Balancing Development and Sustainability," Environment 44(no.3, 2002): 34-45.

--Catton, T., "Review of: Karl Jacoby, Crimes against Nature: Squatters, Poachers, Thieves, and the Hidden History of American Conservation," Environmental History 7(no.1, 2002): 141-42.

--Ceballos, Gerardo and Ehrlich, Paul R., "Mammal Population Losses and the Extinction Crisis," Science 296(3 May 2002):904-907. The disappearance of populations is a prelude to species extinction. No geographically explicit estimates have been made of current population losses of major indicator taxa. Here we compare historic and present distributions of 173 declining mammal species from six continents. These species have collectively lost over 50% of their historic range area, mostly where human activities are intensive. Australia is the continent with the largest number of mammal species extinctions. Worldwide, this implies a serious loss of ecosystem services and goods. It also signals a substantial threat to species diversity. Ceballos is in the Instituto de Ecologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico.

--Chamberlain, J. L., Bush, R. J., Hammett, A. L. and Araman, P. A., "Eastern [U.S.] National Forests: Managing for Non-timber Products," Journal of Forestry 100(no.1, 2002): 8-14.

--Chambers, P. E. and Jensen, R. A., "Transboundary Air Pollution, Environmental Aid, and Political Uncertainty," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 43(no.1, 2002): 93-112.

--Cheddadi, R., Guiot, J. and Jolly, D., "The Mediterranean Vegetation: What if the Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> Increased?," Landscape Ecology 16(no.7, 2001): 667-75.

--Christoff, P., Dryzek, J. S., Eckersley, R., Goodin, R. E. and Plumwood, V., "Green Thinking--from Australia," Environmental Politics 10(no.4, 2001): 85-102.

--Clark, Brett. Review of Adam S. Weinberg, David N. Pellow & Allan Schnaiberg, "Urban Recycling and the Search for Sustainable Community Development", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 1, March 2001) pp.120-24. Clark is a sociology doctoral student at the University of Oregon.

--Clark, Stephen R. L., Biology and Christian Ethics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000. Clark is concerned to challenge those who claim too much in the name of science, to unmask the ideological commitments of those who imagine that they carry none. By reducing ethics simply to evolutionary or sociobiological impulses, writers such as Richard Dawkins and E. O. Wilson produce a highly distorted account of what it is to be moral, let alone a religious human being. They proffer a highly questionably series of "scientific" explanations.

Clark is further concerned to challenge scientists and theologians alike. Many of us have a deeply distorted and contradictory relationship with other animals. In Clark's theological account of creation all animals are our neighbors. Scientists should not regard animals as the proper subject of experiments, or of biotechnological manipulations, and the rest of us should not eat them. Instead, we should learn to value and respect them as neighbors who share to a greater or lesser degree many of the qualities and capacities that we regard as characteristically human. Clark has a theological commitment to both ecology and vegetarianism. Clark is in philosophy at the University of Liverpool, UK.

--Cohn, J. P., "Resurrecting the Dammed: A Look at Colorado River Restoration," Bioscience 51(no.12, 2001): 998-1004.

--Conservation Genetics is a journal that promotes the conservation of genetic diversity, especially the application of genetic methods towards resolving problems in conservation. Both paper and online. Kluwer Academic journal and therefore not cheap. \$ 218 for four issues. One free online copy. [www.wkap.nl/journals/cons\\_genetics](http://www.wkap.nl/journals/cons_genetics)

--Cooper, Gregory, "Teleology and Environmental Ethics," American Philosophical Quarterly 35 (no. 2, 1998):195-207. There is a disturbing tendency in the environmental ethics literature to rely on metaphysically rich, but scientifically controversial, ideas from the sciences of ecology and ethology. Three examples are discussed; one from the animal rights camp, a second from the reverence for life perspective, and a third from the ethical holists. In each of these cases, value theory helps itself to a kind of teleology that it is not clear the science is ready to yield. Cooper is at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, VA.

--Crist, Eileen, Images of Animals: Anthropomorphism and the Animal Mind. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2000.

--Crist, Eileen, "Quantifying the Biodiversity Crisis," Wild Earth 12 (no. 1, 2002):16-19. Quantitative estimates of species lost are necessary, but always inadequate, due to inherent difficulties in obtaining them. Overstatement of such losses, when discovered and exposed by environmental skeptics, can be used to downplay the real seriousness of the biodiversity crisis. The numbers game can backfire. Too much reliance on such estimates can distract from a deeper understanding of the Earth's ecological predicament. Crist is in science and technology studies at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg.

--Cunfer, G., "Review of: Randal S. Beeman and James A. Pritchard, A Green and Permanent Land: Ecology and Agriculture in the Twentieth Century," Environmental History 6(no.4, 2001): 631.

--Dasgupta, S., Laplante, B. and Mamingi, N., "Pollution and Capital Markets in Developing Countries," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 42(no.3, 2001): 310-35.

--Davidson, P., and Black, R., "Women in Natural Resource Management: Finding a More Balanced Perspective," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.8, 2001): 645-56.

De Geus, Marius. Review of Roland Schaer, Gregory Claeys, Lyman Tower Sargent, (Eds.), "Utopia: The Search for the Ideal Society in the Western World", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 4, December 2001) pp.470-72. De Geus is a lecturer in political theory and legal philosophy at the University of Leiden, Netherlands.

--De Luca, K. and Demo, A., "Imagining Nature and Erasing Class and Race: Carleton Watkins, John Muir, and the Construction of Wilderness," Environmental History 6(no.4, 2001): 541-60.

--Deb, D., and Malhotra, K. C., "Conservation Ethos in Local Traditions: The West Bengal Heritage," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.8, 2001): 711-24.

--Dersch, E., "Feeding the World: A Challenge for the Twenty-First Century," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.8, 2001): 725.

--DeSherbinin, A., Kline, K. and Raustiala, K., "Remote Sensing Data: Valuable Support for Environmental Treaties," Environment 44(no.1, 2002): 20-31.

--DHondt, Steven, Rutherford, Scott, and Spivack, Arthur J., "Metabolic Activity of Subsurface Life in Deep-Sea Sediments," Science 295(15 March 2002):2067-2069. There is a surprising amount of life buried deep in marine sediments (to one kilometer), mostly microorganisms (prokaryotes) that may constitute from one-tenth to one-third of Earth's biomass. But most of it is quite low in metabolic activity (most in the first few centimeters) and lower down the organisms are mostly inactive--just there in a suspended state until conditions change that permit metabolic activity. The authors are in oceanography, University of Rhode Island.

--Dobson, Andrew, "Genetic Engineering and Environmental Ethics," Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics (Cambridge University Press) 6(1997):205-221. Dobson is in politics at Keele University, England.

--Dombrowski, Daniel A., Not Even a Sparrow Falls: The Philosophy of Stephen R. L. Clark. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 2000. Clark, argues Dombrowski, is a brilliant and overlooked philosopher. Clark ranges widely over the philosophy of religion and over the human treatment of animals, as well as social philosophy. A

synthesis of both is challenging, especially as Clark is sometimes locally obscure but globally clear. Three parts of the book analyze: (1) God, (2) animals, and (3) polis. Clark's bipolar theism has awesome originality, if also problems. Clark's treatment of animals places them in a theistic metaphysics. True community differs from mere society, the latter is the lair of liberalism. In the formation of true community, Clark returns to religion. Clark will eventually be seen as a philosopher who is very important for our generation, but the furious intensity of some of Clark's polemics as well as the broadness of some of his brush strokes sometimes get in the way of our ability to appreciate his greatness as a thinker. Dombrowski is at Creighton University.

--Doremus, H. and Pagel, J. E., "Why Listing May Be Forever: Perspectives on Delisting under the U.S. Endangered Species Act," Conservation Biology 15(no.5, 2001): 1258-68.

--Drexler, Madeline, Secret Agents: The Menace of Emerging Infections. Washington, DC: Joseph Henry (National Academy), 2002. We are under siege from microbes, germs invade our bodies. "The most ceaselessly creative bioterrorist is still Mother Nature. And her microbial operatives are still around us, thriving in the shadows, ready to pounce when conditions are right" (dust jacket). Militaristic metaphors abound in an otherwise well-organized and detailed account. And there is genuine concern for emerging diseases, partly from their rapid transportation in modern societies, partly from their evolving of resistance to drugs.

But the relation between humans and microbes is much more subtle, and the metaphor needs analysis. Tony McMichael, in a review in Science, concedes "the ecological imperatives that microbes, like all other species, display. Though the unplanned hit-or-miss processes of biological evolution, microbes often take advantage of changes in human ecology: meat-eating, livestock herding, urban living, storing of food, transfusing of blood, and so on." But "it's time to stop the war metaphor." "This perspective maligns microbial intent. ... Mother Nature does not deliberately brew bioweapons. Rather, we humans are only one species among countless millions on Earth, and most of those millions are microbes. ... 90% of the cells in our body are bacteria, many of which pay for their board by rendering useful biological support services. Without microbes, we could not ferment the fibrous component of our morning muesli, and cows could not eat grass, and termites could not chew wood. If we are to achieve a new equilibrium with an increasingly globalized microbial world, then we must think in terms of ecological balance, not ambush and arms race." Review in Science 295 (22 February 2002):1469.

--Dunlap, Riley E., Xiao Chenyang, and McCright, Aaron M., "Politics and Environment in America: Partisan and Ideological Cleavages in Public Support for Environmentalism," Environmental Politics 10(no. 4, 2001):23-48. Early environmentalism was often non-partisan, but the staunch anti-environmentalism of Reagan destroyed all pretense of environment being non-partisan. The current Bush administration, at least in the conservative wing, is strongly opposed to environmental protection. The gap between Republican and Democratic support for environmental legislation has grown substantially. But the mass public is less polarized on these issues than are political elites. Dunlap is in environmental sociology, Washington State University.

--Dunlap, Riley E. and Michelson, William, Handbook of Environmental Sociology. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2002. An overview of the first quarter century of American environmental sociology. Sociological study of the built environment; energy, society, and environment; natural hazards and disasters; risk, technology, and society; human dimensions of global environmental change.

--Ehmann, William, "Environmental Virtue Ethics With Martha Stewart," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001): 51-57. Renewed philosophical discourse about virtue ethics motivates the search for examples to inform and extend our thinking. In the case of environmental virtue ethics, I have decided to consult "America's Lifestyle Expert," Martha Stewart. Oft dismissed as a pop icon or model of domesticity, Martha's business success is arguably a result of her claimed authority on what the good life entails and how we get it. Reviewing over 60 signed "Letters From Martha" from her monthly magazine Martha Stewart Living, I explored her presentations of current environmental topics including biodiversity, obligations to animals, gardening, global warming, and reliance on technology. I find that her work ultimately makes managing a household interesting, and encourages her public to take personal pride in everyday tasks done well. These are trademark Martha Stewart "good things." Moreover, by connecting with a large audience few philosophers or scientists ever court, she is poised to help us manage our larger planetary household and frame a quality of life for future generations. Ehmann is Director, Center for Earth and Environmental Science, Plattsburgh State University-SUNY, Plattsburgh, New York.

--Ehrlich, P. R., "Human Natures, Nature Conservation, and Environmental Ethics," Bioscience 52(no.1, 2002): 31-43.

--Ehrlich, Paul H., "Human Natures, Nature Conservation, and Environmental Ethics," BioScience 52(January 2002):31-43. Human behavior, though requiring a genetic basis, is largely culturally determined. "Our complex and flexible behavior is largely determined by our environments, and especially by the extragenetic information embodied in our cultures" (p. 32). "Cultures already have been evolving in the direction of broader environmental ethics, and that process needs to be accelerated. ... "It behooves us to try to understand how cultural evolution operates on the ethics of environmental preservation." (p. 32) "There is abundant evidence that different behaviors toward the environment are not in any significant way programmed into the human genome" (p. 36). (So much for Wilson's

biophilia.)

"More social scientists must join the quest for sustainability and help to construct an interdisciplinary theory of cultural microevolution that will provide background for efforts to consciously and democratically influence its trajectory" (p. 32). "I and others believe not only that, like any other citizens, environmental scientists can be advocates but also that they ethically must be advocates, at least to the extent of informing the general public about their work and conclusions." "The needed changes in ethics are underway, and with focused effort we may learn how to accelerate them while maintaining open democratic debate" (p. 40) Ehrlich is in biology at Stanford University.

--Engel, Cindy, Wild Health: How Animals Keep Themselves Well and What We Can Learn from Them. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2002. What bears, wolves, tigers, snow geese, and especially chimps do to medicate themselves. Examples: eating pharmaceutical plants, or eating rough grass to get rid of intestinal worms, or clay to stop diarrhea. But Engel insists that such behaviors do not reflect innate animal wisdom, but are the result of millions of years of natural selection. Engel is a lecturer in environmental sciences at the Open University in the United Kingdom.

--Essoka, J. D., "Review of Novotny, Patrick, Where We Live, Work and Play: The Environmental Justice Movement and the Struggle for a New Environmentalism," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.3, 2002): 281.

--Ewing, Rodney C., and Macfarlane, Allison, "Yucca Mountain," Science 296(26 April 2002):659-660. U.S. President Bush has recommended Yucca Mountain in Nevada as the U.S. site for the disposal of 400 metric tons of high-level nuclear waste, mainly the used fuel from commercial nuclear power plants. The Secretary of Energy claims "sound science," but these scientists have many doubts. "In our view, the disposal of high-level nuclear waste at Yucca Mountain is based on an unsound engineering strategy and poor use of present understanding of the properties of spent nuclear fuel." A main problem is that there isn't any serious alternative, and politics is driving the need for a storage facility, which is resulting in twisting the estimates of probabilities. A bigger problem is that estimates have to be made across many disciplines from atomic physics to geology, to materials science (reliability of containers, barriers), to likelihood of systems failure, across tens of thousands of years, with serious and involuntary risks. Nothing like this has ever been done before. Ewing is in nuclear engineering at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Macfarlane is in security studies at MIT, Cambridge, MA.

--Fenton, Elizabeth, Wild Animal Welfare and Common Sense Ethics, M. A. thesis, Colorado State University, Spring 2002. Environmental ethics includes an ethics of respect for wild animals. There are two dimensions here, one is respect for the integrity of animal life, which includes caring for animals welfare; the other is respect for wildness. In much environmental ethics, for example in that of Holmes Rolston, valuing the wildness takes precedence over concern for animal suffering. This is similarly true when exotic (feral) animals are removed by killing in order to protect endangered species of plants, or ecosystems, also argued by William Throop. But a common sense ethic moves us to care about animal suffering; and such an ethic is, on reflection, well founded. The desire to extend humane treatment to wild animals expresses human moral compassion, and recognizes the fact that the capacity to suffer is a morally relevant characteristic shared by all sentient beings, regardless of whether they are wild. On occasions when we do encounter wild animals in distress, the moral and compassionate action is to reduce their suffering, not to let wild nature take its course. Fenton is from New Zealand.

--Fern, Richard L., Nature, God and Humanity: Envisioning an Ethics of Nature. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. Why non-human animals and nature in general are proper objects of moral concern, and how human well-being depends on harmony with nature-as-created. Fern frames a philosophical ethics of nature, in dialogue with the principal figures in the field, assesses this ethics scientifically, finds support for it in traditional theism, and then situates it culturally. There is tension between a widespread respect for what science tells us about nature, simultaneously with a genuine conviction that there is more to nature than science reveals.

The analyses of philosophers in environmental ethics are important and insightful here. Discovering value in nature, which ought to be morally considered, is plausible and consistent with classical monotheism. In fact, the roots of the contemporary redirecting of ethics toward nature have deeper roots in the Biblical sources of Western values than is usually recognized. The insights of monotheism are important and needed to formulate positive visions of the future, visions of a just and good world, of humans in harmony with nature. Fern defends both human uniqueness and the radical otherness of God; these make possible (rather than preventing) an appropriate relation to the wild creatures with whom we share the planet and to the supporting biosphere. Fern call this a "humane holism" (p. 7, p. 65ff). "My hope is to have cleared the way for a more fully developed theistic ethic of nature" (p. 215). This book grows out of a course in environmental ethics taught for over a decade at Yale University Divinity School, from which Fern is now retired. It rivals Michael Northcott's The Environment and Christian Ethics (Cambridge, 1996) as the most philosophically sophisticated work on a theistically-oriented environmental ethics.

--Ferry, M., "The Polish Green Movement Ten Years after the Fall of Communism," Environmental Politics 11(no.1, 2002): 172-77.

--Fiechtl, R., "Know When to Hold `Em: Minimizing Disclosure of Corporate Environmental Information," Environmental Law 31(no.4, 2001): 951-80.

- Finn, Daniel Rush, Just Trading: On the Ethics and Economics of International Trade. Nashville: Abingdon, 1996.
- Fisher, N., "PETA's Anti-Fishing Campaign Misses the Point. Anglers Do More Than Anyone Else to Look after Fish and the Rivers They Swim In," Ecologist 31(no.8, 2001): 45.
- Foster, J. B., Buttell, F. H. and Trojnar, K., "Review of: Hungry for Profit: The Agribusiness Threat to Farmers, Food, and the Environment, edited by Fred Magdoff," Journal of Environment and Development 10(no.4, 2001): 405-08.
- Frasz, Geoffrey, "What is Environmental Virtue Ethics that We Should Be Mindful of It?" Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001): 5-14. There has been increased interest in developing environmental virtue ethics (EVE). This paper presents some of the central features of this project. The first part is a general description of EVE, showing why there is a need for it. The second part spells out the central features of EVE including an account of the good life as flourishing in an expanded or mixed biotic community, and provides a tentative list of important environmental virtues. The third part examines one virtue: friendship, showing how an understanding of it provides insight into current issues in environmental ethics. The final section addresses a challenge to the project of EVE. Frasz is in the Philosophical and Regional Studies Department, Community College of Southern Nevada, Las Vegas.
- Fullerton, D. and West, S. E., "Can Taxes on Cars and on Gasoline Mimic an Unavailable Tax on Emissions?," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 43(no.1, 2002): 135-57.
- Gaard, Greta "Women, Water, Energy: An Ecofeminist Approach", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 2, June 2001) pp.157-72. Using contemporary examples ranging from the Arrowhead-Weston Project to Manitoba Hydro, Suma Energy 2, and the Columbia River dams, this article exposes the corporate appropriations of water power from the people and the land. Ecofeminism illuminates the way in which gendered , cultural assumptions about water, power and human relations have led to creating a water-power infrastructure that perpetuates environmental sexism, environmental racism, and environmental classism. As an alternative, an ecofeminist approach to water justice advocates strategies for bringing about an ecological democracy, an ecological economics, and a partnership culture in which water and energy flow freely. Gaard is associate professor of philosophy at Fairhaven College, Western Washington University.
- Gatesy, John and Arctander, Peter, "Hidden Morphological Support for the Phylogenetic Placement of Pseudoryx nghetinhensis with Bovine Bovids," Systematic Biology 49(2000):515-538. It's a new species of wild cow. No, maybe it's a goat. Well, at least its a saola, the common name of a newly discovered large bodied mammal in the montane evergreen forests of Vietnam (Vu Quang region), a rare event today--and apparently not the only novel mammalian species there. All are endangered species. The interpretation of morphological and molecular evidence has differed. First it seemed that it should be placed with cows and buffalos (and so it was called the Vu Quang cow). Later analysis placed it closer to the sheep, goats, musk oxen. But these authors place it back closer to the cows. Or it may be a phylogenetic relict with no close extant relatives. Gatesy is at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Arctander is at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark. The original description is: Dung, V., et al, "A New Species of Living Bovid from Vietnam," Nature 363(1993):443-445.
- Geist, H. J. and Lambin, E. F., "Proximate Causes and Underlying Driving Forces of Tropical Deforestation," Bioscience 52(no.2, 2002): 143-50.
- Geoghegan, J, "The Value of Open Spaces in Residential Land Use," Land Use Policy 19(no.ER1, 2002): 91-98.
- Gerber, Lisa, "The Art of Intimacy," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001):79-83. This paper is an exploration of intimacy with non-human nature. I show that intimacy is like friendship in that it is a close and familiar relationships that develops over time and is marked by care and concern. Just as we have good reasons to value and promote friendships, we also have good reasons to value and promote intimacy with non-human nature. Gerber teaches in the University Honors Program, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
- Gibbs, M, "Toward a Strategy for Undertaking Cross-Cultural Collaborative Research," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.8, 2001): 673-88.
- Gibeau, M. L., Clevenger, A. P., Herrero, S. and Wierzchowski, J., "Grizzly Bear Response to Human Development and Activities in the Bow River Watershed, Alberta, Canada," Biological Conservation 103(no.ER2, 2002): 227-36.
- Gilbert, P., "Borders, War and Justice," Journal of Applied Philosophy 18(no.3, 2001): 303-06.
- Gill, A. M., "Economically Destructive Fires and Biodiversity Conservation: An Australian Perspective," Conservation Biology 15(no.6, 2001): 1558-60.

--Gillespie, Alexander, International Environmental Law, Policy and Ethics. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 1997, 2000. Anthropocentrism. The self-interest justification for environmental protection. Religious justifications. Aesthetic, cultural, and recreational justifications. The rights of future generations as a justification for environmental protection. The growth of new, non-anthropocentric ideals within international environmental law. The moral considerability of animals. Respect for life. The land ethic.

Anthropocentric justifications are many though problematic, limited and not always coherent (roughly speaking, shallow ecology). These are dominant in international law, but they have increasingly been supplemented by non-anthropocentric considerations of the intrinsic value in nature (roughly speaking, deep ecology). These too are besieged by a number of faults and limitations that prevent them from becoming any panacea for environmental ethics. We need all the good arguments we can get, though we also must remember that summing up limited and contradictory arguments does not necessarily produce a good argument in total. Gillespie, in the Nottingham University Law School, is quite well-versed in philosophical environmental ethics and cites as many ethicists as he does legal documents.

--Gimeno, Paul, "Éthique environnementale, valeur, anthropocentrisme et démocratie," Critique: Revue generale des publications francaises et etrangeres (Paris) 54(no. 612, 1998):225-245. In French. A critical review of some basic positions in "Anglo-Saxon" environmental ethics, Rolston, Callicott, Leopold, Regan, Singer, Taylor, Naess, and others.

--Gompper, M. E., "Top Carnivores in the Suburbs? Ecological and Conservation Issues Raised by Colonization of Northeastern North America by Coyotes," Bioscience 52(no.2, 2002): 185-90.

--Gray, P., Hodgins, E. and Veale, B., "Water, Water Everywhere? Understanding and Protecting Our Nation's Most Valuable Resource," Environments 29(no.1, 2001): 39-66.

--Grayson, Donald K., "The Archaeological Record of Human Impacts on Animal Populations," Journal of World Prehistory 15(no. 1, 2000):1-68. Humans in the past had widespread influence on wild animal populations, most dramatically in the Pacific Islands, especially Oceania. There were also evident influences on continental populations. Three main factors were involved: hunting for animal prey, humans setting fires, and human introductions, deliberately and accidentally, of nonnative animals, often carrying diseases. On islands these interruptions regularly led to extinctions, although predation alone did not. Vegetational change and the introductions of exotics were more significant. The Polynesians may have caused the extinction of half the endemic avifauna of Hawaii. Indigenous people typically overhunted the large prey first, and then turned to smaller prey. There is little evidence that indigenous peoples were good conservationists. They depleted resources almost everywhere. "Conservationists may well be clamoring for an answer to the question whether indigenous peoples conserve biodiversity, but archaeologists answered that question long ago" (p. 49).

But Grayson is equally convinced that overhunting did not cause extinctions on continents, especially not in North America and probably not in Australia. The overhunting hypothesis would require hunting a variety of now extinct mammals in substantial numbers, and there should be kill sites. But "such evidence exists only for mammoth and, far less securely, for mastodon. There is no evidence that people hunted, or even scavenged any of the other ungulates--or sloths, dayspodids (armadillos), glyptodonts (armadillo-like), or rodents. ... Horses and camels are extremely well represented in the late Pleistocene record of North America, but there are no kill sites for them" (p. 37). Also the timing of the extinctions is problematic. Climate is a more likely factor.

On continents too there was no widespread change in the flora. "It is also true that there is no evidence for significant, colonization-linked anthropogenic impacts on North American vegetation of the sort that are so evident in such places as New Zealand, Hawaii, Mangaia (Cook Islands), Yap, Easter Island" (p. 42).

--Grime, K., "Review of: Tickle, A. And Welsh, I., editors, Environment and Society in Eastern Europe," Progress in Human Geography 25(no.4, 2001): 686.

--Gurd, D. B., Nudds, T. D. and Rivard, D. H., "Conservation of Mammals in Eastern North American Wildlife Reserves: How Small Is Too Small?," Conservation Biology 15(no.5, 2001): 1355-63.

--Hall, G. M. J. and McGlone, M. S., "Forest Reconstruction and Past Climatic Estimates for a Deforested Region of South-Eastern New Zealand," Landscape Ecology 16(no.6, 2001): 501-21.

--Hall, M., "Repairing Mountains: Restoration, Ecology, and Wilderness in Twentieth-Century Utah," Environmental History 6(no.4, 2001): 584-610.

--Hanna, K. S., "Review of Politics of the Wild: Canada and Endangered Species by Karen Beazley and Robert Boardman," Environments 29(no.2, 2001): 107-08.

--Hansen, A. J., Rasker, R., Maxwell, B., Rotella, J. J., Johnson, J. D., Parmenter, A. W., Langner, U., Cohen, W. B., Lawrence, R. L. and Kraska, M. P. V., "Ecological Causes and Consequences of Demographic Change in the New

West," Bioscience 52(no.2, 2002): 151-62.

--Harrington, J., "Review of: Environmental Regulation in China: Institutions, Enforcement, and Compliance by Xiaoying Ma and Leonard Ortolano," Journal of Environment and Development 10(no.4, 2001): 396-98.

--Heinrich, Bernd, Racing the Antelope: What Animals Can Teach Us About Running and Life. New York: Harper Collins, Cliff Street Books, 2001. Heinrich is a biologist and ultramarathon runner, researching exercise physiology, and especially exploring the evolutionary dimensions of intense effort. Antelope, birds, toads, dogs and cats, and what humans do or do not have in common with these animals regarding stamina, endurance, and focus.

--Herath, G., "The Economics and Politics of Wilderness Conservation in Australia," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.2, 2002): 147-60.

--Herring, Horace. Review of Mike Davis, "Late Victorian Holocausts: El Nino, Famines and the Making of the Third World", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 1, March 2002) pp.91-4. Herring is a research fellow at the Energy and Environment Research Group at the Open University, UK.

--Herring, Horace. Review of Martin Holdgate, "The Green Web: A Union for World Conservation" Organization and Environment 14 (No. 3, September 2001) pp.375-77. Herring is a research fellow at the Energy and Environment Research Group at the Open University, UK.

--Hessel, Dieter H., and Rasmussen, Larry, eds., Earth Habitat: Eco-Injustice and the Church's Response. Minneapolis, MN: Fortress Press, 2001. The churches have not institutionalized much care for creation or eco-justice ministries, but there is evidence of such care nonetheless in Asia, Africa, and America. Part I. Theology for Habitat Earth. Part II. Overcoming Eco-Injustice in the Earth Community. Part III. Environmentally Engaged Church and Community. The "heart and soul of the book" presses the question: "Who belongs to 'us,' with whom are we willing to share, and for whom are we ready to sacrifice?" This volume results from a conference at Union Theological Seminary in New York. Hessel is known for his pressing for including eco-justice and environmental concerns in theological education. Rasmussen is Reinhold Niebuhr Professor of Social Ethics at Union Theological Seminary and the author of Earth Community, Earth Ethics.

--Hey, Jody, Genes, Categories, and Species: The Evolutionary and Cognitive Causes of the Species Problem. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001. "If there is a species of tree in the forest, and no systematist is around to diagnose it, is it still a species" (p. 153). Only halfway, argues Hey, because we humans make up species as much or more than we discover them; and, worse, our language is not at all adept for mapping species. The species problem is a consequence of linguistic confusion. "A large part of a species taxon is the human recognition apparatus" (p. 186). "What we have missed is an appreciation of our own role in devising categories, and of our own desires to have those categories be the entities in our theories. Evolutionary groups are just one major cause of our species taxa, and we are the other." (p. 157). So now we have the human (semi-) construction of species, trailing on the social construction of nature. With implications for the conservation of biodiversity that trouble Hey. Hey is in genetics at Rutgers University.

--Heyes, A., "A Theory of Filtered Enforcement," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 43(no.1, 2002): 34-46.

--Hill, Thomas Jr., "Comments on Frasz and Cafaro on Environmental Virtue Ethics," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001): 59-62. Professor Hill delivered these comments as part of the International Society for Environmental Ethics panels on Environmental Virtue Ethics, held at the annual meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Philosophical Association, April 2000, in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

--Hilson, G., "An Overview of Land Use Conflicts in Mining Communities," Land Use Policy 19(no.ER1, 2002): 65-73.

--Hinchcliffe, Steve and Woodward, Kath, The Natural and the Social: Uncertainty, Risk, Change. London: Routledge, 2000. "Nature and society are indeed two sides of the same coin" (p. 3) "We have moved from thinking of nature and society as distinct realms or regions to thinking of them as interlaced or entangled" (p. 155).

--Hinchcliffe, S., "Review of Bennett and Teague, eds., The Nature of Cities: Ecocriticism and Urban Environments," Progress in Human Geography 25(2001): 665-66.

--Hines, C., "Blurred Vision: Despite the Protests and Rafts of Scientific Evidence to the Contrary, Large Swathes of the Indian Countryside Could Soon Become Guinea Pigs for a Vast Experiment in GM Agriculture," Ecologist 31(no.8, 2001): 34-37.

--Horan, Jack, Where Nature Reigns: The Wilderness Areas of the Southern Appalachians. Asheville, NC: Down

Home Press, 1997. Over fifty wilderness areas in eight states. Horan, a reporter for the Charlotte Observer has won awards for outstanding environmental writing.

--Horschelmann, K., "Review of: Dodds, K. Geopolitics in a Changing World," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.2, 2002): 268.

--Humphrey, C. R., "Review of: Machlis, Gary E. and Donald R. Field. National Parks and Rural Development: Practice and Policy in the United States," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.1, 2002): 95-97.

--Hunold, Christian. Review of Frank Fischer, "Citizens, Experts and the Environment: The Politics of Local Knowledge", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 1, March 2002) pp.97-99. Hunold is in political science at Drexel University, specializing in environmental politics and democratic theory.

--Hunt, L. and Haider, W., "Fair and Effective Decision Making in Forest Management Planning," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.10, 2001): 873-88.

--Jacobs, J. W. and Wescoat, J. L., "Managing River Resources: Lessons from Glen Canyon Dam," Environment 44(no.2, 2002): 8-19.

--Jeffers, Tamar. Review of Warner Brothers' "The Matrix", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 2, June 2001) pp.238-9. Jeffers is a PhD student in the Department of Film and Television at the University of Warwick, UK.

--Jenkins, T. N., "Chinese Traditional Thought and Practice: Lessons for an Ecological Economics Worldview," Ecological Economics 40(2002):39-52. There is a need for a moral dimension regarding nature, which is lacking in the classical Western economic paradigm. The Chinese worldview, derived from Confucian, Taoist, Buddhist and popular religious practice, is based on ideals of harmony, human perfectibility and systemic fit within natural systems. However there are also strong worldly and utilitarian elements at the popular level, and environmental degradation in modern China results from increases in the importance of the pragmatic over the ideal. Chinese traditions offer conceptual resources for ecological thinking by placing economics within a wider socio-ecological fabric, emphasizing soft technologies, challenging meta-economic assumptions, and encouraging systemic wisdom. Jenkins is in Rural Studies, University of Wales, Aberystwyth.

--Jensen, Jon, "The Virtues of Hunting," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001):113-124.

--Jha, Prabhat et al (12 others), "Improving the Health of the Global Poor," Science 295 (15 March 2002):2036-2029. Better nutrition and the curing of diseases that are routinely cured in developed countries could save millions of lives, especially children. The cost is not prohibitive, but infrastructures to deliver the care and to prevent wasted money where there is corruption and poor governance are serious problems. The poor tend to get hooked on tobacco, and tobacco-related diseases along will kill half a billion persons in the next half century. The authors are with the World Health Organization. There are also other articles in this issue in a section on world health, especially among the poor.

--Johnson, E. A., Miyaniishi, K. and Bridge, S. R. J., "Wildfire Regime in the Boreal Forest and the Idea of Suppression and Fuel Buildup," Conservation Biology 15(no.6, 2001): 1554-57.

--Johnson, K. L., "Review of: The Brazilian Amazon Rainforest: Global Ecopolitics, Development and Democracy by Luiz C. Barbosa," Journal of Environment and Development 10(no.4, 2001): 399-404.

--Jordan, A. and Fairbrass, J., "European Union Environmental Policy after the Nice Summit," Environmental Politics 10(no.4, 2001): 109-14.

--Kahn, Peter H., Jr., and Kellert, Stephen R., eds., Children and Nature: Psychological, Sociocultural, and Evolutionary Investigations. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2002. Experience of the natural world has traditionally been significant in the maturing of children, and it still may be a critical component of human physical, emotional, intellectual, and even moral development. Research from cognitive science, developmental psychology, ecology, education, environmental studies, evolutionary psychology, political science, primatology, psychiatry, and social psychology on the formation of children in interaction with the natural world.

--Kallard, Arne., "Super Whale: The Use of Myths and Symbols in Environmentalism." Pages 5-11 in Blichfeldt, Georg, ed., 11 Essays on Whale and Man (Lofoten, Norway: High North Alliance, 2nd ed., 1994. Characters of various whales have been aggregated and escalated to create a mythical "super whale", as a "totem animal" for environmentalist activists. In result all whales are majestic, gentle, warm-blooded animals that mate for life, travel in family groups, feel pain, and are incredibly intelligent. Whales are thereby put in a category apart from all other

animals, such as those that are otherwise routinely harvested. This is more rhetoric that serves the cause of environmentalist activists than truth about whales.

--Kawall, Jason, "Inner Diversity: An Alternative Ecological Virtue Ethics," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001): 27-35. Kawall proposes a modified virtue ethics, grounded in an analogy between ecosystems and human personalities. He suggests that we understand ourselves as possessing changing systems of inter-related subpersonalities with different virtues, and view our characters as flexible and evolving. Kawall is in the Department of Philosophy and Religion, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

--Keeley, J. E. and Fotheringham, C. J., "History and Management of Crown-Fire Ecosystems: A Summary and Response," Conservation Biology 15(no.6, 2001): 1561-67.

--Keeley, J. E. and Fotheringham, C. J., "Historic Fire Regime in Southern California Shrublands," Conservation Biology 15(no.6, 2001): 1536-48.

--Keller, D. R. and Brummer, E. C., "Putting Food Production in Context: Toward a Postmechanistic Agricultural Ethic," Bioscience 52(no.3, 2002): 264-71.

--Kier, G. and Barthlott, W, "Measuring and Mapping Endemism and Species Richness: A New Methodological Approach and Its Application on the Flora of Africa," Biodiversity and Conservation 10(no.9, 2001): 1513-29.

--Kimmerer, R. W. and Lake, F. K., "Maintaining the Mosaic: The Role of Indigenous Burning in Land Management," Journal of Forestry 99(no.11, 2001): 36-41.

--Korsching, P. F., "Review of: Elder, John (ed.) The Return of the Wolf: Reflections on the Future of Wolves in the Northeast," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.9, 2001): 831-34.

--Kraft, M. E., "Leverage and Sustainable Communities: Overcoming Policy Obstacles at the Local Level," Conservation Biology 15(no.6, 2001): 1483-84.

--Krogman, N., "Review of: Peterson, Richard B. Conversations in the Rainforest: Culture, Values and the Environment in Central Africa," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.2, 2002): 196-98.

--Kwiatkowska, Teresa, and Ricardo Lopez Wilchis, "Etica ambiental e ingenieria genetica (Genetic Engineering and Environmental Ethics)," Ludus Vitalis, vol. IX, 2002, no. 161-17. Web page: [www.ludusvitalis.mx](http://www.ludusvitalis.mx). Both authors are in the Philosophy Department, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, Mexico.

--Langholz, J. A. and Lassoie, J. P., "Perils and Promise of Privately Owned Protected Areas," Bioscience 51(no.12, 2001): 1079-85.

--LeBlanc (Le Blanc), Jill, "A Mystical Response to Disvalue in Nature," Philosophy Today 45(2001):254-265. Holmes Rolston's account of disvalues in nature is too rationalized; it does not speak to the distress of the individual pained by the stresses of nature. For this one needs a mystical, experiential response, which involves loving all things and doing all one can to alleviate such disvalue in the world. Le Blanc is at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

--Light, Andrew, "Ecological Restoration and the Culture of Nature: A Pragmatic Perspective," in Restoring Nature: Perspectives from the Social Sciences and Humanities, ed. P. Gobster and B. Hull (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2000), pp. 49-70. Most environmental philosophers have failed to understand the theoretical and practical importance of ecological restoration. This failure is primarily due to the mistaken impression that ecological restoration is only an attempt to restore nature itself, rather than an effort to restore an important part of the human relationship with non-human nature. I first discuss the possibility of transforming environmental philosophy into a more pragmatic discipline, better suited to contributing to the formation of sound environmental policies, including ecological restoration. In particular, I advocate an alternative philosophical approach to the kind of work on the value of ecological restoration raised by Eric Katz and other philosophers who claim that restored nature can never reproduce the actual value of nature. Here, I will make this contrast more explicit and go on to further argue that Katz's views in particular are not sufficiently sensitive to the values at work in the variety of projects falling within the category of ecological restoration. A richer description of the ethical implications of restoration will identify a large part of its value in the revitalization of the human culture of nature. Short versions reprinted as "Restoration or Domination?: A Reply to Katz," in Environmental Restoration: Ethics, Theory, and Practice, ed. William Throop (Amherst, NY: Humanity Books (Prometheus), 2000), pp. 95-111, and in Environmental Ethics: What Really Matters? What Really Works?, eds. D. Schmidtz and E. Willott (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001), pp. 178-187. Light is in the Applied Philosophy Group at New York University, [andrew.light@nyu.edu](mailto:andrew.light@nyu.edu).

--Light, Andrew, "Public Goods, Future Generations, and Environmental Quality," in Not for Sale: In Defense of

Public Goods, ed. A. Anton, M. Fisk, and N. Holmstrom (San Francisco: Westview Press, 2000), pp. 209-226. Environmental quality ought to be preserved as an inviolate publicly provided good. After analyzing the relationship between publicly provided goods (such as fire or police protection) and "pure public goods," I argue that the requirements for the delivery of publicly provided goods are parasitic on the definition of pure public goods, creating a normative burden on those who would advocate the privatization of their delivery or maintenance. Using this claim it is argued that a publicly provided good cannot be privatized if it would result in inequality in the distribution of the good, or diminish the quality of the good. Identification of this argumentative burden on privation efforts is strengthened by a claim that publicly provided goods represent a community's articulation of a suggestion that such goods fulfill commonly held needs. I argue that environmental quality is just such a good. Light is in the Applied Philosophy Group at New York University, andrew.light@nyu.edu.

--Light, Andrew, "Restoration, the Value of Participation, and the Risks of Professionalization," in Restoring Nature: Perspectives from the Social Sciences and Humanities, ed. P. Gobster and B. Hull (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2000), pp. 163-181. Efforts to professionalize restoration include the regulation of restoration projects, the certification of restoration volunteers, and the creation and accreditation of restoration degree programs. By increasing the expertise and authority of restorationists, professionalization offers a potential mechanism to reduce the conflict that seems inherent in many restoration projects. However, professionalization may have significant costs. Professionalism will likely close the content of the language of restoration by controlling how concepts, terms, and practices of restoration are defined and delimited. This control may make restoration less participatory and degrade the unique democratic potential of restoration projects. I address these issues using as an example the conflict created by the numerous restorations known collectively as the Chicago Wilderness project. The first section expands on and supercedes the discussion of the democratic values implicit in acts of restoration discussed in Light's 1996 article with Eric Higgs, "The Politics of Ecological Restoration," in Environmental Ethics. Light is in the Applied Philosophy Group at New York University, andrew.light@nyu.edu.

--Light, Andrew and Rolston, Holmes III, eds., Environmental Ethics: An Anthology. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 2002. 40 classic and new papers in environmental ethics organized for classroom use. Section headings include, "What is Environmental Ethics?: An Introduction," "Who Counts in an Environmental Ethics? Animals? Plants? Ecosystems?," "Is Nature Intrinsically Valuable?," "Is There One Environmental Ethic? Monism versus Pluralism," "Reframing Environmental Ethics: What Alternatives Exist?" (with subsections on Deep Ecology, Ecofeminism and Environmental Pragmatism), "Focusing on Central Issues: Sustaining, Restoring, Preserving Nature" (with subsections on sustainability, restoration ecology and wilderness preservation), and "What on Earth Do We Want? Human Social Issues and Environmental Values." An introduction to environmental ethics by Clare Palmer is especially helpful. Light is in the Applied Philosophy Group at New York University, andrew.light@nyu.edu. Rolston is in Philosophy at Colorado State University.

--Light, Andrew, "Borgmann's Unzeitgemässe Betrachtungen: On the Pre-Political Conditions of Politics of Place," in Technology and the Good Life?, ed., E. Higgs, A. Light, and D. Strong (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), pp. 106-125. Offers a defense against the claim that Albert Borgmann's work in philosophy of technology is politically conservative. Argues that Borgmann's work is culturally conservative and does not contain an explicit or formal political philosophy. Instead, Borgmann's work is best understood politically as offering pre-political conditions for how we should understand the normative value of places. Light is in the Applied Philosophy Group at New York University, andrew.light@nyu.edu.

--Light, Andrew, "Technology, Democracy, and Environmentalism: On Feenberg's Questioning Technology," Ends and Means: Journal of Philosophy, Technology and Society, 4 (No. 2, 2000): 7-17. Offers a critique of the environmental implications of Andrew Feenberg's work in Questioning Technology (Routledge, 1999). Light rejects Feenberg's claim of the importance of the Ehrlich-Commoner debate in the development of environmental thought and questions the role of the relationship between democratically controlled technology and democratic environmental practices. Light is in the Applied Philosophy Group at New York University, andrew.light@nyu.edu.

--Lindholm, J. and Barr, B., "Comparison of Marine and Terrestrial Protected Areas under Federal Jurisdiction in the United States," Conservation Biology 15(no.5, 2001): 1441-44.

--List, Peter, "Speaking out for Nature," Reflections 9 (Number 2, Spring, 2002):34-36. Encomium to Rachel Carson, whose career shows the need for scientists to speak out on behalf of nature.

--Loeb, A. P., "Review of Peter Huber, Hard Green: Saving the Environment from the Environmentalists: A Conservative Manifesto," Environmental History 7(2002): 149-51.

--Long, D. Stephen, Divine Economy: Theology and the Market. London: Routledge, 2000. A critique of

contemporary capitalism and an argument that it must be baptized with Christian (if not Catholic) presumptions about the moral life. There are no objective perspectives (as postmodernists argue). Competing descriptions of the world cannot be objectively demonstrated to be either true or false. Rather, each narrator attempts to "out-narrate" the others and thereby persuade the listener. Scientific rationality, especially if claimed for the contemporary worldview, economics included, is but one tradition among others and should not have authority over modes of perception embodied in other traditions. Long argues (or at least narrates a story) that embodies concern for justice and community in economics, empowered by Christian vision, and hopes to persuade that this is a more attractive story to live by. Long teaches at Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary.

--Lowenthal, D., "Review of: Donald Worster, A River Running West: The Life of John Wesley Powell," Environmental History 6(no.4, 2001): 627-28.

--Luccarelli, Mark. Review of Terry Gifford, "Pastoral", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 3, September 2001) pp.369-72. Luccarelli is professor of American studies at the University of Oslo, Norway.

--Luccarelli, Mark. Review of Rebecca Bedell, "The Anatomy of Nature: Geology and American Landscape Painting 1825-1875", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 1, March 2002) pp.88-91. Luccarelli is professor of American studies at the University of Oslo, Norway.

--Luke, Timothy W. "SUVs and the Greening of Ford: Reimagining Industrial Ecology as an Environmental Corporate Strategy in Action", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 3, September 2001) pp.311-35. Ford Motor Company, in one of the more remarkable developments in business management in decades, recently began to remake their image by moves towards more ecological and sustainable practices. As this cultural critique shows, however, the continued production of SUVs, a highly profitable but possibly anti-ecological pursuit, is not the only contradiction in Ford's quest to reinvent itself as a green business leader. Its core belief (that the world can and should accommodate the desires of mobile consumers, most of whom are both auto enthusiasts and environmentalists) serves as a severely limiting condition. Ford's innovations are noteworthy, but its approach falls short of what is needed from big business to help create a more ecological society. Luke is a University Distinguished Professor of Political Science at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia.

--Mabogunje, A. L., "Poverty and Environmental Degradation: Challenges within the Global Economy," Environment 44(no.1, 2002): 8-19.

--MacDonald, E. K., "Playing by the Rules: The World Bank's Failure to Adhere to Policy in the Funding of Large-Scale Hydropower Projects," Environmental Law 31(no.4, 2001): 1011-50.

--Maehr, D. S., Land, E. D., Shindle, D. B., Bass, O. L. and Hctor, T. S., "Florida Panther Dispersal and Conservation," Biological Conservation 106(no.2, 2002): 187-97.

--Mahanty, S. and Russell, D., "High Stakes: Lessons from Stakeholder Groups in the Biodiversity Conservation Network," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.2, 2002): 179-88.

--Martien, K. and Trojnar, K., "California: Pushing to Expand, Learning to Grow," Journal of Environment and Development 10(no.4, 2001): 391-95.

--Matthew, R. A., "Review of: Restoring Nature: Perspectives from the Social Sciences and Humanities, edited by Paul H. Gobster & R. Bruce Hull," Natural Resources Journal 41(no.4, 2001): 1023-26.

--Mazis, Glen A., Earthbodies: Rediscovering Our Planetary Senses. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2002. Can we understand our bodies without understanding how they are part of a rhythmic flow with the rest of the planet. How can we decide how to treat the animals around us when we fail to realize the nature of our kinship with them. Without hearing the voices of the earth, rocks, and ocean waves, how can we dialogue with the planet or understand ourselves. What kind of ethics would help us find a moral way to achieve an inclusive global community and cherish the environment? Mazis is professor of humanities and philosophy at Soka University and also Associate Professor of humanities and philosophy at Penn State at Harrisburg.

--McDonald, Bryan "Considering the Nature of Wilderness: Reflections on Roderick Nash's 'Wilderness and the American Mind'" Organization and Environment 14 (No. 2, June 2001) pp.188-201. This piece considers both Nash's work and the continued relevance and impact of his ideas. The objective way Nash describes wilderness as a pristine place through much of his work has become increasingly problematic as scholars consider the ways in which humans construct and reconstruct different and often contradictory conceptualizations of nature. Although Nash's work does not definitively explore the concept of wilderness and its modern significance, it does provide a foundational consideration of the way Americans have interacted with the concept of a reality not modified by human industry, culture or technology. MacDonald is a doctoral student at the School of Social Ecology, University of

California at Irvine.

--McLean, Samantha. Review of Brian Tokar (Ed.), "Redesigning Life? The Worldwide Challenge to Genetic Engineering", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 4, December 2001) pp.474-77. McLean is a PhD student working on sustainable agriculture issues in the School of Social Ecology and Lifelong Learning at the University of Western Sydney, Australia.

--McQueery, Margaret, and Gavrish, Tetyana, eds., Nuclear Legacy: Students of Two Atomic Cities. Columbus, OH: Battelle Press, 2000. Articles authored by students of the Tri-Cities area in the state of Washington, near the Hanford nuclear research facility, which produced plutonium, and Slavutych, Ukraine, near Chernobyl, who share a common inheritance--coming of age in a nuclear community.

--Melosi, M. V., "Review of: Ted Steinberg. Acts of God: The Unnatural History of Natural Disaster in America," Environmental History 7(no.1, 2002): 137.

--Michener, W. K., Baerwald, T. J., Firth, P., Palmer, M. A., Rosenberger, J. L., Sandlin, E. A. and Zimmerman, H., "Defining and Unraveling Biocomplexity," Bioscience 51(no.12, 2001):1018-23.

--Miller, J. K., Scott, J. M., Miller, C. R. and Waits, L. P., "The Endangered Species Act: Dollars and Sense?," Bioscience 52(no.2, 2002): 163-68.

--Minehart, D. and Neeman, Z., "Effective Siting of Waste Treatment Facilities," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 43(no.2, 2002): 303-24.

--Mitchell, Lawrence E., Corporate Irresponsibility: America's Newest Export. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001. U.S. law has frozen the business organization at a very early stage of moral development. Law encourages corporations to maximize stockholder profit and confines the major players--stockholders, managers and board members--to morally stunted roles in pursuit of this profit. Social good all too often fails before the desire for shareholder value. What corporations really need are knowledgeable investors who will tolerate and encourage the pursuit of long-term strategies that have no short-term profit payoff (which happens more often in Europe). But board members fester in a system that encourages them to stifle these larger fiduciary duties and long-term social interests. Alas, it is tough to fix this situation by giving executives more freedom and responsibility. Stockholders cannot ensure that the board members will not "self-deal"; corporate managers cannot protect themselves from the short-term greed of stockholders. And, with global capitalism, American is exporting this flawed system around the world. Needless to say, environmental protection and conservation is near the bottom of this agenda. Mitchell is a research professor at George Washington Law School.

--Mitchell, Ross E. "Thorstein Veblen: Pioneer in Environmental Sociology", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 4, December 2001) pp.389-408. This article investigates the writings of American institutional economist Thorstein Bunde Veblen (1857-1929) on capitalism and environment. The two main queries concern (a) Veblen's stand on natural resource utilization as a consequence of capitalism and (b) its current relevance to environmental sociology. Veblen's theories of conspicuous consumption, absentee ownership, and natural resource exploitation are examined from several of his seminal contributions. The article concludes that Veblen's pioneering analysis of wasteful use of natural resources and emulative consumerism is essential to environmental sociology and timely because of current environmental crises. Future research is suggested in two areas: (a) applying Veblen's theoretical approaches to the ecological aspects of capitalism and (b) comparing Veblen with other classical theorists such as Marx and Weber within the subfield of environmental sociology. Mitchell is a PhD candidate in the Department of Rural Economy at the University of Alberta.

--Monserud, Bruce, "Religion and Ecology: Visions for an Emerging Academic Field: Consultation Report," Worldviews 6(2002):81-93. Report of a consultation on a Ph.D. program with a specialization in religion and ecology at the University of Florida. Presentations of four speakers are summarized, with ensuing discussion, and an assessment of possibilities in the field.

--Moore, Jason W. Review of John Bellamy Foster, "Marx's Ecology: Materialism and Nature", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 2, June 2001) pp. 240-45. Moore is a world historian and a graduate student in the department of geography at the University of California at Berkeley.

--Moore, Jason W. Review of Walter L. Goldfrank, David Goodman, & Andrew Szasz, (Eds.) "Ecology and the World-System", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 1, March 2001) pp.117-20. Moore is a graduate student in sociology at Johns Hopkins University.

--Morton, R., "Review of: What Works: A Guide to Environmental Education and Communication Projects for

Practitioners and Donors, edited by Martha C. Monroe," Environment and Behavior 33(no.6, 2001): 853-55.

--Muller Rommel, F. and Meyer, H., "Social Sciences and Environmental Sciences: A State of the Art Review," Environmental Politics 10(no.4, 2001): 49-62.

--Muller Rommel, F., "The Lifespan and the Political Performance of Green Parties in Western Europe," Environmental Politics 2002(no.11, 2002): 1.

--Mulvihill, P. R., Baker, D. C. and Morrison, W. R., "A Conceptual Framework for Environmental History in Canada's North," Environmental History 6(no.4, 2001): 611-26.

--Nash, J. R. and Revesz, R. L., "Markets and Geography: Designing Marketable Permit Schemes to Control Local and Regional Pollutants," Ecology Law Quarterly 28(no.3, 2001): 569-662.

--National Research Council, Environmental Effects of Transgenic Plants: The Scope and Adequacy of Regulation. Washington: National Academy Press, 2002. A Report of the Committee on Environmental Impacts Associated with Commercialization of Transgenic Plants. One of the leading authors/committee members is Paul B. Thompson, Department of Philosophy, Purdue University. Modern agricultural practices have substantial negative aspects, but the current standards used by the federal government to assure the safety of transgenic plants is higher than the standards used in assuring safety of other agricultural practices and technologies. Still, this does not mean the standard for transgenics is too high. In general older practices and technologies were not scrutinized well enough. The measurement of both hazard and exposure involves a complex blend of ecological and social factors. There is a need for both rigorous scientific analysis and communication of these results to the public. The report is neither simple black nor white, but offers various ways in which a functioning system can be improved.

--Nelson, G. and Dempster, B., "Urban Living and Environmental Change: Fostering Urban Environmental Management through Civic Process," Environments 2001(no.29, 2001): 1-16.

--Nevers, Patricia, Gebhard, Ulrich, and Billmann-Mahecha, Elfriede, "Patterns of Reasoning Exhibited by Children and Adolescents in Response to Moral Dilemmas Involving Plants, Animals and Ecosystems," Journal of Moral Education 26(no. 2, 1997):169-186. The values and attitudes that children and adolescents have toward nature has been insufficiently researched, despite the fact that there is a growing body of philosophical theory in environmental ethics that might provide a framework for such analysis. The authors outline basic positions in environmental ethics (largely from the English literature) and formulate survey questions addressed to German children and adolescents. One finding is widespread anthropomorphism (not anthropocentrism) in children up to 10-11 years of age, regarding plants as well as animals. Children's fascination with animals is striking. Children have difficulty weighing personal interests against those of certain animals, such as dogs and rabbits. Children and adolescents can defend the interests of other animals and plants (biocentric reasoning), but there is no unequivocal evidence that they can be ecocentric. Nevers and Gebhard are at the University of Hamburg, and Billmann-Mahecha at the University of Hanover, Germany.

--Niemeijer, D. and Mazzucato, V., "Soil Degradation in the West African Sahel: How Serious Is It?," Environment 44(no.2, 2002): 20-31.

--Norris, S., "Creatures of Culture? Making the Case for Cultural Systems in Whales and Dolphins," Bioscience 52(no.1, 2002): 9-14.

--Noss, R. and Hunter, M., "From Assemblage to Community," Conservation Biology 15(no.5, 2001): 1201-02.

--O'Brien, Mary, "How Rachel Carson Changed Lives," Reflections 9 (Number 2, Spring, 2002):28-30. Carson "used sympathy to evoke ethics" and treated her readers with respect-the keys to her success.

--O'Connell, M. and Yallop, M., "Research Needs in Relation to the Conservation of Biodiversity in the UK," Biological Conservation 103(no.ER2, 2002): 115-23.

--Olson, DM; Dinerstein, E; Wikramanayake, ED; Burgess, ND; Powell, GVN; Underwood, EC; Damico, JA; Itoua, I; Strand, HE; Morrison, JC, "Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World: A New Map of Life on Earth," Bioscience 51(no. 11, 2001):933-938. A global biodiversity map with sufficient resolution accurately to reflect the complex distribution of the Earth's natural communities. Copies are being placed in all public and private schools in the U.S.

--O'Neill, John, "Environmental Virtues and Public Policy," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001):125-136. The Aristotelian view that public institutions should aim at the good life is sometimes criticized on the grounds that it makes for an authoritarian politics that is incompatible with the pluralism of modern society. The criticism seems to have particular power against modern environmentalism, that it offers a local vision of the good life which fails to appreciate the variety of possible human relationships to the natural environment, and so, as

a guide to public policy, it leads to green authoritarianism. This paper argues to the contrary that an Aristotelian position which defends environmental goods as constitutive of the good life is consistent with recognition of the plurality of ways our relations to the natural world can be lived. It is compatible with the recognition of distinct cultural expressions of such relations and of the special place particular histories of individuals and social groups have in constraining environmental policy.

--Organization & Environment, Vol. 15, March, 2002, is a theme issue on environmental sociology.

--Ostergren, D., "Review of: Dispossessing the Wilderness: Indian Removal and the Making of the National Parks, by Mark David Spence," Natural Resources Journal 41(no.3, 2001): 766-67.

--OToole, L., Fielding, A. H. and Haworth, P. F., "Re-Introduction of the Golden Eagle into the Republic of Ireland," Biological Conservation 103(no.ER2, 2002): 303-12.

--Paehlke, R., "Environmental Politics, Sustainability and Social Sciences," Environmental Politics 10(no.4, 2001): 1-22.

--Panusz, Filip Henryk, Bodily Work and Value: Merleau-Ponty, Marx and Environmental Ethics. M.A. thesis, Colorado State University, spring 2002. A quasi-materialist approach to value theory. Bodily work is one of the means through which values arise, as with laboring on the land. Values are not created out of pure mind. They are not discovered through pure reason, independently of the material manifold that surrounds us. It is impossible to speak of value without phenomenological inquiry into the subject's immediate experience of the world.

Value is first approached here through Merleau-Ponty's phenomenology of the lived body and the Life-world. Continuing, values are not intellectual beliefs that one "has." A value exists when it is "lived." Value is next approached through Karl Marx's critique of idealism and his materialist emphasis upon praxis, as expressed in the labor theory of value.

Among the consequences for environmental ethics are that (a) environmental education must educate entire embodied beings, that (b) isolation from the sensuous environment may have deleterious ethical consequences, and (c) that some kinds of physical work on the land are particularly fruitful and salubrious in invoking a moral sense within the laborer. Panusz is originally from Poland, now resident in the United States.

--Parkins, J. R., "Review of: Sandberg, L. Anders, and Peter Clancy, Against the Grain: Forests and Politics in Nova Scotia," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.10, 2001): 929-32.

--Peet, R., "Review of: Blunt, A. and Wills, J., Dissident Geographies: An Introduction to Radical Ideas and Practice," Progress in Human Geography 25(no.4, 2001): 668.

--Pence, Gregory, E., ed., The Ethics of Food: A Reader for the Twenty-First Century. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Rowman and Littlefield, 2002. The morally imperative questions surrounding food production, modification, and consumption, particularly their global impact on ecosystems.

--Pennisi, Elizabeth, "New Insect Order Speaks to Life's Diversity," Science 296(19 April 2002):445-446. A new species of insect has been discovered that is placed in a new order, the first new insect order in almost a century. There are three known specimens from Tanzania and Namibia, and, marvelously, a specimen preserved for 45 million years in amber. The new order has been named Mantophasmatodea. The insects are carnivorous and stick-like.

--Pfeffer, M. J., "Review of: Magdoff, Fred, John Bellamy Foster, and Frederick H. Buttel, eds., Hungry for Profit: The Agribusiness Threat to Farmers, Food and the Environment," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.3, 2002): 290-91.

--Pogge, Thomas W., ed. Global Justice. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 2002. The dramatic political, economic, and technological changes of the last decade raise new moral challenges. Contributors from several countries analyze the central moral issues arising in the emerging global order, bringing this to bear on the complex and evolving international politics of the new millennium. Pogge is in philosophy at Columbia University.

--Poguntke, T., "Green Parties in National Governments: From Protest to Acquiescence?," Environmental Politics 11(no.1, 2002): 133-45.

--Potter, H. R., "Review of: Gottlieb, Robert, Environmentalism Unbound: Exploring New Pathways for Change," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.2, 2002): 189-91.

--Proctor, James D., "Geography, Paradox and Environmental Ethics," Progress in Human Geography 22 (no. 2, 1998):234-255. As a diverse and divided discipline, geography embodies tensions central to the paradoxical nature of human dwelling on earth, from which questions of environmental ethics arise. This article reviews major

ontological and epistemological tensions within geography--that between nature and culture, and objectivism and subjectivism--emphasizing the ways in which common resolutions to these tensions often represent flawed strategies of avoiding paradox. It then connects these tensions to important philosophical dimensions of environmental ethics. I argue that normative environmental ethics must be built on an adequate sensitivity to the nature/culture tension, and that environmental meta-ethics--specifically, the problem of relativism as applied to environmental discourse--must be similarly informed by the object/subject tension. The most fundamental contribution geography can make, therefore, lies in establishing a philosophical space for environmental ethics that takes paradox seriously and avoids its simplistic resolutions. Proctor is in geography, University of California, Santa Barbara.

--Restani, M. and Marzluff, J. M., "Funding Extinction? Biological Needs and Political Realities in the Allocation of Resources to Endangered Species Recovery," Bioscience 52(no.2, 2002): 169-78.

--Restani, M. and Marzluff, J. M., "Avian Conservation under the Endangered Species Act: Expenditures Versus Recovery Priorities," Cons. Biology 15(2001): 1292-99.

--Rodrigues, A. S. and Gaston, K. J., "Maximising Phylogenetic Diversity in the Selection of Networks of Conservation Areas," Biological Conservation 105(no.ER1, 2002): 103-11.

--Rodriguez, J. P., "Exotic Species Introductions into South America: An Underestimated Threat?," Biodiversity and Conservation 10(no.11, 2001): 1983-96.

--Roschke, S. H., "Review of: Colfer, Carol J. Pierce, and Yvonne Byron, eds. People Managing Forests: The Links between Human Well-Being and Sustainability," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.3, 2002): 287-89.

--Rubinoff, D., "Evaluating the California Gnatcatcher as an Umbrella Species for Conservation of Southern California Coastal Sage Scrub," Conservation Biology 15(no.5, 2001): 1374-83.

--Rudel, T. K., "Sociologists in the Service of Sustainable Development?: NGOs and Environment-Society Studies in the Developing World," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.3, 2002): 263-68.

--Rudig, W., "Between Ecotopia and Disillusionment: Green Parties in European Government," Environment 44(no.3, 2002): 20-33.

--Ryland, Elisabeth K. Review of Paul Hawken, Amory Lovins, & J. Hunter Lovins, "Natural Capitalism: Creating the Next Industrial Revolution", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 4, December 2001) pp. 466-69. Ryland is professor of management at California State University, San Bernardino.

--Salafsky, N., Cauley, H., Balachander, G., Cordes, B., Parks, J., Margoluis, C., Bhatt, S., Encarnacion, C., Russell, D. and Margoluis, R., "A Systematic Test of an Enterprise Strategy for Community-Based Biodiversity Conservation," Conservation Biology 15(no.6, 2001): 1585-95.

--Salazar, Debra J., Hewitt, John Jr. "Think Globally, Secure the Borders: The Oregon Environmental Movement and the Population/Immigration Debate", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 3, September 2001) pp.290-310. The authors examine the debate about the role of population and immigration in the environmental agenda as represented within the Oregon environmental movement, focusing on the role of race in shaping perspectives on immigration. Environmentalist immigration reformers in Oregon have framed the analysis in color-blind terms, but have been dogged by accusations of racism. The authors argue that these accusations can best be understood by examining (a) the broader context of immigration politics, (b) the limitations of color-blind discourse, (c) the incongruity of drawing on a discourse of ecology to make arguments focused on national borders, and (d) immigration reformers' political economic analysis. Salazar is professor of political science at Western Washington University, where Hewitt received his BA in political economy.

--Salleh, Ariel. Review of Mette Bryld & Nina Lykke, "Cosmodolphins: Feminist Cultural Studies of Technology, Animals and the Sacred", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 1, March 2002) pp.94-7. Salleh is associate professor in social ecology at the University of Western Sydney, and author of numerous papers on ecopolitical thought.

--Samson, F. B. and Knopf, F. L., "Archaic Agencies, Muddled Missions, and Conservation in the 21st Century," Bioscience 51(no.10, 2001): 869-73.

--Santos, T., Telleria, J. L. and Carbonell, R., "Bird Conservation in Fragmented Mediterranean Forests of Spain: Effects of Geographical Location, Habitat and Landscape Degradation," Biological Conservation 105(no.ER1, 2002): 113-25.

--Saunders, S. C., Mislivets, M. R., Chen, J. and Cleland, D. T., "Effects of Roads on Landscape Structure within Nested Ecological Units of the Northern Great Lakes Region, USA," Biological Conservation 103(no.ER2, 2002): 209-25.

--Saurin, J., "Global Environmental Crisis as the 'Disaster Triumphant': The Private Capture of Public Goods," Environmental Politics 10(no.4, 2001): 63-84.

--Schlossberger, Eugene, "Environmental Virtue Ethics: An Aristotelian Approach," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001): 15-26. This paper articulates a framework, "E," for developing ethical claims about environmental issues. "E" is a general framework for constructing arguments and working out disputes, rather than a particular theory. "E" is anthropocentric in the sense that it begins with ideas about human excellence and human interests. Arguments employing "E" suggest that we, as human beings, have certain duties regarding the environment. Since it may also be true that various duties attach to being an organism of any stripe, that nature has intrinsic value, and so forth, arguments employing E can be seen as supplementing, rather than replacing, non-anthropocentric moral arguments. Moreover, "E" is anthropocentric in its methodology but not necessarily in its results. Some accounts of human excellence yield the sorts of obligations that biocentrists advocate. Schlossberger is at Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, Indiana.

--Schneiderman, L. J., Fein, J. E. and Dubler, N., "The Limits of Dispute Resolution," Hastings Center Report 31(no.6, 2001): 10-11.

--Schoen, D. J. and Brown, A. H. D., "The Conservation of Wild Plant Species in Seed Banks," Bioscience 51(no.11, 2001): 960-66.

--Sears, R. R., Davalos, L. M. and Ferraz, G., "Missing the Forest for the Profits: The Role of Multinational Corporations in the International Forest Regime," Journal of Environment and Development 10(no.4, 2001): 345-64.

--Senkowsky, S., "A Burning Interest in Boreal Forests: Researchers in Alaska Link Fires with Climate Change," Bioscience 51(no.11, 2001): 916-21.

--Seno, S. K. and Shaw, W. W., "Land Tenure Policies, Maasai Traditions, and Wildlife Conservation in Kenya," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.1, 2002): 79-88.

--Shafqat, S., "Review of: Tussie, Diana, ed. The Environment and International Trade Negotiations: Developing Country," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.8, 2001): 732-33.

--Shah, S., "Where Have All the Tigers Gone?," Ecologist 31(no.7, 2001): 52.

--Shaw, J., "Irrigated Eden: The Making of an Agricultural Landscape in the American West," Land Use Policy 18(no.ER4, 2001): 365-66.

--Sheaffer, J. R., Mullan, J. D. and Hinch, N. B., "Encouraging Wise Use of Floodplains with Market-Based Incentives," Environment 44(no.1, 2002): 32-43.

--Shelden, K. E. W., De Master, D. P., Rugh, D. J. and Olson, A. M., "Developing Classification Criteria under the U.S. Endangered Species Act: Bowhead Whales As," Conservation Biology 15(no.5, 2001): 1300-07.

--Sherry, Patrick, Spirit and Beauty: An Introduction to Theological Aesthetics. London, SCM Press, 2002 (originally published 1992). Includes but is not limited to beauty in nature. Sherry is in philosophical theology, Lancaster University, UK.

--Shiva, V., "Self-Imposed Sanctions. India Wants More Market Controls, Not Fewer, If It Is to Survive," Ecologist 31(no.9, 2001): 53.

--Sideris, Lisa, "Bodies of Knowledge: Fact-Facing and Humility in the Writings of Rachel Carson," Reflections 9 (Number 2, Spring, 2002):21-24. Explores "the subtleties and creative tensions" of Carson's environmental ethics.

--Singer, F. J., Zeigenfuss, L. C. and Spicer, L., "Role of Patch Size, Disease, and Movement in Rapid Extinction of Bighorn Sheep," Conservation Biology 15(no.5, 2001): 1347-54.

--Skinner, M. W., Kuhn, R. G. and Joseph, A. E., "Agricultural Land Protection in China: A Case Study of Local Governance in Zhejiang Province," Land Use Policy 18(no.ER4, 2001): 329-40.

--Smith, R. B. W. and Shogren, J. F., "Voluntary Incentive Design for Endangered Species Protection," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 43(no.2, 2002): 169-87.

--Smolková, Eva, "K Otázke Vystavby Hodnotových Systémov V Environmentálnej Etike (Problems of Value Hierarchies in Environmental Ethics)," Filozofia 52(no. 2, 1997):73-80. In Slovakian. How traditional value hierarchies are altered in constructing environmental ethics. The ethical status of such revised moral systems and their impact on societies. With attention to the English language literature. Smolkova is in philosophy, Bratislava, Slovakia.

--Soares Filho, B. S., Assuncao, R. M. and Pantuzzo, A. E., "Modeling the Spatial Transition Probabilities of Landscape Dynamics in an Amazonian Colonization Frontier," Bioscience 51(no.12, 2001): 1059-68.

--Society and Natural Resources, Vol. 15, No. 3, 2002 is a theme issue on environmental sociology, with particular focus on the sociology of natural resources, wondering about the differences between rural sociology, natural resource sociology, and environmental sociology.

--Soderholm, P., "Environmental Policy in Transition Economies: Will Pollution Charges Work?," Journal of Environment and Development 10(no.4, 2001): 365-90.

--Starik, Mark. Review of R.E. Freeman, J. Pierce, & R. Dodd, "Environmentalism and the New Logic of Business: How Firms Can Be Profitable and Leave Our Children a Living Planet", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 2, June 2001) pp.248-51. Starik is associate professor of business and public management at George Washington University.

--Staver, K. W. and Brinsfield, R. B., "Agriculture and Water Quality on the Maryland Eastern Shore: Where Do We Go from Here?," Bioscience 51(no.10, 2001): 859-68.

--Stein, Taylor V., Anderson, Dorothy H., and Kelly, Tim, "Using Stakeholders' Values to Apply Ecosystem Management in an Upper Midwest Landscape," Environmental Management 24(no. 3, 1999):399-413. Much of the justification behind ecosystem management is biocentric. However clear connections that show how biodiversity benefits humans are rarely discussed. Many people are wary of the concept of ecosystem management because they believe it leaves humans out of the picture. The biocentric justifications need to be complemented by anthropocentric justifications. Stein is in the School of Forest Resources and Conservation, University of Florida. Anderson is in the Department of Forest Resources, University of Minnesota. Kelly is in the Office of Planning, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

--Stephens, Piers H.G. Review of Alan Carter, "A Radical Green Political Theory", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 1, March 2002) pp.99-102. Stephens is in philosophy at the University of Liverpool and the Manchester Metropolitan University, UK.

--Stephens, Piers H.G. "Blood, not Soil: Anna Bramwell and the Myth of 'Hitler's Green Party'", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 2, June 2001) pp.173-87. The anti-green backlash that began in the 1990s has constantly advanced charges of misanthropic extremism against ecologists, most dramatically illustrated by claims of historical or thematic linkage between ecologism and Nazism, mainly drawn from Anna Bramwell's work. The author analyses Bramwell's work both historically and systematically, arguing first that her claims of association between ecologism and Nazism are historically flawed, and second, that her conceptual treatment fails to take into account the central motivational roles of Social Darwinism and absolutist purity in National Socialism. These factors effectively divorce green thought about nature from Nazi connection. The author concludes that Bramwell fails to demonstrate any clear historical or conceptual link between ecologism and Nazism, but that greens should nonetheless eschew dangerous purity notions if possible. Stephens is in philosophy at the University of Liverpool and the Manchester Metropolitan University, UK.

--Stephens, Piers H.G. Review of Andrew Dobson (Ed.), "Fairness and Futurity: Essays on Environmental Sustainability and Social Justice" Organization and Environment 14 (No. 3, September 2001) pp.372-5. Stephens is in philosophy at the University of Liverpool and the Manchester Metropolitan University, UK.

--Stepp, J. R., "Review of: Zerner, Charles, ed., People, Plants, & Justice," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.1, 2002): 98-99.

--Sterba, James, "A Morally Defensible Aristotelian Environmental Ethics: Comments on Gerber, O'Neill, Frasz and Cafaro on Environmental Virtue Ethics," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001): 63-66. Professor Sterba delivered these comments as part of the International Society for Environmental Ethics panels on Environmental Virtue Ethics, held at the annual meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Philosophical Association, April 2000, in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

- Stoll Kleemann, S. and O'Riordan, T., "From Participation to Partnership in Biodiversity Protection: Experience from Germany and South Africa," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.2, 2002): 161-78.
- Streever, B., "Science and Emotion, on Ice: The Role of Science on Alaska's North Slope," Bioscience 52(no.2, 2002): 179-84.
- Strittholt, J. R. and Dellasala, D. A., "Importance of Roadless Areas in Biodiversity Conservation in Forested Ecosystems: Case Study of the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion of the United States," Conservation Biology 15(no.6, 2001): 1742-54.
- Tantillo, James, "Sport Hunting, Eudaimonia, and Tragic Wisdom," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001):101-112. Anti-hunters frequently overlook or underestimate the positive values associated with reflective sport hunting. In this essay I characterize the value of hunting in the context of an Aristotelian virtue ethic. Sport hunting done for the purpose of recreation contributes heavily to the eudaimonia (flourishing) of hunters. I employ Aristotelian insights about tragedy to defend hunting as an activity especially well-suited for promoting a range of crucial intellectual and emotional virtues. Reflective sport hunters develop a "realistic awareness of death" and experience what may be called "tragic" pleasure, which yields the important intellectual virtue of tragic wisdom. Tantillo has just finished a Ph.D. on hunting ethics in the Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University.
- Taylor, J. E., "Review of: Margaret Beattie Bogue, Fishing the Great Lakes: An Environmental History," Environmental History 6(no.4, 2001): 639.
- Thompson, D. B., "Review of: Global Emissions Trading: Key Issues for Industrialized Countries, edited by Suzi Kerr," Natural Resources Journal 41(no.3, 2001): 755-65.
- Thompson, Paul B. "Risk, Consent and Public Debate: Some Preliminary Considerations for the Ethics of Food and Safety," International Journal of Food Science and Technology 36(2001):833-843.
- Thompson, Paul B. "The Reshaping of Conventional Farming: A North American Perspective," Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics 14(2001):217-229.
- Thompson, Paul B., T.A. Ten Eyck, S.H. Priest. "Biotechnology in the United States: Mad or Moral Science?" Biotechnology 1996-2000: The Years of Controversy. G. Gaskell and M.W. Bauer, eds. London: The Science Museum, 2001, pp. 307-318.
- Thompson, Paul B. "Animal Welfare and Livestock Production in a Postindustrial Milieu," Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science 4(No.3, 2001):191-205.
- Toke, D., "GM Crops: Science, Policy and Environmentalists," Environmental Politics 10(no.4, 2001): 115-20.
- Trumbo, C. W. and O'Keefe, G. J., "Intention to Conserve Water: Environmental Values, Planned Behavior, and Information Effects. A Comparison of Three Communities Sharing a Watershed," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.10, 2001): 889-900.
- Turnock, D., "Ecoregion-Based Conservation in the Carpathians and the Land-Use Implications," Land Use Policy 19(no.ER1, 2002): 47-63.
- Urbanik, Julie. Review of Mary Mellor, "Feminism and Ecology", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 1, March 2001) pp.116-7. Urbanik works for the Southwest Institute for Research on Women at the University of Arizona.
- Uzzell, D., Pol, E. and Badenas, D., "Place Identification, Social Cohesion, and Environmental Sustainability," Environment and Behavior 34(no.1, 2002): 26-53.
- Valiela, I., Bowen, J. L. and York, J. K., "Mangrove Forests: One of the World's Most Threatened Major Tropical Environments," Bioscience 51(no.10, 2001): 807-16.
- Vandenkoornhuysse, Phillippe et al, "Extensive Fungal Diversity in Plant Roots," Science 295(15 March 2002):2051. More biodiversity in surprising places, this time an extraordinary diversity of species inhabiting the roots of plants, from every major fungal group, including many unidentified species, and often involved in symbiotic relationships with the plants. The lead author is at the University of York, UK.

--van Wensveen, Louke, "Attunement: An Ecological Spin on the Virtue of Temperance," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001):67-78. Within an environmental virtue ethic belongs moderation for the sake of ecojustice. Named attunement, this virtue both resembles and differs from Aristotelian and Thomistic articulations of temperance. Principally expressed as frugality and moderation in diet, it includes: sensitivity to limits, acceptance of limits, joyous contentment, creativity, and readiness to sacrifice. Van Wensveen is in the Department of Theological Studies, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles.

--Vaske, J. J., Donnelly, M. P., Williams, D. R. and Jonker, S., "Demographic Influences on Environmental Value Orientations and Normative Beliefs about National Forest Management," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.9, 2001): 761-76.

--Väyrynen, Kari, "Virtue Ethics and the Material Values of Nature," Philosophy in the Contemporary World 8 (Number 2, Fall-Winter 2001):137-148. For Aristotle, man is part of nature, a "political animal" with the faculty of reason. In this sense, Aristotelian virtue ethics can be said to relate virtues to nature. On the one hand, virtues lean on the natural dispositions of man as a social animal. On the other hand, virtues are connected to praxis, that is, with man's active realization of his inherent biological, social and cultural potential. Recently, the material value ethics of Max Scheler and Nicolai Hartmann developed the Aristotelian tradition in a naturalistic direction, posing the problem of the value of life and connecting this question to the question of virtue. Virtues sensitize us to values and are, therefore, especially important for ethical praxis. I claim that precisely because of its historical and cultural concreteness, virtue ethics can be successfully applied to environmental issues. In critical connection with common mentalities, naturalistic virtue ethics can be a politically effective way of ethical thinking. Väyrynen is in the Department of History, Academy of Finland, Oulu, Finland.

--Walck, Christa, Strong, Kelly C. "Using Aldo Leopold's Land Ethic to Read Environmental History: The Case of the Keweenaw Forest", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 3, September 2001) pp.261-89. Aldo Leopold's land ethic provides a useful conceptual framework for interpreting environmental histories, which may in turn be used to plan more effective future land use policies. The authors use a Leopoldian framework as a heuristic device to interpret the environmental history of the land in one small place – the Keweenaw Peninsula of Northern Michigan – where successive human purposes altered the landscape dramatically over time. This article identifies the historical role that power relations and the land ethic have played in land use and land health. The article concludes by identifying the need for community action based in a land ethic to maintain a healthy forest through sustainable use. Although it is unlikely the Keweenaw forest will return to its preindustrial state, the community can aim for a forest that exemplifies Leopold's qualities of integrity, stability, productivity and beauty. Walck and Strong are in management at Michigan Technological University.

--Walters, R. D. M. and Samways, M. J., "Sustainable Dive Ecotourism on a South African Coral Reef," Biodiversity and Conservation 10(no.12, 2001): 2167-79.

--Warriner, G. K., McSpurren, K. and Nabalamba, A., "Social Justice and Environmental Equity: Distributing Environmental Quality," Environments 29(no.1, 2001): 85-98.

--Watson, F., "Review Of: T. C. Smout, Nature Contested: Environmental History in Scotland and Northern England since 1600," Environmental History 7(no.1, 2002): 130.

--Weitzman, M. L., "Landing Fees Vs Harvest Quotas with Uncertain Fish Stocks," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 43(no.2, 2002): 325-38.

--Welsh, I., "Science, Governance and Environmental Politics," Environmental Politics 11(no.1, 2002): 192-96.

--Wettestad, J., "Clearing the Air: Europe Tackles Transboundary Pollution," Environment 44(no.2, 2002): 32-40.

--White, D., "The Unhappy Legacy of Thomas Malthus," Environmental Politics 10(no.4, 2001): 121-27.

--Wiebe, K., "The Nile River: Potential for Conflict and Cooperation in the Face of Water Degradation," Natural Resources Journal 41(no.3, 2001): 731-54.

--Williams, K. J. H. and Cary, J., "Landscape Preferences, Ecological Quality, and Biodiversity Protection," Environment and Behavior 34(no.2, 2002): 257-74.

--Wilshusen, P. R., "Review of: Brulle, Robert J. Agency, Democracy, and Nature: The U.S. Environmental Movement from a Critical Theory Perspective," Society and Natural Resources 14(no.8, 2001): 730-31.

--Winter, G. J., Vogt, C. and Fried, J. S., "Fuel Treatments at the Wildland-Urban Interface: Common Concerns in Diverse Regions," Journal of Forestry 100(no.1, 2002): 15-22.

--Withgott, Jay, "Ubiquitous Herbicide Emasculates Frogs," Science 296(19 April 2002):447-448. Scientists have been watching with alarm the decline of amphibians for a decade and wondering why. A new study implicates the most heavily used herbicide in the U.S., atrazine, which makes hermaphrodites of male frogs at concentrations commonly found in the environment, including rainwater.

--Yates, Michael D. Review of Walter LaFeber, "Michael Jordan and the New Global Capitalism", Organization and Environment 14 (No. 2, June 2001) pp.246-8. Yates is professor of economics at the University of Pittsburgh.

--Young, M. K. and Harig, A. L., "A Critique of the Recovery of Greenback Cutthroat Trout," Conservation Biology 15(no.6, 2001): 1575-84.

--Zavestoski, S., "Review of: Behan, Richard W., Plundered Promise: Capitalism, Politics, and the Fate of Public Lands," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.3, 2002): 282-84.

--Zedler, J. B., Callaway, J. C. and Sullivan, G., "Declining Biodiversity: Why Species Matter and How Their Functions Might Be Restored in Californian Tidal Marshes," Bioscience 51(no.12, 2001): 1005-17.

--Zinn, H. C. and Pierce, C. L., "Values, Gender, and Concern About Potentially Dangerous Wildlife," Environment and Behavior 34(no.2, 2002): 239-56.

## ISSUES

**Senators Stand Up For Roadless Forests: Legislation to Be Offered.** In response to overwhelming and vocal public support for wild forests, Congressional leaders in both bodies are refusing to let the Bush administration sink the most important forest conservation measure in recent history. On the one year anniversary of the day the Roadless Rule was to take affect, 25 Senators, including Majority Leader Tom Daschle, joined Senator Maria Cantwell (D-WA) in calling on the Bush Administration to immediately implement the Roadless Forest Protection Rule. They have also promised to bring legislation to the Senate to enforce those protections. A bipartisan coalition of over 160 Congressional Representatives have already joined together to introduce legislation in the House of Representatives to enact the Roadless Area Conservation Rule. You can help move the issue over the final hurdle and bring about permanent protection for our last wild national forests by calling your representative at 202-244-3121 and asking them to cosponsor the National Forest Roadless Area Conservation Act. For more facts go to [www.ourforests.org](http://www.ourforests.org). The Senators' letter reads:

Dear Mr. President,

A year ago, your Administration publicly promised to uphold and defend the Roadless Area Conservation Rule to protect 58.5 million acres of America's wild national forests from road-building. In a news conference on May 4, 2001, Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman said:

"We're here today to announce the department's decision to uphold the Roadless Area Conservation Rule. Through this action, we are reaffirming the Department of Agriculture's commitment to the important challenge of protecting roadless values."

But over the last year, your Administration has not kept its promise. The Forest Service has taken a number of actions that undermine the core protections offered by the rule--issuing several directives that, on a cumulative basis, negate protections for our national forests.

Despite Attorney General Ashcroft's promise in his confirmation hearing to uphold the rule, the Administration has repeatedly failed to make a single argument in defense of it or even appear at all in the main legal challenge to the rule, and instead has issued "interim directives" that allow road building in direct contravention of the rule.

The Roadless Rule was the result of years of deliberation and the input of more than 1.6 million Americans. It is a balanced policy that allows for the continued management of roadless areas against catastrophic fire and other disturbances while also preserving these relatively limited acres of public forest lands as a legacy for our children. The Roadless Rule neither limits public access to existing roaded areas nor limits recreational opportunities throughout the forest land. Currently, our national forests contain over 383,000 miles of roads, many of which are in great disrepair. This policy allows the Forest Service to concentrate its efforts on addressing the \$8.4 billion needed to maintain existing roads instead of constructing new roads that will add to the maintenance burden in the future.

The Roadless Rule protects our national forests in a sustainable manner to the benefit of all who seek to enjoy them, not only in this generation, but in generations to come. We believe that policies that promote new activities on these lands in a manner that will permanently diminish them are short-sighted, and contradicts what the American public wants, as well as the Administration's pledge to protect "roadless values."

The public has been waiting for a full year for the Administration to follow through on the promises of the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture to uphold and defend the Roadless Rule and to preserve our national forests. Preserving America's national forests is a critical test of your commitment to environmental protection. We strongly encourage you to uphold and defend the Roadless Area Conservation Rule.

Sincerely,

Senator Maria Cantwell, Majority Leader Tom Daschle, Senator Jeff Bingaman, Senator Joe Biden, Senator Barbara Boxer, Senator Charles Schumer, Senator Jack Reed, Senator Jon Corzine, Senator Ted Kennedy, Senator John Kerry, Senator Patrick Leahy, Senator Barbara Mikulski, Senator Russell Feingold, Senator Paul Sarbanes, Senator Patty Murray, Senator Robert Torricelli, Senator John Edwards, Senator Max Cleland, Senator Ernest Hollings, Senator Richard Durbin, Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton, Senator Joseph Lieberman, Senator Tom Harkin, Senator Daniel Akaka, Senator Jim Jeffords, Senator Ron Wyden

**Windmills stir controversy.** 170 wind turbines, each the height of a 40 story building, are proposed for Nantucket Sound. They would provide half the electricity for Cape Cod and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket (enough power for 500,000 homes and businesses). Advocates argue that harvesting the wind 5 \_ miles off the U.S. coast where there is an "awesome, inexhaustible supply of domestic energy" provides a nonpolluting, renewable, environmentally friendly energy source. Although dozens of wind farms exist in the U.S. and off the coast of Europe, none this large has been built in the U.S. or at sea. Concerns include harm to birds that fly into the turbines, possible effects on fisheries, whether vibrations will affect animals that live on or in the seabed floor, influence these towers might have on ocean currents and radio/T.V. frequencies, and negative consequences for tourism. One opponent argues that "if Nantucket Sound becomes an industrial electrical generation area, then it's no longer a national treasure . . . or wilderness." He also predicts that the turbines will kill so many birds that they will litter the beaches with their bodies. Aesthetics figure in the debate as well. Some claim the 5 by 5 mile grid of carbon-steal turbines each a half mile apart will be ugly; others claim to enjoy looking at wind turbines and see them as "a study in power and grace and a visual testimony to us working with nature." See Karen Lee Ziner, "Offshore Harvest of Wind is Proposed for Cape Cod," New York Times (4/16/02): D3.

**Stalemate in U.S. debate over energy.** This spring, the U.S. Senate voted down proposals to raise automobile fuel efficiency standards and to drill for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Alaska. The likely result is that neither measure will be included in any energy legislation that comes out of Congress this session. Despite yearly attempts, gasoline use standards have not risen since 1985. Average mileage of vehicles sold in the U.S. has been falling for years and now stands at 24 miles per gallon. The popularity of sport utility vehicles (SUVs) which use more fuel and are subject to less stringent standards than cars explains the decrease. Car makers, the Automobile Workers Union, and their Congressional supporters argued that higher fuel efficiency standards amounted to telling Americans what kind of vehicles they should drive. Said Senator Christopher Bond of Missouri: "I don't want to tell a mom in my home state that she should not get an SUV because Congress decided that would be a bad choice." The defeated amendment was offered by Massachusetts Senator John Kerry and Arizona Senator John McCain and would have raised mileage standards to 36 miles per gallon for all vehicles by 2016. This would save up to 2.5 million barrels of oil a day, about what is imported from the Middle East and on the order of what is likely to be recoverable from ANWR). Proponents argued that Detroit is quite able to produce more fuel efficient SUVs and that higher standards would not mean SUVs would become unavailable.

The issue of drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge involved intense lobbying in the Senate. Since the House had approved the drilling and President Bush supports it, the Senate vote would decide the issue. Arctic Power, a multimillion dollar lobbying group funded mainly by the state of Alaska, sent Inupiat Eskimos to Washington to lobby the Senators in favor of drilling (and the economic development it would involve for some Native Alaskans). Stephen Moore, president of The Club for Growth, a fund-raising group for conservative political candidates, explained why conservatives see arctic drilling as a matter of principle: "There is a belief on the environmentalist side that we're running out of oil, that we have to conserve energy. I'm adamantly opposed to energy conservation. We're not running out. All we have to do is go out and find it and produce it." The League of Conservation voters, which publishes an annual scorecard of environmental votes, announced that the vote on drilling would count double, calling it a "litmus test on who favors a flawed energy policy that relies on fossil fuels." One Senator who was trying to promote a compromise of limited drilling in the Arctic for tougher fuel efficiency standards gave up when he realized environmental organizations would not budge in their opposition to drilling: "If you told the environmentalist we would end global warming once and for all in return for ANWR, they'd still say no." See David Rosenbaum, "Senate Deletes Higher Mileage Standard in Energy Bill," New York Times (3/14/02): A26, David Rosenbaum, Two Sides Push on Arctic Oil, but Proposal Lacks Votes," New York Times (4/18/02), and David Rosenbaum, "Senate Passes an Energy Bill Called Flawed by Both Sides," New York Times (4/26/02): A16.

**Wild horses in America: pest or symbol of the west?** 46,000 wild horses and burros roam the American West. They are descendants of horses used by cowboys and Indians, pioneers and miners, ranchers and explorers. While

some see these horses as a living legacy of the Wild West others view them as exotic pests who destroy the western range and steal grass from cattle and sheep. A decades old debate rages between these two viewpoints. The Bureau of Land Management manages these horses and is trying to resolve the issue by capturing half the herd and putting them up for adoption. This is necessary, they say, so that the habitat can be preserved for all animals who graze on it, including cattle and sheep owned by private ranchers who pay for grazing rights on public lands. Animal welfare advocates and the dozen or so wild horse protection organizations oppose this herd reduction program and have filed a lawsuit to prevent it. They object that the agency first factors in all the other users of the habitat before it comes up with its view of an "appropriate management level" for horses. They also view the adoption program as woefully inadequate, claiming that there are not enough takers for the horses, that public awareness of the program is insufficient, and that despite the BLM's regulations, adopted horses too often end up in slaughterhouses. The Fund for Animals says its investigations show that most of the adopted horses end up in Canadian slaughterhouses for which there are no records. A 1997 investigation by the Associated Press found that BLM officials allowed the slaughter of hundreds of adopted wild horses and falsified records to thwart investigators. Radical animal rights groups firebombed a BLM corral and tore down fences to protest the roundups. Wild horse opponents are fierce in their opposition as well. A spokesperson for the National Cattlemen's Beef Association says: "The problem with wild horses running around is they screw up improvements such as water tanks and water developments. They run down fences. With their broad feet, they destroy water springs and other things consistent with historical grazing use." One might also argue that because the horses were brought over by Europeans and have not co-evolved with the land for a sufficient period, they are exotics that do not belong on the range. See Evelyn Nieves, "A Roundup of Wild Horses Stirs Up a Fight in the West," *New York Times* (2/25/02): A1.

**Scientific journal editorializes on animal rights.** The March 28 issue of the journal *Nature* includes an editorial suggesting that we don't know if rats suffer and arguing that the science of animal suffering and cognition needs to be given higher priority. It worries about the effects on animal experimentation of a possible new constitution right for animals in Germany (subsequently approved by the German Bundestag) and discusses two recent books by Steven Wise, *Rattling the Cage: Towards Legal Rights for Animals* (2000) and *Drawing the Line: Science and the Case for Animal Rights* (2002). Wise argues that because of our ignorance of the cognitive abilities of many animals, we should apply the precautionary principle and err on the side of assigning minimal legal rights to many species. The *Nature* editorial argues that we should "apply the precautionary principle rather differently, factoring in the immense benefits of biomedical experimentation for human health." On the suffering of rats, it says "we have barely started to understand animal cognition. Even our knowledge of animal welfare is still rudimentary. We can measure levels of hormones that correlate with stress in people. But is a rat with high levels of corticosteroids suffering? We just don't know." See *Nature* 416 (28 March 2002): 351 and "Germany votes for animal rights," [CNN.Com](http://CNN.Com) (May 17, 2002).

**\$4.4m for environmentalists framed by FBI.** Two radical environmentalists were awarded \$4.4m in damages in June after a jury in California agreed that nine FBI agents and police officers tried to frame them for planting a bomb in 1990 that destroyed the activists' own car. The unprecedented award to Darryl Cherney, and to the estate of Judi Bari, who died of cancer in 1997, came after 17 days of deliberations in a case that became a cause célèbre among US environmentalists. "This was the moment of truth," a tearful Mr Cherney told the *Guardian* last night. "It shows that even in the post-September 11 era, the FBI can be taken to task for violating the civil rights of Americans." Bari's pelvis was crushed and Mr Cherney was also hurt when a motion-triggered pipe bomb exploded in Bari's car. The pair had been working on a campaign against the "liquidation logging" of redwood. Before the bombing, Bari had reported death threats to the police but from the start the focus of the FBI investigation was on the pair themselves. They were arrested within hours and the media were told that Bari was believed to have been transporting the bomb to carry out environmental sabotage and tipped off that evidence had been found to link the pair to the bomb. No such evidence was presented in court and the case collapsed when the district attorney declined to press charges.

"Judi Bari and I were the victims of terrorism, but because the FBI and the Oakland police disagreed with our place on the political spectrum, they accused us of bombing our selves," Mr Cherney said. A year after the blast, Bari and Mr Cherney brought a civil rights action against the FBI and Oakland police, accusing six FBI agents and three Oakland officers of false arrest, unlawful search and seizure and violating their civil rights. The thrust of the action was that officials had never properly investigated the explosion because of their assumption that it was the environmentalists' own bomb. At the heart of the case was the accusation that the FBI set out to smear the two with bogus evidence when its investigation failed to produce any leads. Before she died, Bari said: "This case is about the rights of all political activists to engage in dissent without having to fear the government's secret police." What still remains a mystery is who actually planted the bomb. The \$4.4m is made up of compensatory awards, which must be paid by the FBI and the Oakland police, and a punitive award made against the defendants personally, though it is likely that their unions will foot that bill (Wednesday June 12, 2002, *The Guardian*, London).

**Antarctic ice shelf collapses in largest event of last thirty years.** The northern section of the Larsen B ice shelf, a large floating ice mass attached to the eastern side of the Antarctic Peninsula broke loose in January, separated from the continent and shattered, a shelf area of 1,250 square miles. Over the last five years the shelf has broken up leaving about 40% of its former minimum size. Some scientists believe that the cause is global warming; temperatures in the area have increased about 2.5 degrees Celsius since the late 1940's. Others claim that, in a

longer-range view, the break off is not atypical. Antarctic Connection, March 2002, <http://www.antarcticconnection.com/antarctic/news/2002/>

**Caribou study fuels debate on drilling in Arctic refuge.** The US Department of Interior, US Geological Survey, released a report that said oil drilling would harm caribou in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), a report that came out on the eve of a Senate vote on drilling. But a week later there was a hastily done addendum, with revised conclusions. Some interpreted this as Interior Secretary Gail Norton manipulating science to promote the Bush Administration's views. Other scientists say the first report was based on a larger drilling area, which has since been reduced in size, and hence the addendum. Also the debate turns not only on where the caribou calve, but on where they then go to escape insects. Meanwhile other geologists note that best estimates are that drilling in ANWR would reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil from 62% to 60%, a drop in the bucket. See Kaiser, Jocelyn, "Caribou Study Fuels Debate on Drilling in Arctic Refuge," Science 296(19 April 2002):444-445.

Thanks to Ned Hettinger, Holmes Rolston III and Dale Jamieson for this issue's issues.

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