

International Society for Environmental Ethics

Newsletter

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GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Call for nominations for ISEE Vice President/President Elect. The vice president's duties include organizing the ISEE program for the Eastern Division meetings of the American Philosophical Association. After serving a three year term, the vice president automatically becomes president of ISEE. Please send nominations (including self-nominations) as soon as possible to anyone on the ISEE nominations committee: Ronnie Hawkins: liveoak@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu Ned Hettinger (Chair): hettingern@cofc.edu. Alan Holland: a.holland@lancaster.ac.uk. Christopher Preston: preston@sc.edu. The nominations committee thanks all those who participated in our recent elections for secretary and treasurer for their service to the society.

Holmes Rolston, III has been named the 2003 recipient of the Templeton Prize for Progress Toward Research or Discoveries about Spiritual Realities. The prize is 725,000 British pounds, roughly \$1.2 million. The Templeton Prize honors a living person who has shown originality in advancing ideas and institutions that deepen the world's understanding of God and of spiritual life and service. The Prize has been awarded annually since 1973. Past recipients include Charles Colson, Billy Graham, Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Mother Teresa. Rolston plans to use all the prize money to endow a chair in religion and science at his alma mater, Davidson College in North Carolina. The official award ceremony will be in Buckingham Palace, May 7.

Now available to order: Genetic Engineering and the Intrinsic Value and Integrity of Animals and Plants -- Proceedings of a Workshop at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, UK. 18-21 September 2002. Edited by David Heaf & Johannes Wirz. Published by Ifgene - International Forum for Genetic Engineering,, December 2002. ISBN: 0-9541035-1-3. Includes papers by Holmes Rolston, Donald Bruce, Henk Verhoog, and many others. Details for ordering: <http://www.anth.org/ifgene/2002.htm>. Email enquiries: to David Heaf at 101622.2773@compuserve.com.

Oxford Declaration on Global Warming. Climate scientists and Christian leaders call for action. Some 70 climate scientists, policy-makers, and Christian leaders from six continents gathered for "Climate Forum 2002" in Oxford, England, St. Anne's College, to address the growing crisis of human-induced climate change. The Forum recognized the reality and urgency of the problem, which particularly affects the world's poorest peoples and the very fabric of the biosphere. The Forum also recognized that the Christian community has a special obligation to provide moral leadership and an example of caring service to people and to all God's Creation. The Forum produced a statement declaring how human-induced climate change is an ethical and a religious problem. The Forum was sponsored by the John Ray Initiative (U.K.) and the AuSable Institute of Environmental Studies (U.S.). Website: <http://climateforum2002.org>

The Taiwan Christian Ecological Center, Taipei, produces a number of educational materials on environmental ethics, sustainable development, and Christian stewardship of creation. Recent materials interpret the proposed Earth Charter for Taiwan, and the Center was involved in the 2001 Asia Pacific Earth Charter conference in Brisbane, Australia. Another publication is on "Natural Aesthetics." The group sponsored the translation into Chinese of Dieter T. Hessel's *After Nature's Revolt: Eco-justice and Theology* (originally Fortress Press, 1992). Contact: Nancy Tzu-Mei Chen, Secretary General, 1F. # 3, Lane 269, Roosevelt Road Section 3, 106 Taipei, Taiwan. E-mail: tctcenvr@ms6.hinet.net. Fax 886-2-23699885.

New Delhi Climate Change Convention. About 5,000 representatives from over 170 countries and NGO's attended the 8th United Nations "Conference of the Parties: (COP) for the Framework Convention on Climate Change," October 23-November 1, 2002. Among other events, the World Council of Churches presented "A Call to Action in Solidarity with Those Most Affected by Climate Change." The presenter (and a contact) was William Somplatsky-Jarman, Environmental Justice Office, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., Louisville, KY. E-mail: BillsJ@ctr.pcusa.org.

Skeptical Environmentalist labeled dishonest. A Danish panel has judged Bjorn Lomborg's *The Skeptical Environmentalist* to be "scientifically dishonest." The Danish Research Agency's Committee on Scientific Dishonesty received numerous complaints and as a result mounted a six month investigation of the book. It concluded that Lomborg was not deliberately deceptive but that he was guilty of "systematic one-sidedness." "Lomborg is highly selective in his use of references in practically every field he covers. This is not in accord with scientific standards."

The committee chair was Hans Henrik Brydensholdt, a high-court judge. One commentator said: it's "an unusually hard ruling by a committee known for being immensely difficult to convince of any wrongdoing." See "[Skeptical Environmentalist Labeled 'Dishonest'](#)," [Science](#) 299 (1/17 /03):326.

OPPORTUNITIES

Director/Professor, The University of Maryland, Baltimore County is seeking a distinguished environmental scholar/administrator to become Director of The Center for Urban Environmental Research and Education (CUERE). Founded with a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, CUERE has an active funded interdisciplinary research program focused on the economic, social and environmental consequences of the transformation of the urban and suburban landscape. Review of applications will begin March 1, 2003 and continue until the position has been filled. Further information from Andrew J. Miller (miller@umbc.edu).

CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

Globalization and the Environment will be the theme of the Western Canadian Philosophical Association Annual Meeting. Keynote speaker will be Vandana Shiva. University of Lethbridge, October 24th, 25th & 26th, 2003. See <http://www.uleth.ca/phl/wcpa/wcpacallforpapers2003.htm>.

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 treasurer Lisa Newton, lnnewton@fair1.fairfield.edu. For the Central, contact ISEE secretary Paul Thompson, pault@purdue.edu. For the Eastern, contact ISEE Vice-President Dale Jamieson, djamieso@carleton.edu. Jamieson is particularly interested in papers or proposals on the relations between science and environmentalism, and religion and environmentalism. Snail mail addresses and telephone numbers at the end of the newsletter. The deadline for proposals is September 1 for the Western and Central, April 1 for the Eastern.

The Fourteenth North American Interdisciplinary Conference on Environment and Community, will be held February 19-21, 2004 in Saratoga Springs, NY. The conference, sponsored this year by Empire State College (SUNY), will gather scholars (representing such fields as biology, education, economics, geology, history, literary studies, philosophy and psychology), artists, natural resource managers, environmental activists, farmers, foresters, rural dwellers and city dwellers, managers, government officials and recreational wilderness users. The conference will feature internationally renowned speakers, roundtable discussions, workshops, readings and traditional paper panels on a broad variety of topics and themes. A formal call for papers will be announced in fall 2003. Meanwhile for more information contact: Professor Wayne Ouderkirk. Phone: 518 255-5320. Empire State College, Cobleskill, NY 12043. E-mail: Wayne.Ouderkirk@esc.edu.

Sylvia Washington has learned that an environmental justice and health grant that she had written on behalf of the largest and oldest black Catholic lay organization (the Knights of Peter Claver, Inc.) received funding from the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) Environmental Justice Office. This was the first time in the history of the USCCB that they funded a grant project of this kind and its largest grant in 10 years. Washington would like to form a panel or roundtable on Environmental Justice and Public History panel for the American Society for Environmental History in 2004 to discuss the intersections between environmental justice and public history, and to discuss how the documentation of memory and culture of socially and racially marginalized people is critical in the development of future equitable environmental policies and environmental planning efforts. If you are interested in participating on the panel or in the roundtable, contact Professor Washington at s-washington4@northwestern.edu.

Nature, Science, Technology & Religion: Our New Bioethical Issues - An International Dialogue, will take place in Chennai (formerly Madras), India 25-29, November, 2003. Due to rapid strides in science and technology, humanity is facing new challenges. Our aim is to provide a common ground for diverse people from different background to face the challenges of the ethical, legal and social implications that arise due to science and technological advances, besides identifying common areas for fruitful cooperation in these areas of common interest. These include, Bioethics, Medical Ethics, Issues in Globalization, Genetic engineering, and Nature and Religion. For more information, contact Professor Jayapaul Azariah, President, All India Bioethics Association, New No. 4, 8th Lane, Indiranagar, Chennai 600 020, India. Ph. 91 44 2441 2105. Phone: 91-44-24412105. Email: jazariah@yahoo.com. Or see the website at: <http://www.angelfire.com/indie/naturemeet>.

The 150th Anniversary of Walden's Publication is coming up in 2004. Shouldn't we do something about it? A number of philosophers are currently considering organizing sessions on [Walden](#) and/or Henry David Thoreau's philosophy for next year's APA divisional meetings. These could be APA main program or ISEE sessions. If you are interested in contributing, contact Philip Cafaro at cafaro@lamar.colostate.edu.

ETHICS & THE ENVIRONMENT provides an interdisciplinary forum for theoretical and practical articles,

discussions, and book reviews in the broad area encompassed by environmental philosophy. Possible topics include conceptual approaches in ecological philosophy, such as ecological feminism and deep ecology, as they apply to issues such as cloning, genetically modified organisms, new reproductive technology, war and militarism, environmental education and management, ecological economics, and ecosystem health. We encourage submissions offering new and imaginative conceptions of what counts as an "environmental issue."

Manuscripts may be submitted at any time to the Editor. Please send three copies, one without the author's name, for anonymous reviewing. For matters of style, consult *The Chicago Manual of Style*. Upon acceptance an abstract of 100 words or less and a computer disk in WordPerfect will be required. Manuscripts will not be returned. Send submissions to: Victoria Davion, Editor, Department of Philosophy, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-1627. Inquiries to: mfreer@arches.uga.edu.

The Institute for Environment, Philosophy and Public Policy, with support from the Forum for European Philosophy, will hold a one day conference on "The Question of Nature in Modern European Philosophy," Saturday 17th May 2003. Speakers include Howard Caygill (Goldsmiths College), Robin Durie (Staffordshire University), David Cooper (University of Durham) and Mick Smith (University of Dundee Abertay). For further information or to register please contact the organiser, Dr Alison Stone, Centre for Philosophy, Furness College, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YG (a.stone@lancaster.ac.uk>).

The Society for Philosophy and Technology will hold its 13th meeting July 7, 8 and 9, 2003 in Park City, Utah. The conference theme is "Technology and Global Society," and will feature three invited plenary speakers in addition to this year's Presidential Address from Andrew Light: Bernard Rollin, Rachele Hollander and Sheila Slaughter. Further information is available in the SPT Newsletter on the SPT website: <http://www.spt.org>.

Symposium on the Ethical and Social Dimensions of Landscape Restoration. April 25-26, 2003. University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont. Landscape (or ecological) restoration is an emerging discipline that seeks to develop means to assist in the recovery of ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged or destroyed by human action. Aside from the expected interests of ecologists and other natural scientists, the discipline has attracted considerable attention from philosophers, historians, artists, and social scientists. Speakers will include John Elder, the Stewart Professor of English and Environmental Studies at Middlebury College, and Eric Higgs, Director of the School of Environmental Studies at the University of Victoria and Chair of the Society for Ecological Restoration International.

Terra Nova Books are anthologies that encourage innovative writing and art on nature and culture, presented in a serious and engaging way. They are currently seeking contributions for a new book on GLOBALIZATION, as a cultural and artistic force. The editors view globalization as more than the global integration of markets and economic systems. It's a question of culture as well. They want pieces that creatively examine the environmental, cultural, and artistic, impact of the increasing interconnectedness of people, cultures, and ideas in a more immediate way than in any previous time in history. As with previous Terra Nova books, this one will favor creative writing, not analytic responses to the issue, although we welcome critical analyses if they are well-written and literary in approach. Submissions should be rigorous but comprehensible, written for the generalist rather than the academic. For prose, they want pieces between 3,000-6,000 words with as few footnotes, citations, and references as possible. Submissions due: July 1, 2003. Expected publication date: Spring 2005

THE OTHER WAR

While the media and the general public have been focused on preparations and then war with Iraq, the Bush administration has quietly gone about a multi-front effort to gut US environmental protections. Here are some highlights from the past 9 months (source: "On Environmental Rules, Bush Sees Balance, Critics See Threat," New York Times 2/23/03):

* National Environmental Protection Act. July 9, 2002.

Administration announces plans to "streamline" environmental review procedures under this key national environmental law.

* Forestry. August 22, 2002.

Administration announces it will exempt millions of acres of national forest from environmental review to speed up projects aimed at reducing fire risk. Logging companies would be allowed to cut large trees.

* Snowmobiles. November 12, 2002.

The administration delays a Clinton-era initiative that would eventually have banned snowmobiles from Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. Subsequently announces plans to increase the numbers allowed in these parks.

* Clear Air. November 22, 2002.

Administration issues regulations changing the Clean Air Act requirement that the oldest and dirtiest power plants and refineries install modern pollution controls whenever they make major repairs.

* Wetlands Development. January 10, 2003.

Administration announces a review of its regulation of isolated wetlands, those not connected to other bodies of water. Subsequently announces that such wetlands will not be protected under the Clean Water Act, the first major weakening of the act since it was passed 30 years ago.

* Banned Pesticide. February 1, 2003.

Administration says it will help companies seek exemptions to a worldwide ban on methyl bromide, a pesticide that damages the ozone layer.

Across the board, the Bush administration's war on the environment continues. Organizations such as the Natural Resources Defense Council (www.nrdc.org), the Wilderness Society(www.wilderness.org), and the National Audubon Society (www.audubon.org) have done a good job of tracking and summarizing this anti-environmental onslaught. They are good resources, for teaching our students about this ongoing war.

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

The ISEE Bibliography has been updated through 2002 (the annual update) and is available on website: <<http://www.cep.unt.edu/ISEE.html>>. There are over 12,000 entries. Bibliography searches can be e-mailed to your local address. Entries during 2003 are in the quarterly newsletters, as below, and also available on the website as issued. These will be merged and incorporated into the main website bibliography February 2004. Instructors are encouraged to show their students how to access the bibliography, preferably on-line in class.

Thanks to Chris Drinkwater, UK, for help editing entries for the bibliography (just before he took off for a week climbing wintry Scottish mountains).

--Agyeman, J, "Constructing Environmental (in)Justice: Transatlantic Tales," Environmental Politics 11(no.3, 2002): 31-53.

--Alcock, F, "Bargaining, Uncertainty, and Property Rights in Fisheries," World Politics 54(no.4, 2002): 437-461.

--Allmendinger, P, "National-level Planning in Democratic Countries: an International Comparison of City and Regional Policy Making," Land Use Policy 19(no.3, 2002): 269.

--Angell, Linda C. Review of Frank G.A. de Bakker, "Product Oriented Environmental Management", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 507-510. Angell is a senior lecturer in operations management at Victoria Management School in Wellington, New Zealand.

--Araujo, MB, "Biodiversity Hotspots and Zones of Ecological Transition," Conservation Biology 16(no.6, 2002): 1662-1663.

--Aron, W; Burke, W; Freeman, M, "Scientists versus Whaling: Science, Advocacy, and Errors of Judgment," Bioscience 52(no.12, 2002): 1137-1140.

--Bacevich, AJ, "Culture, Globalization, and U.S. Foreign Policy," World Policy Journal 19(no.3, 2002): 77-82.

--Bandara, R; Tisdell, C, "Asian Elephants as Agricultural Pests: Economics of Control and Compensation in Sri Lanka," Natural Resources Journal 42(no.3, 2002): 491-520.

--Bayon, R, "More Than Hot Air: Market Solutions to Global Warming," World Policy Journal 19(no.3, 2002): 60-68.

--Beger, M; Jones, GP; Munday, PL, "Conservation of coral reef biodiversity: a comparison of reserve selection procedures for corals and fishes," Biological Conservation 111(no.1, 2003): 53-62.

--Belanger, L; Grenier, M, "Agriculture intensification and forest fragmentation in the St. Lawrence valley, Quebec, Canada," Landscape Ecology 17(no.6, 2002): 495-507.

--Bell, D; Gray, T, "The Ambiguous Role of the Environment Agency in England and Wales," Environmental Politics 11(no.3, 2002): 76-98.

--Benda, LE; Poff, NL; Tague, C; Palmer, MA; Pizzuto, J; Cooper, S; Stanley, E; Moglen, G, "How to Avoid Train Wrecks When Using Science in Environmental Problem Solving," Bioscience 52(no.12, 2002)

--Bertollo, P, "Landscape Evolution and Health in Northeastern Italy: A Multi-Dimensional Methodological Approach," Environments 30(no.2, 2002): 63-78.

--Biodiversity Project, The, Ethics for a Small Planet: A Communications Handbook on the Ethical and Theological Reasons for Protecting Biodiversity. Madison, WI: The Biodiversity Project, 2002. ISBN 0-615-12258-2. (Biodiversity Project, 214 N. Henry Street, Suite 201, Madison, WI 53703. 608/250-9876. Website: www.biodiversityproject.org. A handbook for study groups, conservation organizations, churches. Short, summary articles by such authors as Jane Elder, Bob Perschel, Peter W. Bakken, Marian Farrow, Michael P. Nelson, Robb Cowrie, Daniel Swartz, Peter Forbes, Dieter T. Hessel, and others. Ways to value nature, environmental ethics, future generations, biodiversity, land ethics, the wise use movement, using media, anti-conservation myths, environmental justice, and others. Resources.

--Birdsall, Nancy, Kelley, Allen C., and Sinding, Steven W., eds., Population Matters: Demographic Change, Economic Growth, and Poverty in the Developing World. New York: Oxford University Press, 2001. Rapid population growth hinders economic development (the Malthusian claim), contrary to the recently rather more popular claim that increasing numbers with increasing technology increases the productivity base. Rapid population growth is generally adverse to economic development. But a number of nations have managed to escape the demography-poverty trap. The anthology contains relatively little on linkages between population and environmental degradation, and little on the politics of family planning, particularly assistance from the United States, which is lately under siege. Reviewed by Jeffrey D. Sachs, "Rapid Population Growth Saps Development," Science 297(19 July 2002):341.

--Blumler, MA, "Review of: F. W. M. Vera, Grazing Ecology and Forest History," Environmental History 7(no.4, 2002): 687-688.

--BoehmerChristiansen, S, "Science, Equity, and the War against Carbon," Science Technology and Human Values 28(no.1, 2003): 69-92.

--Borthwick, Bruce, "Disappearing Act: Why is the Dead Sea Dying," Christian Century 120 (no. 3, February 8, 2003):20-21. The Sea of Galilee, the Jordan River, and the Dead Sea are all threatened by increasing water withdrawals and increasing pollution, mostly by Israel but also by Jordan. The Dead Sea has reached its lowest level on record, repeatedly falling lower than the ever lowering "red lines," levels at which upstream water extraction should stop. The flow in and from the Jordan River since the 1960's has dropped 90 percent, and what does flow is almost sewage. In the 1850's, the mouth of the Jordan was 180 yards wide and three feet deep. Now it is a few meters wide, more a creek than a river. Plant and wildlife in and around the lake, the river, and the sea are adversely affected (the Dead Sea had no fish in it, but otherwise was not "dead"). There is much Israel and Jordan could do co-operatively, and initiatives were once underway, but have stalled in the present tensions.

--Braun, Bruce, and Castree, Noel, ed., Remaking Reality: Nature at the Millennium. London: Routledge, 1998. The construction of nature and the nature of construction, analytical and political tools for building survivable futures. Science, social constructivism, and nature.

--Brulle, RJ, "Habermas and Green Political Thought: Two Roads Converging," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 1-20.

--Brulle, Robert J. Review of Ingolfur Bluhdorn, "Post-Ecologist Politics: Social Theory and the Abdication of the Ecologist Paradigm", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 493-498. Brulle is an assistant professor of environmental policy at Drexel University, Philadelphia.

--Brusca, RC, "Review of: Desert Ecology: An Introduction to Life in the Arid Southwest by John Sowell," Natural Resources Journal 42(no.3, 2002): 686-687.

--Budd, Malcolm, The Aesthetic Appreciation of Nature. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003. Budd is at University College, London.

--Bugallo, Alicia Irene, ¿Antropocentrismo débil en las nuevas prácticas de conservación? ('Weak Anthropocentrism in New Conservation Practices?'. Acts of the "Ibero-American Congress on Ethics and Political Philosophy" Alcalá de Henares, 16-20 September 2002, Spain. CD-ROM forthcoming. In Spanish.) Following Norton's idea of weak anthropocentrism, referred to by other authors as wise or humble anthropocentrism, the article describes the evolution of a conflict in the Argentinian part of the Yunga's Forest

system, caused by the construction of a gas duct. The conflict includes several agents, namely the native communities, private companies, governmental and non-governmental entities. Bugallo stresses the recent approval by the UNESCO of a Biosphere Reserve in the area, after the proposal made by a scientific team.

--Cahn, Steven M., ed., Philosophy for the 21st Century. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003. Environmental philosophy creeps into philosophy for the new century with four selections on ethical duties toward animals. Kant: "Why We Have No Obligations to Animals." Robert Nozick: "Constraints and Animals." James Rachels, "The Moral Argument for Vegetarianism." Tibor R. Machan, "Do Animals Have Rights?"

--Carmin, JoAnn & Balsler, Deborah B., "Selecting Repertoires of Action in Environmental Movement Organizations: An Interpretive Approach". Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 365-88. Environmental Movement Organizations (EMOs) with similar goals frequently deploy different tactics and strategies to advance their agendas. This article uses an interpretive perspective to examine the factors influencing EMO selection of a repertoire of action. Building on concepts from organization and social movement theories, and relying on interview and archival data from Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace, this study suggests that experience, core values and beliefs, environmental philosophy and political ideology work together to create distinct organizational interpretations of the political environment, efficacy of action, acceptability of tactics, significance of an issue, and source of the problem. These interpretations combine to shape EMO determinations of what types of action will be most appropriate and effective. Although structural factors influence the decisions that are made within EMOs, organizations also rely on interpretive processes in their selection of a repertoire of action. Carmin is an assistant professor in the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning at Virginia Tech. Balsler holds an assistant professor post with a joint appointment in the College of Business Administration and the Public Policy Administration programs at the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

--Caro, TM; Stoner, CJ, "The potential for interspecific competition among African carnivores," Biological Conservation 110(no.1, 2003): 67-75.

--Centner, TJ, "Agricultural nuisances: qualifying legislative "right-to-farm" protection through qualifying management practices," Land Use Policy 19(no.3, 2002): 259-267.

--Christie, I, "Sustainability and Spiritual Renewal: the Challenge of Creating a Politics of Reverence," Conservation Biology 16(no.6, 2002): 1466-1468.

--Clark, Brett., "The Indigenous Environmental Movement in the United States: Transcending Borders in Struggles Against Mining, Manufacturing, and the Capitalist State". Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 410-442. Social Movement theory emphasizes the importance of resource mobilization and the strategic political processes of struggles within a society. This critical essay argues that although it yields useful insights into the dynamics involved in a struggle, social movement theory ultimately is too narrow to grapple with all social struggles. The indigenous environmental movement breaks the mould, revealing unconsidered historical forces and variables involved in social struggles. The economic dynamics of capitalism and the history of internal colonialism must be incorporated into an account of the evolution of the indigenous environmental movement. Struggles over treaty rights and sovereignty are unique to the Native population, making their movement one of the most powerful and effective groups for protecting the environment. Although the indigenous environmental movement is connected to other environmental movements, the Native struggle remains fundamentally grounded in a challenge to the whole of society, as presently constituted, as they fight for the survival of their nations and ways of life. Brett Clark is a sociology doctoral student at the University of Oregon with research interests in ecology, political economy and imperialism.

--Clark, JA; Hoekstra, JM; Boersma, PD; Kareiva, P, "Improving U.S Endangered Species Act Recovery Plans: Key Findings and Recommendations of the SCB Recovery Plan Project," Conservation Biology 16(no.6, 2002): 1510-1519.

--Coglianese, C; Nash, J, "Policy Options For Improving Environmental Management In The Private Sector," Environment 44(no.9, 2002): 10-23.

--Cohen, MJ, "Review of: Humphrey, Craig, Tammy L. Lewis, and Frederick H. Buttel. Environment, Energy, and Society: A New Synthesis," Society and Natural Resources 16(no.1, 2003): 83-86.

--Coles, T, "Tourism, Recreation and Sustainability: Linking Culture and the Environment," Land Use Policy 19(no.3, 2002): 269-271.

--Comstock, Gary, L., ed., Life Science Ethics. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State Press, 2002. Part 1. Ethical Reasoning. Part 2. Life Science Ethics. Environment (Lily-Marlene Russow). Food (Hugh LaFollette and Larry May). Animals (Gary Varner). Land (Paul Thompson). Biotechnology (Fred Gifford). Farms (Charles Taliaferro). Part 3. Case

Studies. Rare plants, marine mammals. Infant deaths in developing countries. Edible antibiotics in food crops. Veterinary euthanasia. Hybrid corn. Golden rice. Organ transplantation. Magnanimous lowans. Comstock formerly in philosophy, Iowa State University, is now Director, Ethics Program, and professor of philosophy, North Carolina State University.

--Connelly, J, "Review of: Christopher Belshaw, Environmental Philosophy: Reason, Nature and Human Concern," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 131.

--Cooter, Robert D., Fikentscher, Wolfgang, "Indian Common Law: The Role of Custom in American Indian Tribal Courts," American Journal of Comparative Law 46 (1998):287-237, Part I, and 509-580, Part II. American Indian ideas about who owns land, care for and neglect of land, reversion, inheritance, environment, examples from Apaches, Hopis, and many others, as these are reflected in tribal courts. Cooter is in law, University of California, Berkeley. Fikentscher is in law, University of Munich.

--Cope, DR; Pettifor, RA; Griffin, LR; MarcusRowcliffe, J, "Integrating farming and wildlife conservation: the Barnacle Goose Management Scheme," Biological Conservation 110(no.1, 2003): 113-122.

--CorberaElizalde, E, "Review of: Axel Michaelowa and Michael Dutschke (eds.), Climate Policy and Development: Flexible Instruments and Developing Countries," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 140.

--Cowie, RH; Robinson, AC, "The decline of native Pacific island faunas: changes in status of the land snails of Samoa through the 20th century," Biological Conservation 110(no.1, 2003): 55-65.

--Crist, Eileen, Images of Animals: Anthropomorphism and the Animal Mind. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1999.

--Czech, B, "A Transdisciplinary Approach to Conservation Land Acquisition," Conservation Biology 16(no.6, 2002): 1488-1497.

--Damon, FH, "Review of: Tim Flannery, The Eternal Frontier: An Ecological History of North America and Its Peoples," Environmental History 7(no.4, 2002): 695.

--Dandy, N, "Review of: Robert A. Fimbel, Alejandro Grajal and John G. Robinson (eds.), The Cutting Edge: Conserving Wildlife in the Logged Tropical Forests," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 145.

--Davis, Ann. Review of Peter G. Brown, "Ethics, Economics and International Relations: Transparent Sovereignty in the Commonwealth of Life", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 498-501. Davis is a member of the economics faculty at Marist College.

--Degrazia, David, Animal Rights: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002. 144 pages. Models for the understanding of animals' moral status and rights, considering their mental lives and welfare. How we should treat animals in our diet, in zoos, in research. Degrazia is at George Washington University, Washington, DC.

--DeLopez, TT, "Natural Resource Exploitation in Cambodia: An Examination of Use, Appropriation, and Exclusion," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.4, 2002): 355-379.

--Demeritt, D, "What is the `social construction of nature'? A typology and sympathetic critique," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.6, 2002): 767-790.

--Dobson, A, "Review of: Ben A. Minteer and Bob Pepperman Taylor (eds.), Democracy and the Claims of Nature: Critical Perspectives for a New Century," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 150.

--Douthwaite, Julia V., The Wild Girl, Natural Man, and the Monster: Dangerous Experiments in the Age of Enlightenment. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002. Questions of gender, the wild, the civilized, nature and society, body and mind, will and morality, human perfectibility.

--Dupré, John, Humans and Other Animals. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002. The ways in which we characterize animals, including humans. It is a mistake to think that each organism has an essence that determines its necessary place in a unique hierarchy. We should reject the misguided concepts of a universal human nature and normality in human behavior. We must take a pluralistic view of biology and of human life. Dupré is at the University of Exeter, UK.

--E/Environmental Magazine, Special Issue, "Can Religion Save the Environment?", vol. 13, no. 6, Nov./Dec. 2002. Articles by Jim Motavalli, John Grim, Paul Gorman, Mary Evelyn Tucker.

--Egan, Michael., "The Social Significance of the Environmental Crisis: Barry Commoner's 'The Closing Circle'", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 443-457. The author argues that Barry Commoner's "The Closing Circle" has retained its immediate relevance better than any comparable environmental volume from the 1960s or 1970s due to Commoner's ability to articulate the social ramifications of environmental decline. This close reading of "The Closing Circle" proposes to situate Commoner's most important book in its social and historical context, paying particular attention to Commoner's four laws of ecology and to his role in changing the fight for the environment from a scientific debate to a public one. Egan is a doctoral student in the Department of History at Washington State University, working on a dissertation about Commoner's career as an environmentalist.

--Feoli, E; Vuerich, LG; Woldu, Z, "Processes of environmental degradation and opportunities for rehabilitation in Adwa, Northern Ethiopia," Landscape Ecology 17(no.4, 2002): 315-325.

--Firn, RD, "Bioprospecting - why is it so unrewarding?," Biodiversity and Conservation 12(no.2, 2003): 207-216.

--Fleishman, E, "The Error of Judgment: Struggling for Neutrality in Science and Journalism," Conservation Biology 16(no.6, 2002): 1451-1453.

--Fleming, Deborah., "John Chapman, 1774-1845", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 475-481. Prompted by the ongoing creation of an outdoor theme park by the Johnny Appleseed Heritage Center Inc. of Ashland County, Ohio, the author tries to counterbalance the theme park tendency to reduce complex characters to cartoon simplicity by presenting a sketch of the life of Johnny Appleseed, whose real name was John Chapman, stressing his love of nature, his links with the Shawnee and the naturalistic elements in Chapman's broadly Swedenborgian spirituality. Fleming is associate professor of English at Ashland University, Ashland, Ohio.

--Forbes, LC, "Book Review: Our National Parks and the Search for Sustainability. By Bob R. O'Brien. University of Texas Press, Austin, 1999, 246 pp," Human Ecology 30(no.4, 2002): 555-558.

--Forbes, Linda C. & Jermier, John M. "The Institutionalization of Bird Protection: Mabel Osgood Wright and the Early Audubon Movement", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 458-474. The authors focus on a relatively unknown segment of the early American conservation movement, examining the period around 1900, a time in which birds were being slaughtered at an alarming rate, in part to supply milliners who used plumes and other bird parts to decorate women's hats. These practices led to a groundswell of opposition that eventually turned the tide in favor of bird protection and appreciation, forming a foundation for today's activism on behalf of beleaguered birds. One of the key leaders of this movement was Mabel Osgood Wright, who like many significant conservationist women of that era is only now beginning to receive the recognition that she deserves. The authors highlight three major projects to which Wright devoted her energy, namely the early Audubon Society, children's nature writing and education, and the Birdcraft Sanctuary, and discuss them as institutional manifestations of the early conservationists' bird-loving philosophy. Extracts from three of Wright's most important publications are also reprinted, in order to provide relevant insights for contemporary environmental protection and organizing. Forbes is an assistant professor in Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with interests in cultural studies, environmental philosophy and history, and a feature editor of Organization and Environment. Jermier is professor of organizational behavior in the College of Business at the University of South Florida, and editor of Organization and Environment.

--Fraser, I; Hone, P, "Agricultural land retirement: lessons from an Australian case study," Land Use Policy 20(no.1, 2003): 61-72.

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--Gambino, R, "Park Policies: A European perspective," Environments 30(no.2, 2002): 1-14.-

--Gardner, Bruce L., American Agriculture in the Twentieth Century: How it Flourished and What it Cost. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2002. A bittersweet story. Enormous gains in productivity (bushels per acre), but declining value added to the U.S. economy. A hollow victory for farmers. Less than 10% of all farms accounted for more than 85% of farm income. The vast majority of farm households have turned to non-farm income; 80% of all farms earn more than 90% of their household income from non-farm sources. For them farming is almost a hobby. These families are not poor; they just make nothing farming. Big-agribusiness gives us cheap food but unbalanced bounty. Government programs have been messy, often wasteful, but more or less functional. Gardner has served as "the aggie" in the Senior Staff of the Council of Economic Advisors and as the "economist" Assistant Secretary at the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

--Garrod, B, "Review of: Krishna B. Ghimire (ed.), The Native Tourist: Mass Tourism within Developing Countries," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 142-143.

--Gascoigne, N, Review Article: "YOUR PLACE OR MINE? Andrew Light and Jonathan M. Smith (Eds), Philosophies of Place," Research in Philosophy and Technology 21(no., 2001): 317-324.

--Gerrie, J, Review Article: "Fear And Loathing In The Global Village: Zygmunt Bauman, Globalization: The Human Consequences," Research in Philosophy and Technology 21(no., 2001): 371-372.

--Gezelius, SS, "Environmental Sustainability and Political Survival: A Comparative Analysis of the Cod Fisheries of Canada and Norway," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 63-82.

--Godlovitch, Stan, "Valuing Nature and the Autonomy of Natural Aesthetics," British Journal of Aesthetics 38(no. 2, 1998):180-197. Aesthetic value in nature compared with aesthetic value in art works. Aesthetic responses to nature are numerous and multifarious and there seems to be no privileged aesthetic stance on which the aesthetic value of nature is to be judged. This also means that the science-based approach to aesthetics is not privileged (contra Carlson). Positive aesthetics of nature analyzed. There are numerous difficulties to making clear or affirming the positive aesthetics of nature (contra Carlson and Hargrove). These include the scope of the claim (landscapes, ecosystems, individual organisms?) and whether there can still be grading (more, less beautiful) even within positive aesthetics.

A more satisfactory account might be to take nature as it is in itself out of the realm of aesthetic value (as it has been removed from the realm of moral value). Nature is beyond beauty and ugliness. Still, an appropriate respect for nature, perhaps also a sense of mystery before the creativity and biodiversity there, ought to remain. "Nature as such must somehow be taken as it is, that it constitutes an autonomous and inexhaustible domain, that human-centered, nature-related distinctions are fundamentally limited, that nature is bound to outstrip our comprehension and regard for it at any time in our history. Reflected in these views is nature as ... a 'magic well'." This will result in conservation and caring for nature. Godlovitch is at Lincoln University, Canterbury, NZ.

--Goldberg, S, Review Article: "TOWARD A BODILY CONCEPTION OF SELF. Jose Luis Bermudez, Anthony Marcel and Naomi Eilan (Eds), The Body and The Self," Research in Philosophy and Technology 21(no., 2001): 373-376.

--Gollain, F, "Anti-Globalisation Movements: Making and Reversing History," Environmental Politics 11(no.3, 2002): 164-167.

--Goodall, Jane, "The Power of One," Time, August 26, 2002, p. A62. One-page essay in a Time theme section on the coming Green Century. "I feel deep shame when I look into the eyes of my grandchildren and think how much damage has been done to Planet Earth since I was their age. Each of us must work as hard as we can now to heal the hurts and save what is left."

--Gorman, Paul, "Awakenings: Spiritual Perspectives on Conservation," Nature Conservancy Magazine 53 (no. 1, Spring, 2003):20-29. With 12 "personal faith" interviews of persons motivated by their religious faith to conservation. Cover story in this issue.

--Gosseries, Axel, "L'éthique environnementale aujourd'hui (Environmental Ethics Today)," Revue Philosophique de Louvain 96(no. 3, 1998):395-426. In French. An overview of contemporary debates in environmental ethics. In the first section: a distinction between environmental protection, nature conservation, and biodiversity conservation. These three policies are autonomous and the last two are difficult to justify from an ethical point of view. Second section: interspecific justice, with a dilemma of the anti-speciesist. Third section: intergenerational justice. Final section: international justice, various criteria of allocation for greenhouse gasses emissions reduction.

"The article does a very good job, a very solid analysis. The author approaches environmental ethics in terms of: (A) its basic tenets and (B) the dilemmas/controversies stemming from these tenets. There are three basic tenets: (1) the protection of the environment, (2) the need to include creatures other than humans within our ethic, (3) the need to consider intergenerational and international factors. Each of these is divided into sub-tenets. The problems stemming from each are briefly explored. In no way does the author attempt to resolve the multiplicity of problems described. Indeed, there is doubt that any general conceptual scheme can contain and/or coordinate them." (Thanks to Pete A. Y. Gunter.)

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--Gutierrez, M, "Review of: Indigenous Landscapes A Study in Ethnocartography. By Mac Chapin and Bill Threlkeld. Center for the Support of Native Lands, Arlington, VA," Human Ecology 30(no.4, 2002): 551-554.

--Hanna, KS, "Review of: Guide to Sustainable Development and Environmental Policy Natalia Mirovitskaya and

William L. Ascher, editors, " Environments 30(no.2, 2002): 79-80.

--Harris, PG, "Sharing the Burdens of Environmental Change: Comparing EU and U.S. Policies," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.4, 2002): 380-401.

--Hart, G, "Geography and development: development/s beyond neoliberalism? Power, culture, political economy," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.6, 2002): 812-822.

--Harvey, M, "Review of: Dan Flores, The Natural West: Environmental History in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains," Environmental History 7(no.4, 2002): 696-697.

--Hay, Peter, Main Currents in Western Environmental Thought. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2002. With a multi-disciplinary catalog of positions in environmental thought, whether in science, social science, geography, politics, philosophy, religion, or wherever, mainly in the last thirty years. Finds a shift from foundational issues in the 70's and 80's to pragmatic issues in the 90's. Environmentalism is complex and conflicted; we need to develop our abilities to form coalitions.

--Heaf, David, and Wirz, Johannes, eds., Genetic Engineering and the Intrinsic Value and Integrity of Plants and Animals, Proceedings of a Workshop at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, UK. Dornach, Switzerland: Ifgene, International Forum for Genetic Engineering, 2002. ISBN 0-9541035-1-3. Order from: Ifgene, Hafan, Llanystumdwy, LL52 OSG, UK. E-mail: 101622.2772@compuserve.com. web: <http://www.anth.org/ifgene/>

Contains, among a dozen others:

-Rolston, Holmes, III, "What Do We Mean by the Intrinsic Value and Integrity of Plants and Animals?", pages 5-10.

-Davies, Howard, "Does Genetic Engineering Impact the Intrinsic Value and Integrity of Plants?", pages 24-27.

-Brink, Timothy, "Why is it in the Farmer's Interest to Pay Attention to the Intrinsic Value and Integrity of Animals and Plants?", pages 45-47.

--Hefler, S, "Review of: Ecosystem Change and Public Health: A Global Perspective edited by Joan L. Aron and Jonathan A. Patz," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.4, 2002): 443-445.

--Heitzman, E, "'New Forestry' in Scotland," Journal of Forestry 101(no.1, 2003): 36-39.

--Hendrickson, DC, "Toward Universal Empire: The Dangerous Quest for Absolute Security," World Policy Journal 19(no.3, 2002): 1-10.

--Herzog, TR; Kutzli, GE, "Preference and Perceived Danger in Field/Forest Settings," Environment and Behavior 34(no.6, 2002): 819-835.

--Hessl, A, "Aspen, Elk, and Fire: The Effects of Human Institutions on Ecosystem Processes," Bioscience 52(no.11, 2002): 1011-1021.

--Heywood, JL; Gorecki, R; Luczynski, M, "The Environment, Natural Resources, and Higher Education in Poland," Society and Natural Resources 16(no.1, 2003): 77-80.

--Hobohm, C, "Characterization and ranking of biodiversity hotspots: centres of species richness and endemism," Biodiversity and Conservation 12(no.2, 2003): 279-287.

--Horowitz, JK; McConnell, KE, "A Review of WTA/WTP Studies," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 44(no.3, 2002): 426-447.

--Humphrey, Mathew, Preservation Versus the People. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002. Why should any society decide to devote scarce resources, as a matter of public policy, to preserving natural objects? "Much of the work in contemporary ecological political philosophy 'frames' the problem of preservation in such a way that leads ecological political philosophers to become divisive and conflictual. I will suggest that ecological political philosophers need to move away from framing the problems they address in terms of ecocentrism and anthropocentrism ... and should instead accept the ineliminable contingency of political argument" (pp. 1-2).

Thinking in environmental ethics has been dominated by the "ecocentric / anthropocentric" distinction. Answers focus on either "intrinsic values in nature" or on the human welfare benefits that will accrue from preservationist policies. These two answers are generally taken to be mutually exclusive. Ecocentrists think to transcend anthropocentrism. The ecological humanists think the ecocentrists are guilty of misanthropy. Humphrey proposes a "conceptual morphology" of "ecocentrism, social ecology, and eco-Marxism" and "this opens the way for a new substantive position with respect to the ecocentric/humanist axis in environmental ethics" (p. 8). "What I have tried to show is that there are a rich array of arguments from human interest embedded in ecocentric discourse, and also to show that arguments independent of human interest can be made from the humanist side of the ontological divide"

(pp. 194-195). Humphrey is in philosophy, University of Nottingham, UK.

--Humphrey, Matthew, "Nature in Deep Ecology and Social Ecology: Contesting the Core," Journal of Political Ideologies 5(no. 2, 2000):247-268. Humphrey is in philosophy, University of Nottingham, UK.

--Ingram, H; McDonald, B, "The State of the Natural Resources Literature; The Troubled Relationship of Science to Environmental Policy: Some New Perspectives," Natural Resources Journal 42(no.3, 2002): 673-685.

--Innes, JL; Er, KBH, "Questionable Utility of the Frontier Forest Concept," Bioscience 52(no.12, 2002).

--Ivakhiv, Adrian. "Toward a Multicultural Ecology", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 389-409. The debate between realists and constructivists has polarized environmental scholarship in recent years. Ivakhiv situates this debate within the longstanding modernist tradition of categorically distinguishing "nature" from "culture", and the natural sciences from the social sciences and humanities, and suggests that we need to find a non-dualistic space for rethinking cultural-ecological relations. Such a space has been articulated by actor-network theory, but this theory leaves significant gaps in its understanding of agency and of macro forces. To fill in these gaps, the author draws on perspectives that theorize perception and agency as embodied, animate, and ecologically embedded and that theorize macro forces as discursively shaped and aimed causally multidirectional and multiscalar. The author proposes the concept of multicultural ecology as a way of articulating the indivisibility of nature and culture and the multiplicity of cultural-ecological practices, and suggests a normative dimension by which such practices can be compared and evaluated. Ivakhiv is an assistant professor in the Department of Religious Studies and Anthropology and the Program in Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh.

--Jackson, Dana L., and Jackson, Laura L., eds., The Farm as Natural Habitat: Reconnecting Food Systems with Ecosystems. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2002. Modern farming is a booming success and simultaneously a crisis. Currently, the move toward industrialized agriculture is creating "ecological sacrifice zones." We make food on farms, and when we want nature we drive somewhere else to find it. We ought to ask if we can use farmland better, and make the farm a quality environment. The U.S. and other countries have a long history of government regulation to preserve other desired values on farmlands (such as a fair wage, or limiting toxic pollutants); farmland policy can also be restructured to promote ecological values, with benefits to farmers and to the nation. This often works best and most easily, the authors concede, with lands that are not ideal for farming (hilly, semi-arid, poor soil); it is tougher with prime agricultural land.

--Jamieson, Dale, Morality's Progress: Essays on Humans, Other Animals, and the Rest of Nature. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003. The summation of nearly three decades of work by a leading figure in environmental ethics and bioethics. The twenty-two papers here are invigoratingly diverse, but together tell a unified story about various aspects of the morality of our relationships to animals and to nature. Jamieson's direct and accessible essays will convince sceptics that thinking about these relations offers great intellectual reward, and his work sets a challenging, controversial agenda for the future. Jamieson is at Carleton College, Northfield, MN.

--Jarrell, TC, "Review of: Population and Environment: Methods of Analysis edited by Wolfgang Lutz, Alexia Prskawetz, and Warren C. Sanderson," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.4, 2002): 450-451.

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-deShalit (de-Shalit), Avner, "Philosophy Gone Urban: Reflections on Urban Restoration," Journal of Social Philosophy 34 (no. 1, 2003):6-27.

-Dagger, Richard, "Stopping Sprawl for the Good of All: The Case for Civic Environmentalism," Journal of Social Philosophy 34(no. 1, 2003):28-43.

-Light, Andrew, "Urban Ecological Citizenship," Journal of Social Philosophy 34(no. 1., 2003):44-63.

-Palmer, Clare, "Placing Animals in Urban Environmental Ethics," Journal of Social Philosophy 34(no. 1, 2003):64-78.

-Michelfelder, Diane P., "Valuing Wildlife Populations in Urban Environments," Journal of Social Philosophy 34(no. 1, 2003):79-90.

--Kamdar, M, "The Struggle for India's Soul," World Policy Journal 19(no.3, 2002): 11-28.

--Kassiola, Joel Jay, ed., Explorations in Environmental Political Theory, Thinking About What We Value." Armonk: M.E. Sharpe, 2003. Essays by Kassiola, Milbraith, Pirages, Dobson, Paehlke, McLaughlin, Goodin, and Zimmerman. Focuses on political and value issues that underlie the global environmental crisis. (Thanks to Andy McLaughlin.)

--Katz, Eric, Light, Andrew and Thompson, William, B., eds. Controlling Technology, second edition. Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books, 2002. 41 classic and new papers on philosophy of technology with some focus on technology, development and the environment. Section headings include: "Defining Technology," "The Blessings of Technology," "The Autonomy of Technology and Its Philosophical Critics," "Demystifying Autonomous Technology Through the History of Technology," "Technology, Ethics, and Politics," "Appropriate Technology," and two sets of case studies, "Computers, Information Technology and Virtual Reality," and "Technology and the Recreation of Nature." Light is in the Applied Philosophy Group at New York University, andrew.light@nyu.edu. Katz is in Science and Technology Studies at the New Jersey Institute of Technology. Thompson is emeritus from SUNY Potsdam.

--Kerridge, Richard, and Sammells, eds., Writing the Environment: Ecocriticism and Literature. London: Zed Books, 1998.

--Knapp, S, "The Unified Neutral Theory of Biodiversity and Biogeography," Biological Conservation 110(no.2, 2003): 305.

--Kucher, M, "Review of: Sing C. Chew, World Ecological Degradation: Accumulation, Urbanization, and Deforestation 3000 B.C. A.D. 2000," Environmental History 7(no.4, 2002): 693-694.

--Kwiatkowska, Teresa and Issa, Jorge (eds). Los Caminos De La Etica Ambiental II. Published by Plaza Y Valdes, Conacyt, Mexico, 2003. 270 pp. The second volume of the first Spanish language textbook in environmental ethics. Includes:

-Etica ambiental de la virtud - Philip Cafaro 15-19.

-Suspirando por la naturaleza: Reflexiones sobre la etica ambiental de la virtud - T.Kwiatkowska.

-Walden - Henry David Thoreau.

-El mundo real que nos circunda - Rachel Carson.

Thoreau, Leopold y Carson: Hacia una etica ambiental de la virtud - Philip Cafaro 45-61.

-Valores de la naturaleza - Stephan R. Kellert

-El giro pragmatico en etica ambiental - Jorge Issa.

-Mas alla del valor intrinseco: El pragmatismo en la etica ambiental - Anthony Weston.

-Por que no soy no-antrpocentrista: Callicot y el fracaso - Bryan G. Norton.

-Pragmatismo en etica ambiental: Democracia, pluralismo, administracion - Ben A. Minteer y Robert E. Manning.

-Integridad: un proyecto o una ilusion? - Teresa Kwiatkowska y Ricardo Lopez Wilchis.

-De Aldo Leopold al Proyecto de las Areas Silvestres: la etica de la integridad - Laura Westra.

-La integridad ecologica y los objetivos de Proyecto de Integridad Global - Laura Westra, Peter Miller, James R. Karr, William E. Rees y Robert E. Ulanowicz.

-Restauracion ecologica: limitaciones academicas y tecnicas - Teresa Kwiatkowska y Ricardo Lopez Wilchis.

-Falsificando la naturaleza - Robert Elliot.

-La gran mentira: la restauracion humana de la naturaleza - Eric M. Katz.

-Restauracion ecologica y la cultura de la naturaleza: una perspectiva pragmatica - Andrew Light.

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--Laferriere, E, "Review of: Val Plumwood, Environmental Culture: The Ecological Crisis of Reason," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 133-134.

--Lafferty, Barbara A. Review of Donald A. Fuller, "Sustainable Marketing: Managerial-Ecological Issues", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 504-507. Lafferty is an assistant professor of marketing at the University of South Florida.

--Lane, MB; McDonald, G, "Towards a general model of forest management through time: evidence from Australia, USA, and Canada," Land Use Policy 19(no.3, 2002): 193-206.

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--Leshy, JD, "Mining Law Reform Redux, Once More," Natural Resources Journal 42(no.3, 2002): 461-490.

--Light, Andrew, "Contemporary Environmental Ethics: From Metaethics to Public Philosophy," Metaphilosophy 33 (No. 3, 2002). In the past 30 years environmental ethics has emerged as one of the most vibrant and exciting areas of applied philosophy. Several journals and hundreds of books testify to its growing importance inside and outside philosophical circles. But with all of this scholarly output, it is arguably the case that environmental ethics is not living up to its promise of providing a philosophical contribution to the resolution of environmental problems. This article surveys the current state of the field and offers an alternative path for its future development toward a more publicly engaged model of applied philosophy. Light is in the Applied Philosophy Group at New York University, andrew.light@nyu.edu.

--Light, Andrew, "Restoring Ecological Citizenship," in Democracy and the Claims of Nature, ed. B. Minteer and B. P. Taylor (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2002). Argues that if we take seriously the value of public participation in restoration then we need to understand participation as democratic participation. Claims that this notion of democratic participation is best understood as a form of environmental citizenship (along a republican model of citizenship). Argues against an identity model of participation and uses the debate in restoration over prairie burning to illustrate the difference between the citizenship and identity models. Concludes with a brief account of how these claims could be put into a legal and policy framework. Light is in the Applied Philosophy Group at New York University, andrew.light@nyu.edu.

--Light, Andrew and de-Shalit, Avner, eds., Moral and Political Reasoning in Environmental Practice. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2002. 12 new papers relating the problem of environmental ethics and political philosophy to environmental practice. Divided into a general theoretical section on the problem of overcoming theory and practice divide, a section discussing new philosophical tools for improving practices and policies and a third section of case studies. Papers originated at the combined ISEE/Society for Applied Philosophy Meeting at Oxford University in July 1999.

Introduction offers a critique of Callicott's claims about environmental philosophy itself being the most radical version of environmental activism. Contents:

- "Environmental Ethics - Whose Philosophy? Which Practice?", Andrew Light and Avner de-Shalit;

- "Political Theory and the Environment: Nurturing a Sustainable Relationship," Michael Freeden

- "Intuition, Reason, and Environmental Argument," Mathew Humphrey,

- "The Justice of Environmental Justice: Reconciling Equity, Recognition, and Participation in a Political Movement," David Schlosberg,

- "Constitutional Environmental Rights: A Case for Political Analysis," Tim Hayward,

- "Trusteeship: A Practical Option for Realizing our Obligations To Future Generations?," William Griffith,

- "Ecological Utilisation Space: Operationalizing Sustainability," Finn Arler,

- "The Environmental Ethics Case for Crop Biotechnology: Putting Science Back into Environmental Practice," Paul B. Thompson,

- "Yew Trees, Butterflies, Rotting Boots and Washing Lines: The Importance of Narrative," Alan Holland and John O'Neill,

- "The Role of Cases in Moral Reasoning: What Environmental Ethics Can Learn from Biomedical Ethics," Robert Hood,

- "Grab Bag Ethics and Policymaking for Leaded Gasoline: A Pragmatist's View," Vivian E. Thomson,

- "Animals, Power and Ethics: The Case of Fox Hunting," Clare Palmer and Francis O'Gorman,

- "Ethics, Politics, Biodiversity: A View From the South," Niraja Gopal Jayal.

Light is in the Applied Philosophy Group at New York University, andrew.light@nyu.edu. de-Shalit is in Political Science, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

--Limerick, PN, "Forestry and Modern Environmentalism: Ending the Cold War," Journal of Forestry 100(no.8, 2002): 46-51.

--Lisowski, M, "Playing the Two-Level Game: US President Bush's Decision to Repudiate the Kyoto Protocol," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 101-119.

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--Lugo, AE, "Can we manage tropical landscapes? - an answer from the Caribbean perspective," Landscape Ecology 17(no.7, 2002): 601-615.

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--Major, DE, "Review of: Agency, Democracy, and Nature: The U.S. Environmental Movement From a Critical Theory Perspective by Robert J. Brulle," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.4, 2002): 448-449.

--Mallin, MA; Posey, MH; McIver, MR; Parsons, DC; Ensign, SH; Alphin, TD, "Impacts and Recovery from Multiple Hurricanes in a Piedmont-Coastal Plain River System," Bioscience 52(no.11, 2002): 999-1010.

--Marks, Jonathan, What It Means to be 98% Chimpanzee: Apes, People, and their Genes. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002. Not much more than it means for humans to be 70% fish and 25% banana, according to Marks. Humans do share many genes with animals and plants, but from this genetic similarity little follows about how similar humans are anatomically and behaviorally. The shared genes are widely used in various life forms, our protein molecules are indeed similar to those in chimps. But our cognitive and cultural capacities are very different. For Marks this also weakens the argument that chimpanzees deserve human rights and equal protections. Marks is a molecular anthropologist.

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--McCarthy, L, "The brownfield dual land-use policy challenge: reducing barriers to private redevelopment while connecting reuse to broader community goals," Land Use Policy 19(no.4, 2002): 287-296.

--McDaniel, J, "Spirituality and Sustainability," Conservation Biology 16(no.6, 2002): 1461-1464.

--McGrath, Alistair, The Reenchantment of Nature: The Denial of Religion and the Ecologic Crisis. New York: Doubleday, 2002. Contrary to Lynn White and to the cultured despisers of religion, it is not Christianity that is the cause of the environmental crisis, but the Enlightenment secularizing of nature and exalting of human autonomy. Belief in the Christian God brings with it a profound sense of human limits with regard to nature and a thoroughgoing respect for and wonder at nature, a reenchantment of nature for which many, especially exponents of the Romantic tradition as Wordsworth and Thoreau, have long been searching. McGrath devotes much less time to the anti-nature elements within Christianity, or to the ambiguous understandings of nature as being both good and fallen. McGrath is professor of historical theology, Wycliffe Hall, Oxford.

--McHenry, T, "Review of: Theodore Binnema, Common and Contested Ground: A Human and Environmental History of the Northwestern Plains," Environmental History 7(no.4, 2002): 698.

--McKinney, ML, "Urbanization, Biodiversity, and Conservation," Bioscience 52(no.10, 2002): 883-890.

--McMakin, AH; Malone, EL; Lundgren, RE, "Motivating Residents to Conserve Energy Without Financial Incentives," Environment and Behavior 34(no.6, 2002): 848-863.

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--McShane, Katie, The Nature of Value: Environmentalist Challenges to Moral Theories, Ph.D. thesis, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 2002. Environmentalists have argued that contemporary ethical theories have overly strict rules about what kinds of things can be intrinsically valuable. These rules make it impossible for many of the things that environmentalists care deeply about to be considered bearers of intrinsic value--things which are not rational, sentient, or in some cases, even alive. In this dissertation I consider possible responses to this environmentalist criticism from within mainstream ethical theories. Using the value of ecosystems as a test case, I analyze what features a thing must have, and why, in order to be a (potential) possessor of intrinsic value on each of three ethical theories: wellbeing-based, Moorean, and rational attitude accounts. Ultimately, I argue that while a place can be made for the intrinsic value of ecosystems on all three theories, rational attitude accounts do the best job of accommodating environmentalist concerns without incurring other significant theoretical costs. McShane is in philosophy at North Carolina State University, but this year a visiting professor at the Center for Ethics and the Professions at the Kennedy School, Harvard University. Her committee was: Elizabeth Anderson (chair), Stephen Darwall, P. J. Ivanhoe, John Vandermeer (Biology).

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--Moore, A, "Review of: Brendan Gleeson and Nicholas Low (eds.), Governing for the Environment: Global Problems, Ethics and Democracy," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 135.

--Morito, Bruce, Thinking Ecologically: Environmental Thought, Values and Policy. Halifax, N.S., Canada: Fernwood Publishing, 2002. C\$27.95. Foundations in metaphysics, epistemology, and axiology for developing an "ethic of attunement." A sustained argument for a shift to an ecological paradigm and how this can be carried out in a rational

and systematic manner by using major historical shifts in world view as models. How dominant Western traditions have valued the environment and understood values. With a focus on axiology and the ethics of attunement, Morito builds on ideas that remain inchoate in Holmes Rolston III's work, especially his ideas about following nature. A policy section applies these concepts to sustainability and conservation. Morito is in philosophy, Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta, CA.

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-Martin, Deborah G., "Transcending the Fixity of Jurisdictional Scale," Political Geography 18(1999):33-38. Governments are fixed by scale but the other actors have interests fluid across many scales. Environmentalists with interests at stake in Hanford as a wildlife reservation are both local and regional, federal and state. Analysis of land-use conflicts must examine the power struggles and cross-scale alliances of multiple interests and social identities.

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--Olatubi, WO; Hughes, DW, "Natural resource and environmental policy trade-offs: a CGE analysis of the regional impact of the Wetland Reserve Program," Land Use Policy 19(no.3, 2002): 231-241.

--O'Neill, RV, "The Economic Analysis of Self-Destruction: Why Should Biologists Care?," Bioscience 52(no.10, 2002): 872.

--Orr, DW, "Four Challenges of Sustainability," Conservation Biology 16(no.6, 2002): 1457-1460.

--Overton, JM; TheoStephens, RT; Leathwick, JR; Lehmann, A, "Information pyramids for informed biodiversity conservation," Biodiversity and Conservation 11(no.12, 2002): 2093-2116.

--Paasi, A, "Place and region: regional worlds and words," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.6, 2002): 802-811.

--Padgett, B, "The Greening of Cultural Discourse and Environmental Ethics," review article, Rom Harré, Jens Brockmeier, and Peter Mühlhäusler, Greenspeak: A Study of Environmental Discourse," Research in Philosophy and Technology 21(no., 2001): 411-412.

--Parris, TM, "Toward A Sustainability Transition: The International Consensus," Environment 45(no.1, 2003): 12-23.

--Parsons, KN; Jones, G; DavidsonWatts, I; Greenaway, F, "Swarming of bats at underground sites in Britain-implications for conservation," Biological Conservation 111(no.1, 2003): 63-70.

--Paul, E, "The Riches of Biological Research-An Elusive Number?," Bioscience 52(no.12, 2002): .

--Phillips, Dana, The Truth of Ecology: Nature, Culture, Literature in America. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003. The contradictions of contemporary American nature writing, the need for greater theoretical sophistication, and the

possibilities for a less devotional, "wilder" approach to ecocritical and environmental thinking.

--Phillips, Robert A., and Reichart, Joel, "The Environment as a Stakeholder: A Fairness-Based Approach," Journal of Business Ethics 23(2000):185-197. Stakeholder theory is often unable to distinguish those individuals and groups that are stakeholders from those that are not. This problem of stakeholder identity has recently been addressed by linking stakeholder theory to a Rawlsian principle of fairness. To illustrate, the question of stakeholder status for the non-human environment is discussed. This essay criticizes a past attempt to ascribe stakeholder status to the non-human environment, which utilized a broad definition of the term "stakeholder." This paper then demonstrates how, despite the denial of stakeholder status, the environment is nonetheless accounted for on a fairness-based approach, through legitimate organizational stakeholders. In addition, since stakeholder theory has never claimed to be a comprehensive ethical scheme, it is argued that sound reason might exist for managers to consider their organization's impact on the environment that are not stakeholder related. Phillips teaches business, Georgetown University. Reichart teaches business, Fordham University.

--Pickerill, J, "Review of: Derrick Purdue, Anti-GenetiX: The Emergence of the Anti-GM Movement," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 147-148.

--Pimentel, D; Herz, M; Glickstein, M; Zimmerman, M; Allen, R; Becker, K; Evans, J; Hussain, B; Sarsfeld, R; Grosfeld, A, "Renewable Energy: Current and Potential Issues," Bioscience 52(no.12, 2002): 1111-1120.

--Pluhar, Evelyn B. Review of Joan Dunayer, "Animal Equality", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 490-493. Pluhar is a professor of philosophy at the Pennsylvania State University, Fayette campus.

--Porritt, J, "Sustainability without Spirituality: a Contradiction in Terms?," Conservation Biology 16(no.6, 2002): 1465.

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--Pyne, Stephen J, How the Canyon Became Grand: A Short History. New York: Viking, 1998. The social construction of the Grand Canyon. Pyne depicts "another Canyon, the one that most visitors actually see, a cultural Canyon, the Grand Canyon as a place with meaning. This landscape has been shaped by ideas, words, images, and experiences. Instead of faults, rivers, and mass wasting, the processes at work involved geopolitical upheavals and the swell of empires, the flow of art, literature, science, and philosophy, the chisel of mind against matter. These determined the shape of Canyon meaning. ... Here a great civilization encountered a great natural phenomenon. Neither was the same afterward. ... [The Canyon] has meaning, and that meaning depends less on the scene's physical geography than on the ideas through which it can be viewed and imagined. Those ideas ... have actively shaped the Canyon's meaning, without which it could hardly exist as a cultural spectacle. The Grand Canyon was not so much revealed as created" (pp. xii-xiii). Pyne is an environmental historian at Arizona State University, best known for his works on the history of fire.

Fortunately, there are other accounts of the natural history of the canyon, revealing its geological creation over millennia before its social creation in the last century, though environmental historians will no doubt soon be at work on the social construction of that natural history too, including the Vishnu schist and the river that runs through it.

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--Rauwald, KS; Moore, CF, "Environmental Attitudes as Predictors of Policy Support Across Three Countries," Environment and Behavior 34(no.6, 2002): 709-739.

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Resources Journal 42(no.3, 2002): 599-640.

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--Roche, M, "Rural geography: searching rural geographies," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.6, 2002): 823-830.

--Rollins, MG; Morgan, P; Swetnam, T, "Landscape-scale controls over 20th century fire occurrence in two large Rocky Mountain (USA) wilderness areas," Landscape Ecology 17(no.6, 2002): 539-557.

--Roose, R, "Review of: The Greening of Conservative America by John R.E. Bliese," Natural Resources Journal 42(no.3, 2002): 692-696.

--Rosenberg, John S., "Of Ants and Earth: E. O. Wilson's View of Life," Harvard Magazine 105(no. 4, March/April 2003):37-41. Profile of E. O. Wilson and his celebration of life, from ants to the planetary Earth.

--Rothenberg, David, Always the Mountains. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2003. The meaning of mountains, the hazy provenance of Chief Seattle's famous speech, ecoterrorism, suburbia, the difference between knowledge and information, and the art of humans vs elephants. Wandering in Manhattan with John Cage, climbing Mt. Ventoux with Petrarch and, with Zen master Dogen, walking along the blue mountains. David Rothenberg is in philosophy at the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

--Rubin, Charles T., Conservation Reconsidered: Nature, Virtue, and American Liberal Democracy. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2000. A collection under the auspices of the Political Economy Research Center (PERC), a right-wing think tank pressing for deregulation and private property rights. American's canonical figures in environmental conservation saw preservation and conservation as two sides of the same coin rather than as divergent outlooks on nature.

--SanchezZapata, JA; Carrete, M; Graviolov, A; Sklyarenko, S; Ceballos, O; Donazar, JA; Hiraldo, F, "Land use changes and raptor conservation in steppe habitats of Eastern Kazakhstan," Biological Conservation 111(no.1, 2003): 71-77.

--Sanderson, EW; Jaiteh, M; Levy, MA; Redford, KH; Wannebo, AV; Woolmer, G, "The Human Footprint and the Last of the Wild," Bioscience 52(no.10, 2002): 891-904.

--Sauer, JB, "Renewing a Conversation on Science and Values: Is Science Value Free?" review article, HughLacey, Values and Scientific Understanding, Research in Philosophy and Technology 21(no., 2001): 337-346.

--Shantz, J, "Green Syndicalism: An Alternative Red-Green Vision," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 21-41.

--Sheasby, Walt Contreras. Extended book review essay on Joel Kovel, "The Enemy of Nature: The End of Capitalism or the End of the World", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 485-489. Sheasby is in sociology at the University of Phoenix, Southern California.

--Shrader-Frechette, Kristin, Environmental Justice: Creating Equity, Reclaiming Democracy. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. Fundamental ethical concepts such as equality, property rights, procedural justice, free informed consent, intergenerational equity, and just compensation. How these core concepts have been compromised for a large segment of the global population, among them Appalachians, African-Americans, workers in hazardous jobs, and indigenous people in developing nations. Burdens like pollution and resource depletion need to be apportioned more equally, and there are compelling ethical grounds for remedying our environmental problems. Those affected by environmental problems must be included in the process of remedying those problems; all citizens have a duty to engage in activism on behalf of environmental justice. Shrader-Frechette is in philosophy, University of Notre Dame.

--Singer, Peter, One World: The Ethics of Globalization. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. 2002. Changes are posing new ethical and organizational challenges that push moral thought and human institutions in unprecedented directions, involving the economy, the environment, international law, and community. Complex environmental questions are not confined to individual nations and cannot be addressed effectively within nation states. On the principle that "he who harms pays," "the United States and other rich nations should bear much more of the burden of reducing greenhouse gases than the poor nations--perhaps even the entire burden."

We need to "think about developing institutions or principles of international law that limit national sovereignty." The World Trade Organization is much to be faulted but something like a transformed version of it may be necessary. It is "possible to imagine a reformed WTO in which the overwhelming commitment to free trade is

replaced by a commitment to more fundamental goals." Something like a democratic concept of a sovereign state has evolved: "the 'democratic concept of legitimate government' in which the concept of national sovereignty carries no weight if the government rests on force." "A global ethics should not stop at, or give great significance to, national boundaries. National sovereignty has no intrinsic moral weight." Singer is in ethics at Princeton University.

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--Skjaerseth, JB; Wettestad, J, "Understanding the Effectiveness of EU Environmental Policy: How Can Regime Analysis Contribute?," Environmental Politics 11(no.3, 2002): 99-120.

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--Smith, M, "Review of: Allen Carlson, Aesthetics and the Environment: The Appreciation of Nature, Art and Architecture," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 132.

--Smith, S; Jacob, S; Jepson, M; Israel, G, "After the Florida Net Ban: The Impacts on Commercial Fishing Families," Society and Natural Resources 16(no.1, 2003): 39-60.

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--Spinelli, EL, "Review of: Unnatural Disasters by Janet N. Abramovitz," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.4, 2002): 446-447.

--Stamps, AE; Smith, S, "Environmental Enclosure in Urban Settings," Environment and Behavior 34(no.6, 2002): 781-794.

--Stankey, GH; Bormann, BT; Ryan, C; Shindler, B; Sturtevant, V; Clark, RN; Philpot, C, "Adaptive Management and the Northwest Forest Plan: Rhetoric and Reality," Journal of Forestry 101(no.1, 2003): 40-46.

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--Stephens, PHG, "A Space for Place: Pragmatic Naturalism, Particularity and the Politics of Nature," Environmental Politics 11(no.3, 2002): 168-173.

--Stephens, PHG, "Review of: Laura Westra and Bill E. Lawson (eds.), Faces of Environmental Racism: Confronting Issues of Global Justice," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 144.

--Stavis, Dimitris and Assetto, Valerie J., eds., The International Economy of the Environment: Critical Perspectives. (International Political Economy Yearbook, volume 12). Boulder, CO and London: Lynne Rienner Publisher, 2002. Fourteen contributors who believe that environmental problems are real, serious, and need to be solved. Environmental managerialism is often a servant of capital; there is much 'capture' of the environmental agenda by business. The authors seek to harness the power of political theory and the governance of the state to find solutions for environmental crises. Case studies of how societies respond to an idea become fashionable that may threaten their survival, status, or credibility, or offer new opportunities, such as for public subsidies and influence. The editors are in political science, Colorado State University.

--Sunstein, Cass R., Risk and Reason: Safety, Law, and the Environment. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002. A wide-ranging analysis of the problem of managing environmental health risks (and not much further attention to ecosystem health, or nature conservation). From the 1970's the U.S. Congress was inclined to

"command and control" regulation, often silent on cost-benefit balancing, sometimes even precluding it. On the whole these laws led to major environmental and health improvements that justify the high visible costs they often entailed. But some, especially cleaning up waste sites, cost too much with too little benefit.

Regulatory reforms are now needed. Agencies need to conduct a quantitative assessment of risks before developing regulations, and not to rely either on qualitative impressions or on public perceptions, which are often wrong. Reforms need to consider tradeoffs, and to express both costs and benefits, often in monetary terms. An appropriate value for a human life is in the range of \$ 5 million to \$ 8 million. Reforms need to go beyond "command and control" to use economic incentives, encourage self-disclosure, allow trading of pollution permits. But cost-benefit analysis does have its limits, especially when scientific uncertainty is great (as with arsenic in drinking water). Sunstein defends what he calls "a highly technocratic approach to risk regulation." Conservatives are likely to regard Sunstein's proposals as self-evident; environmentalists will have their doubts. Sunstein is in law, University of Chicago Law School.

--Tam, CL, "Review of: The World and the Wild by David Rothenberg & Marta M. Ulvaeus, editors," Environments 30(no.2, 2002): 81-82.

--Tanner, Randy, "Inholdings within Wilderness: Legal Foundations, Problems, and Solutions," International Journal of Wilderness 8(no. 3, December 2002):9-14. Legislation varies but typically owners of inholdings have to be given "reasonable use and enjoyment" of their lands, though these uses are not to disturb the quality of or be incompatible with the surrounding wilderness. Owners are to be given "adequate access" (which may not be motorized access) or the government shall offer exchange of land of approximately equal value. Most of the debate turns on what access is adequate and whether the offer of exchange must be accepted in lieu of access. Condemnation on Western wilderness is possible, but requires an Act of Congress. Condemnation on Eastern wilderness is possible by agency action, but has never been used. A legal article, worth an ethical analysis. Tanner is a graduate student the University of Montana.

--Thornhill, Randy, "Darwinian Aesthetics." Pages 543-572 in Crawford, Charles, and Krebs, Dennis L., eds., Handbook of Evolutionary Psychology: Ideas, Issues, and Application. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, Associates, 1998. "Beauty is in the adaptations of the beholder" (p. 557). Humans aesthetically prefer in their natural environments what historically helped them to outreproduce other humans; but only scientists have been able to figure this out. "Beauty is the moving experience associated with information processing by aesthetic judgment adaptations when they perceive information of evolutionary historical promise of high reproductive success" (p.557). "A beautiful thing is one that has high personal, evolutionary historical reproductive value, but this value is totally out of reach of introspection. Only the scientific method can identify the cues involves in aesthetic judgment and the evolutionary function of the judgment" (p. 557)

"One can conclude with great confidence that beauty and ugliness were important feelings in the lives of the evolutionary ancestors of humans (i.e. those individuals who outreproduced others in human evolutionary history). The existence of human aesthetic value distinguished our evolutionary ancestors from the other individuals present in human evolutionary history who failed to reproduce or reproduced less. A beautiful idea of evolutionary psychology is that the discipline allows discovery of how human ancestors felt about various aspects of their environment; the discipline allows discovery of our emotional roots" (p. 549). So the scientific truth is: the more biophilia, the more babies. Thornhill is in biology at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

--Toke, D, "Wind Power in UK and Denmark: Can Rational Choice Help Explain Different Outcomes?," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 83-100.

--Toke, D, "Ecological Modernisation and GM Food," Environmental Politics 11(no.3, 2002): 145-163.

--Uekoetter, F, "Review of: David Hancocks, A Different Nature: The Paradoxical World of Zoos and Their Uncertain Future," Environmental History 7(no.4, 2002): 689-690.

--Unruh, JD, "Poverty and property rights in the developing world: not as simple as we would like," Land Use Policy 19(no.4, 2002): 275-276.

--Vanderveest, P, "Racialization and Citizenship in Thai Forest Politics," Society and Natural Resources 16(no.1, 2003): 19-38.

--vanderHeijden, HA, "Dutch Environmentalism at the Turn of the Century," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 120-130.

--Vogel, Steven, "Nature as Origin and Difference: On Environmental Philosophy and Continental Thought," Philosophy Today 42 (SPEP Supplement, 1998):169-181. Four accounts of nature in contemporary continental thought, and the difficulties each face, and what each might provide in terms of a philosophically adequate environmental theory.

(1) Nature as origin. "Nature on this account functions as an immense and complex and organic whole, a massive order in which humans are embedded and out of which they emerged" (p. 169). "Nature on this first account is where we came from; it is the origin or foundation on which everything else is built, and we ignore this at our peril" (p. 170).

(2) Nature critiqued. Nature is a social construction. "The unmistakable implication of this line of argument is that nature doesn't exist" (p. 170). "The way we see and think of it never reveals to us a nature-an-sich, but always a nature from our particular social and historical perspective" (p. 171).

(3) Nature as difference. Nature "appears now as the name we might give to the otherness of the world, to that which is always left out of any attempt to grasp the world as a whole and bring it entirely into the light. This is the radical form a postmodern anti-foundationalism takes" (p. 172).

(4) Nature as practice (the alternative preferred by Vogel). "We know the real world because we are involved in constituting it, ... taking the idea of 'construction' literally. It is through our practices, which are in the first instance above all laboring practices, that the world around us is shaped into the world it is." "A philosophy of practice, then, directs our attention to the built environment, which for most of us is the environment--and it is with this environment, I would argue, that 'environmental theory' ought to begin" (p. 175). "The whole environment in a certain sense is a built environment. ... There is no deep ontological difference between cities and parks" (p. 176). "There is no way nature really is, and so naturalistic attempts to find the solution to environmental problems by reading them off from nature are doomed to fail" (p. 177). Vogel is in philosophy, Denison University, Granville, OH.

--Walford, N, "Agricultural adjustment: adoption of and adaptation to policy reform measures by large-scale commercial farmers," Land Use Policy 19(no.3, 2002): 243-257.

--Wall, D, "Review of: Roger Burbach, Globalization and Postmodern Politics: From Zapatistas to High-Tech Robber Barons," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002).

--Wall, Derek. Review of Robert J. Brulle, "Agency, Democracy and Nature: The US Environmental Movement from a Critical Theory Perspective", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 501-504. Wall is an honorary fellow at the Centre for the Study of Social and Political Movements, University of Kent at Canterbury, UK.

--Walton, W, "Liberating the land: the case for private land-use planning," Land Use Policy 19(no.4, 2002): 335-336.

--Ward, N, "Review of: Hilary Tovey and Michel Blanc (eds.), Food, Nature and Society: Rural Life in Late Modernity," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 146.

--Watanabe, M, "Describing the "Tree of Life": Attainable Goal or Stuff of Dreams?," Bioscience 52(no.10, 2002): 875-880.

--Watson, RT, "An International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology," Bioscience 52(no.12, 2002).

--Wehr, Kevin. Review of David Harvey, "Spaces of Hope", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 493-495. Wehr is a lecturer in sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

--Weiland, S, "Review of: Edmund Russell, War and Nature: Fighting Humans and Insects with Chemicals from World War I to Silent Spring," Environmental Politics 11(no.4, 2002): 141.

--Werber, J, "Review of: Tropical Forests and the Human Spirit: Journeys to the Brink of Hope by Roger D. Stone and Claudia D'Andrea," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.4, 2002): 441-442.

--Whelan, RJ, "Managing Fire Regimes for Conservation and Property Protection: an Australian Response," Conservation Biology 16(no.6, 2002): 1659-1661.

--White, M, "Review of: James M. Cahalan, Edward Abbey: A Life," Environmental History 7(no.4, 2002): 700.

--Whitney, G, "Robert A. Lambert, Contested Mountains: Nature, Development and Environment in the Cairngorms Region of Scotland, 1880-1980," Environmental History 7(no.4, 2002): 683-684.

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--Wuerthner, George and Matteson, Molie, eds., Welfare Ranching: The Subsidized Destruction of the American West. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2002. Text and photos documenting how grazing is an incredibly destructive form of agriculture. The argument is equally in both. A coffee-table book seems an unlikely venue for a powerful analysis in environmental ethics and policy, but here it is, in the tradition of David Brower.

- Yasukawa, K, "Female Song Sparrows Prefer Males That Learn Well," Bioscience 52(no.12, 2002).
- YomTov, Y, "Poaching of Israeli wildlife by guest workers," Biological Conservation 110(no.1, 2003): 11-20.
- Young, BA; Lee, CE; Daley, KM, "Do Snakes Meter Venom?," Bioscience 52(no.12, 2002): 1121-1126.
- Young, C, "Deciphering Disorder in Africa: Is Identity the Key?," World Politics 54(no.4, 2002): 532-557.
- Young, Zoe. Review of "The Coconut Revolution", a film by Stampede Productions about the successful ecologically motivated revolution on the South Pacific island of Bougainville, which defeated both the Papua New Guinea authorities and a branch of the multinational Rio Tinto. Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 4, 2002): 482-484. Young is a doctoral candidate at the University of Hull, UK, and makes films with Conscious Cinema in London.
- Yuhas, S, "Book Review: Encounters with Nature: Essays by Paul Shepard. Edited by Florence R. Shepard. Island Press, Washington, DC, 1999, 233 pp., \$24.95," Human Ecology 30(no.4, 2002): 558-562.
- Zhao, J, "The Multilateral Fund and China's Compliance With the Montreal Protocol," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.4, 2002): 331-354.

ISSUES

Protests over primate lab at Cambridge. Cambridge University plans a \$ 36 million neuroscience center bringing all the university's primate research under one roof. But there has been much protest and a final decision is still pending. See Page, Kerri, "Inquiry Turns into OK Corral for U.K. Primate Research," Science 298(6 December 2002):1862-1863.

India is adopting a biodiversity protection law that regulates foreign access to, and use of, the nation's biodiversity and of indigenous knowledge. The new rules would require any foreign entity to get permits from India's environment ministry before working with biological resources. The ministry would also assign ownership rights to any related intellectual property. Indian citizens must obtain permission to transfer materials or knowledge to foreign partners. Short story in Science 298(6 December 2003):1865.

Canada refuses to recognize patent on OncoMouse. After seventeen years of quest by Harvard University, the Canadian Supreme Court refused to grant patent permission on the OncoMouse, though some of the processes by which the animal is engineered may be patentable. Writing for the narrow majority, Justice Michel Bastarache made a philosophical argument for the ruling, which stands in contrast to that in seventeen other countries: "A complex life form such as a mouse or a chimpanzee cannot easily be characterized as 'something made by the hands of man'." See Kondro, Wayne, "Canadian High Court Rejects OncoMouse," Science 298(13 December 2002):2112-2113.

Ancient frozen microbes in Antarctica. In ice that has sealed a salty Antarctic lake for more than 2,800 years, scientists have found frozen bacteria and algae that returned to life after thawing. The bacteria and algae were found in Lake Vida, a three square mile body in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. The lake itself has quite salty liquid water, and drilling will not continue through to the lake until 2004. <http://www.antarcticconnection>.

CITES protects mahogany, sea horses, but elephants? In November, government representatives and conservationists from 160 nations met in Santiago, Chile, as part of the U.N. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Sea horses were given protected status, as was bigleaf mahogany (a favored timber species). But the ivory trade ban, in effect since 1989, was eased, at least temporarily. There is to be a one-time sale of elephant ivory, with profits to increase monitoring of illegal activity, to buy land to extend the elephants' range and to improve fencing around the national parks. Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe proposed the temporary resumption, but Kenya and India were opposed, arguing that poaching would be encouraged, threatening elephant populations, and hurting safari tourism. Until last year CITES had mainly been concerned with the export and exploitation of rare plants and animals, but in Santiago attention turned to commercial species, such as timber and fishes, which are more traditionally regulated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Ethics of human pesticide studies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets permissible levels of human exposure to pesticides at 10-fold or more lower than the dosage that produces toxicity in animals, levels that might even get lower with new regulations protecting children. To get more data on human toxicity levels, and to avoid such stringent standards, a number of companies have been dosing volunteers (mostly in the U.K.) with experimental levels of pesticides, and paying them \$ 600 or more to participate in such tests. The National Academy of Sciences has a panel questioning whether such experiments are ethical, and the EPA is undecided whether they can or ought to use such data. Much of the ethics debate hinges on whether the industry motives are perceived to be expressly for the benefit of the company or conducted with larger benefits to society as a goal. See Kaiser,

Jocelyn, "Academy Panel Mulls Ethics of Human Pesticide Experiments," Science 299(17 January 2003):327-328.

Bear hunts in Slovenia. Slovenia had protected large carnivores since 1993, but then opened a bear hunt last October. More than one hundred bears have been killed, thought to be one third of the adult bear population in the nation. Slovenia will soon enter the European Union and then will have to follow EU rules, and argues that this is "bear culling" prior to joining the EU. Bear populations in Croatia, Austria, and Italy are expected also to be adversely affected.

The Earth Charter and the Johannesburg Summit Report. The Earth Charter Initiative received significant new support from government leaders as well as many nongovernmental organizations. The Summit released a Political Declaration, which included the statement: "From this [African] Continent, the Cradle of Humanity, we declare, through the Plan of Implementation and this Declaration, our responsibility to one another, to the greater community of life and to our children" (Paragraph 6). Although there are in various other United Nations declarations and treaties references to nature, the earth, and ecosystems, this is the first reference to "the community of life" in a UN international law document. The Earth Charter Secretariat is now reviewing the goal of seeking recognition of the Earth Charter by the United Nations General Assembly in 2003 or 2004. This report is available at www.earthcharter.org. Or contact Steven C. Rockefeller, scr@scrvt.org.

400,000 protesting for fox hunting!? The biggest peaceful street protest in British history took place September 22 in London, with an estimated 400,000 protestors on behalf of numerous rural concerns, with fox hunting an icon of these concerns. The Liberty and Livelihood March was organized by the Countryside Alliance, hunting horns blaring, but many conceded they were more concerned about making a living from the land regardless of the fate of the foxes. See Valerie Elliott, "400,000 March in London," The Times, September 23, 2002, p. 1, pp. 4-5.

Bellesiles misfired and fired. Michael A. Bellesiles published Arming America: The Origins of a National Gun Culture (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000) (ISEE Newsletter v. 12,#2) claiming that gun ownership in early America was not as widespread as believed and largely a myth cultivated by the gun industry. The book won the Bancroft Prize and was praised in The New York Review of Books and The New York Times Book Review. But prominent historians have been challenging Bellesiles' scholarship since, for example in a forum in The William and Mary Quarterly in February 2002. Emory University, where he teaches, convened an independent investigative report, which found it difficult to verify his archival records either "because the source does not exist, because the citation is inaccurate, or because the citation, though correct, refers to a source that has been misplaced." One commentator said that among scholars of early American history, Bellesiles' book was widely considered to be "marred by unusually careless and disorganized scholarship." Under pressure, Bellesiles has resigned from Emory University, though he says the charges are unfair and that he will correct errors in a second edition. See Olsen, Florence, "Bellesiles Resigns from Emory after University Report Questions his Research for Book on Guns," Chronicle of Higher Education, Daily News (daily on line edition), October 28, 2002 (<http://chronicle.com>).

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