

International Society for Environmental Ethics

Newsletter

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GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ISEE members. Please turn to the last page of the newsletter and vote for ISEE Vice-President now, before you forget! Ballots must be postmarked by August 20, 2003. The Vice-President organizes the Eastern Division APA ISEE sessions. After a three year term, the Vice-President automatically becomes President. ISEE thanks the candidates for their willingness to serve the organization.

ISEE Sessions at the APA Pacific Division Meeting, in San Francisco, March, 2003. Session 1: Environmental Virtue Ethics. Chair: Geoffrey Frasz (Community College of Southern Nevada). Speakers: Louke van Wensveen (Loyola Marymount University), "Virtues and the Flux of Nature" and Ronald Sandler (Northeastern University) "The Normativity of Environmental Virtue." Commentators: Jeremy Bendik-Keymer (Colorado College), Jennifer Everett (University of Alaska) and Philip Cafaro (Colorado State University).

Session 2: Deep Ecology, Natural Values, Forestry Ethics. Chair: Philip Cafaro. Speakers: George Sessions (Sierra College), "A Reassessment of Deep Ecology," Thomas Heyd (University of Victoria), "Natural Landscapes and Natural Heritage," and Peter List (Oregon State University), "Leopoldian Ethics in American Professional Forestry." Commentators: Laura Westra (York University), Petra Andersson (Goteborg University), Christopher Preston (University of South Carolina), Jason Kawall (Colgate University), Jennifer Wells (University of California/Berkeley) and Geoffrey Frasz.

The Pacific Division meeting also included an APA main session on "Epistemological Issues in Environmental Ethics," organized and chaired by Christopher Preston. Speakers: Steven Vogel (Denison University), "The Silence of Nature" and Irene Klaver (University of North Texas), "Language at Large: Nature and Translation." Commentators: Philip Cafaro and Lori Gruen (Wesleyan College).

ISEE Session at the APA Central Division Meeting, in Cleveland, May, 2003. Chair: James Liszka (University of Alaska). Author Meets Critics: Donald Brown (Pennsylvania Consortium for Interdisciplinary Environmental Policy), American Heat: Ethical Problems with the United States' Response to Global Warming. Critics: Kristin Shrader-Frechette (University of Notre Dame); Sharon Anderson-Gold (Rensselaer Polytechnic University).

Conservation in Practice is the title of a new journal from the Society for Conservation Biology and a variety of partners, including the National Park Service and the World Wildlife Fund. It aims to provide cutting-edge scientific discussions of practical conservation issues. To learn more or for a free introductory copy, see www.conservationbiology.org.

CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

ISEE Sessions. Proposals are invited for individual papers or group sessions for the APA Western, Central and Eastern Division meetings. For the Western, contact Philip Cafaro, acting on behalf of ISEE treasurer Lisa Newton, at cafarol@lamar.colostate.edu. For the Central, contact ISEE secretary Paul Thompson, pault@purdue.edu. For the Eastern, contact ISEE Vice-President Dale Jamieson, djamieso@carleton.edu. Snail mail addresses and telephone numbers at the end of the newsletter. The deadline for proposals is September 1 for the Western and Central, March 1 for the Eastern.

Ethics of Seeing: Consuming Environments. A call for papers for a special issue of *Ethics & the Environment*, guest edited by Kevin DeLuca and Christine Harold. "Consuming environments" addresses a tendency for those of us living in industrialized cultures to visually and materially consume the natural world. That is, "nature" oftenserves the dual roles of providing the raw materials of industry as well as providing the beautiful scenery in which laborers (as consumers) spend their leisure time. The phrase simultaneously addresses the ways in which our cultural environments (largely visual in character) promote and intensify our roles as consumers. These cultural environments can include commercial media ecologies (e.g., television, Internet) as well as physical public landscapes that are increasingly saturated by commercial messages and imagery. "Ethics of seeing" refers to the fact that, as many contemporary philosophers have asserted, unlike "morals" which describes an a priori commitment

to a somewhat static set of principles, "ethics" must necessarily emerge out of specific situations. With this in mind, the editors encourage papers, from a variety of disciplinary perspectives, that resist the urge to condemn this or that environment or practice as "right" or "wrong" and instead explore the different constraints, effects, affects, and provocations they produce. Among the questions this issue will consider are: Given the increasingly intensified role of the visual in contemporary life, what are the ethical implications and obligations of the ways we are conditioned to see? How has consumerism changed the way we view nature? How has the urbanization and commercialization of the landscape changed what counts as the "environment," and with what ethical and political effects? What are the different modes of ethical response made available by "natural" environments and/or "cultural" environments? Mail hardcopy of manuscript, including a 500-word abstract, to Christine Harold, Department of Speech Communication, The University of Georgia, 234 Terrell Hall, Athens, GA 30602. Tel: (814) 542-3259.

Conflicted Science: Corporate Influence on Scientific Research and Science-Based Policy. The Center for Science in the Public Interest's project on Integrity in Science (www.integrityinscience.org) held a landmark conference to address corporations' use of science and scientists to manipulate public opinion and influence public policy on health and the environment, July 11, 2003, in Washington, D.C. Corporate dollars and tactics exert a powerful influence on the conduct of scientific researchers, physicians, academic institutions, and science/regulatory policy makers. Resulting financial conflicts of interest can skew the judgment of trusted professionals, threaten the credibility of research institutions and scientific journals, compromise the safety of human research, and ultimately threaten the health and wellbeing of individuals, communities, and the environment. Conferees discussed remedies to prevent conflicts of interest and reassert norms of openness in academic research, improve the federal scientific advisory process, enhance the media's role in disclosing conflicts of interest, and prevent corporate harassment of scientists.

Speakers included: Lisa A. Bero (Univ. of California/San Francisco), "Risky Business: Tobacco Industry Manipulation of Scientific Research." JoAnn M. Burkholder (North Carolina State University), "Industry Responses to Publicized Links between Water Quality Degradation and Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations." Sheldon Krinsky, (Tufts University), "The Hidden Costs of Science in the Private Interest." David Rosner (Columbia University), "Deceit and Denial in the Lead Industry." Herbert Needleman (M.D., University of Pittsburgh), "Poisoning our Minds: Industry Attempts to Silence the Science of Childhood Lead Poisoning." Marion Nestle (New York University), "Co-Opting the Nutrition Professionals: Food Industry Influence on Federal Dietary Guidelines." For more information on the conference, go to http://www.cspinet.org/integrity/conflictedscience_conf.html.

Nature, Science, Technology and Religion: Our New Bioethical Issues—an International Dialogue, will take place in Chennai (formerly Madras), India, November 25-29, 2003. This wide-ranging conference will be the first major environmental ethics conference in India. To learn more contact conference organizer Dr. Jayapaul Azariah, No.4, 8th Lane 5th Cross Street, Indira Nagar, Chennai – 600 020 India. Phone: 91-44-24412105. Fax: 91-44-24910910. Email: jazariah@yahoo.com.

The Simplicity Forum is a group of leaders in various fields, mostly in the U.S., interested in promoting simple living. It includes noted activists and authors such as Duane Elgin (*Voluntary Simplicity*), Cecile Andrews (*The Circle of Simplicity*), John DeGraaf (*Affluenza*) and Vicki Robin (*Your Money or Your Life*). The Forum's Research Committee held a workshop in June, at Allegheny College, with the goal of supporting research into simplicity in a variety of disciplines. For more information, contact the chair of the committee, Dr. Tim Kasser, at tkasser@knox.edu.

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Thanks (again!) to Mary McAfee Sealing, Grand Junction, Colorado, for editorial help in assembling the bibliography.

--Abel, TD, "Review of: Myers, Norman, and Jennifer Kent, *Perverse Subsidies: How Tax Dollars Can Undercut the Environment and the Economy*", *Society and Natural Resources* 15(no.4, 2003):363-364.

--Abelson, Raziell, and Friquenon, Marie-Louise, eds., *Ethics for Modern Life*, 6th edition. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2003. Contains, on environmental ethics:

-Gore, Al, "The Need for Environmental Protection,"

-Kaufman, Wallace, "The Excesses of Environmentalism," and, on animal rights:

-Regan, Tom, "Animals Have Rights,"

-Cigman, Ruth, "Animals Do Not Have Rights,"

-Hof, Christina, "Immoral and Moral Uses of Animals."

--Adler, Matthew D., and Posner, Eric A., "Rethinking Cost-Benefit Analysis," *The Yale Law Journal* 109(1999):165-247. A book-length article. CBA is a useful decision procedure and it should be routinely used by agencies. CBA is superior to rival methodologies. It allows agencies to take into account all relevant influences on overall well-being,

unlike simpler decision procedures such as risk-risk; and it enables agencies to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of projects in a clear and systematic way, unlike more complex decision procedures.

However, CBA serves these useful purposes only under certain conditions. First, CBA must give way to important nonwelfarist concerns, such as deontological rights. Second, CBA must give way when the endowments of affected people vary a great deal. Third, CBA may need to be adjusted to account for uninformed or distorted preferences. Interestingly, agencies already seem to depart from textbook CBA in order to respond to these concerns. Adler is in law, University of Pennsylvania. Posner is in law, University of Chicago.

--Alberini, A; Boyle, K; Welsh, M, "Analysis of contingent valuation data with multiple bids and response options allowing respondents to express uncertainty", Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 45(no.1, 2003):40-62.

--Albright, KM, "The Extension of Legal Rights to Animals under a Caring Ethic: An Ecofeminist Exploration of Steven Wise's Rattling the Cage", Natural Resources Journal 42(no.4, 2002):915-938.

--Anderson, Johan, Vadsj, Dan, and Uhlin, Hanz-Erik, "Moral Dimensions of the WTA-WTP Disparity: An Experimental Examination," Ecological Economics 32(2000):153-162. Economists puzzle over the fact that in willingness-to-pay (WTP) versus willingness-to-accept payment (WTA) surveys regarding environmental goods, in theory there should be no difference between WTP and WTA. But in empirical studies WTA exceeds WTP; these authors conduct surveys that lead them to conclude that the valuation disparity increases with a corresponding increase in the sense of moral responsibility at stake. The authors are in the Department of Economics, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala.

--Aplin, Graeme, Australians and their Environment. 2nd ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. Aplin is at Macquarie University, Australia.

--Arler, Finn, "Aspects of Landscape or Nature Quality," Landscape Ecology 15(2000):291-302. Landscape or nature quality has become a key concept in relation to nature policy and landscape planning. In the first part of the article it is argued that these qualities should not be conceived as mere expressions of private or subjective preferences. Even though there may not be any "objective" or "scientific" method dealing with them, they are still values which can be shared, reflected on, and discussed in a reasonable way. The connoisseurs are introduced as experienced persons, who are particularly capable of identifying different kinds of qualities, bridge builders between cognition and evaluation. The second part of the article deals with four central sets of landscape or nature qualities: qualities related to species diversity, qualities related to "the atmospheres" and characters of places, pictorial qualities, and qualities related to narrativity. It is argued that experience of these and similar qualities are an important part of human flourishing, and that they should therefore all have a prominent place in landscape planning. Arler is in philosophy, Arhus University, Denmark.

--Armstrong, Susan J. and Botzler, Richard G. (eds.), Environmental Ethics: Divergence and Convergence, Third Edition. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2003). This anthology is designed to help students develop their own environmental ethic, based on a sympathetic but critical look at all of the major contemporary approaches, including ecofeminism and multicultural perspectives. The anthology encourages students to incorporate moral, aesthetic, scientific, historical, political and economic perspectives in developing their environmental ethic. This third edition is 60% new, with expanded attention to application of theories, including biotechnology, and includes case studies.

--Ashley, MV; Willson, MF; Pergams, OR; Odowd, DJ; Gende, SM; Brown, JS; "Evolutionarily enlightened management", Biological Conservation 111(no.2, 2003):115-123.

--Audley, J, "Lemons into Lemonade: Environment's New Role In U.S. Trade Policy", Environment 45(no.2, 2003):29-35.

--Baillie, Harold W., "Genetic Engineering and our Human Nature," Philosophy and Public Policy Quarterly 23(nos. 1-2, 2003):28-31. "Understanding the sacred helps us identify elements in nature and human nature that ought to be preserved..." "There is a richness of content derived from the rootedness of the sacred in a larger reality, a reality that transcends the human, and to which humans need access." Baillie is in philosophy, University of Scranton.

--Bandara, R; Tisdell, C, "Comparison of rural and urban attitudes to the conservation of Asian elephants in Sri Lanka: Empirical evidence", Biological Conservation 110(no.3, 2003):327-342.

--Bansal, S; Gangopadhyay, S, "Tax/subsidy policies in the presence of environmentally aware consumers", Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 45(no.2, 2003):333-355.

--Baumslag, David, "Choosing Scientific Goals: The Need for a Normative Approach," Studies in the History and Philosophy of Science 29(no. 1, 1998):81-96. One needed normative goal is that appreciation of nature should be a

goal of science equally with understanding of nature. Environmental philosophy has helped to shift the goals of science in this direction. Baumslag is in philosophy, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

--Bavington, D, "Managerial Ecology and its Discontents: Exploring the Complexities of Control, Careful Use and Coping in Resource and Environmental Management", Environments 30(no.3, 2002):3-22.

--Bavington, D; Slocombe, S, "Moving Beyond Managerial Ecology: Contestation and Critique", Environments 30(no.3, 2002):1-2.

--Bergen, LK; Carr, MH, "Establishing Marine Reserves: How Can Science Best Inform Policy?", Environment 45(no.2, 2003):8-19.

--Berry, R. J. ("Sam"), God's Book of Works: The Nature and Theology of Nature. London: T&T Clark. New York: Continuum, 2003. Gifford Lectures at the University of Glasgow, 1997-1998. Representative chapters: Design and Deity, Theology of DNA, Green Religion, Green Science, Running out of World, Governments and Greens, Convergence and Stewardship, Awe and Wonders, Science and the Cross.

"The underlying theme of everything in this book is the relation of God to his creation. In examining this relationship, I have had to assume the existence of God. If he does not exist, this obviously rules out any interaction and condemns my enterprise; natural theology (and the theology of nature) will be no more than a misleading vapour.

My approach has been to explore the credibility and anticipated results (or the coherence) of the relationship in as rigorous a way as possible, and thence face the decision whether this leaves us with any firm results on which to ground a natural theology, never mind an understanding of God himself. In adopting this approach, I am following the methodology of natural science rather than theology. I am setting out to test a hypothesis" (p. 234)

"Stewardship is a rational conclusion from a study of the natural world and its misuse; when awe is added to stewardship it provides a motive for action as well as an occasion for enjoyment. Awe can be regarded as an empowerment of stewardship. ... If we couple awe to stewardship, we have a powerful engine for creation care."

Berry is professor of genetics (emeritus) at University College, London, and a past president of the British Ecological Society.

--Biodiversity Project, Ethics for a Small Planet. Madison, WI: Biodiversity Project, 2003. A communications handbook on the ethical and theological reasons for protecting biodiversity. www.biodiversityproject.org

--Biological Conservation 112 (nos. 1-2), 2003, is a special issue on the Cape Floristic Province, South Africa, and conservation issues and management plans there.

--Bonnie, R; Schwartzman, S; Stier, SC; Siebert, SF, "Tropical Reforestation and Deforestation and the Kyoto Protocol", Conservation Biology 17(no.1, 2003):4-5.

--Booth, Douglas E., Searching for Paradise: Economic Development and Environmental Change in the Intermountain West. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Rowman and Littlefield, 2002. The current growth, especially residential sprawl, in the Intermountain West in the United States is rapidly and irreversibly degrading the environment, and undermining ecosystem health, biodiversity, and quality of life. Booth is at Marquette University.

--Borenstein, Seth, "Study Finds Oceans in Crisis, but Fixable," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 5, 2003, A21. The Pew Oceans Commission report, a three-year, \$ 5.5 million study, finds that the oceans bordering the U.S. are overfished, polluted, infested with invasive species, dotted with dead zones, and in a state of crisis, but they can be saved. Bringing the oceans' ecosystems back from the edge of collapse requires dramatic, controversial and expensive efforts to limit fishing, coastal development, and runoff from cities and farms.

--Bowker, JM; Newman, DH; Warren, RJ; Henderson, DW, "Estimating the Economic Value of Lethal Versus Nonlethal Deer Control in Suburban Communities", Society and Natural Resources 16(no.2, 2003):143-158.

--Bowler, I, "Review of: Brookfield, H., Exploring agrodiversity", Progress in Human Geography 27(no.1, 2003):123.

--Brecher, Jeremy, Costello, Tim, and Smith, Brendan, Globalization from Below: The Power of Solidarity. Cambridge, MA: South End Press, 2000. Will the growth of broad grassroots protest movements succeed in entering the political lists and transform the corporate-led global agenda?

--Brookshire, DS; Burness, HS; Chermak, JM; Krause, K, "Western Urban Water Demand", Natural Resources Journal 42(no.4, 2002):873-898.

--Brunnermeier, SB; Cohen, MA, "Determinants of environmental innovation in US manufacturing industries," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 45(no.2, 2003):278-293.

--Bruno, John F., Stachowicz, John J., and Bertness, Mark D., "Inclusion of facilitation into ecological theory," Trends in Ecology and Evolution (TREE) 18(no. 3, 2003):119-125. A controversial push to focus on positive ecological interactions rather than competition and predation has ignited a debate among ecologists. A new group of ecologists argue that much of modern ecological theory stems from a misleading fixation on the roles of competition, predation, and externally imposed stress in shaping natural communities. Missing from core concepts, they argue, is the growing realization that species can interact in positive ways--a process called facilitation--with major consequences for community structure. See also: Shouse, Ben, "Conflict over Cooperation," Science 299(31 January 2003):644-646.

--Buckley, RP, "The Rich Borrow and the Poor Repay: The Fatal Flaw in International Finance", World Policy Journal 19(no.4, 2003):59-65.

--Burg, J, "The World Summit on Sustainable Development: Empty Talk or Call to Action?", Journal of Environment and Development 12(no.1, 2003):111-120.

--Castree, N, "Environmental issues: relational ontologies and hybrid politics", Progress in Human Geography 27(no.2, 2003):203-211.

--Castro, AP, "Book Review: Hunter, Malcolm L., ed., Maintaining Biodiversity in Forest Ecosystems (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1999)", Human Ecology 31(no.1, 2003):167-170.

--Charles, Daniel, Lords of the Harvest: Biotech, Big Money, and the Future of Food. Perseus Publishing, 2001. Seed--what used to be considered a gift of nature and a public good, like rain and sunshine, has been turned into a profit-driven market regulated by patents and license fees, just like computer software.

--Cheng, AS; Kruger, LE; Daniels, SE, "'Place' as an Integrating Concept in Natural Resource Politics: Propositions for a Social Science Research Agenda", Society and Natural Resources 16(no.2, 2003):87-104.

--Cheyne, Ilona, "Law and Ethics in the Trade and Environment Debate: Tuna, Dolphins and Turtles," Journal of Environmental Law (Oxford University Press) 12 (no. 3, 2000):293-316. The author's conclusions "throw doubts on the rhetoric of sustainable development ... as an overriding policy framework under which the three human goals of environmental protection, economic welfare ... and social justice can be harmonised. While as a purely empirical matter the three goals may sometimes be combinable, they are essentially incommensurable and competing. Examination of the ethical dimension in particular exposes competing conceptions of sustainability which must be explicitly articulated to prevent protagonists at any level of the trade and environment debate talking past each other" (p. 313).

"There are obvious problems in adopting even enlightened anthropocentric reasons when making decisions that are intended to protect the environment. Policies may be short-lived if human preferences change, or it turns out that human interests are affected detrimentally. There is also the risk of ignoring the value of species with which we have little or no affinity" (p. 314). Cheyne is in law, Newcastle Law School, UK.

--Clifford, Hal, Downhill Slide: Why the Corporate Ski Industry is Bad for Skiing, Ski Towns, and the Environment. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 2002. Fueled by mergers and buyouts, America's corporate ski resorts are more about real estate than ski runs. Skiing morphed from a more or less environmentally benign outdoor experience into a destructive, extractive industry. The ski industry depends on U.S. Forest Service co-operation (also interested in the monetary gains), demands both forests and water and power to make snow. A major resort spends \$ 1 million annually on its power bill for snowmaking and resorts will (if they can) drain the rivers at their lowest flow in winter, adversely affecting riparian ecology. But the money is not made from skiing. The real money is made at the bottom of the ski runs, in the glitzy real estate, now sprawling widely across the valleys below the runs, and also demanding consumption of natural resources, straining the support capacities of the montane ecosystems. Clifford lives in Telluride, Colorado.

--Clotworthy, B, "Review of: Smith, Eric R.A.N., Energy, the Environment, and Public Opinion," Natural Resources Journal 42(no.4, 2002):981-984.

--Craig, RK, "Taking the Long View of Ocean Ecosystems: Historical Science, Marine Restoration, and the Oceans Act of 2000", Ecology Law Quarterly 29(no.4, 2003):649-706.

--Crocker, David A., "Development Ethics and Globalization," Philosophy and Public Policy Quarterly 22 (no. 4, Fall 2002):13-20. Development ethics in the light of trends toward globalization, summary of main trends and issues. How much are local peoples likely to benefit from globalization? Should peoples be open to globalization, cross-boundary markets, multinational powers, or should they emphasize instead their local well-being? What is the relationship of desired development to economic growth? Are there development goals and principles valid for all societies, or are such goals particular to particular peoples? Crocker favors a "capabilities" approach. Crocker is at the Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy, University of Maryland.

--Cvetkovich, G; Winter, PL, "Trust and Social Representations of the Management of Threatened and Endangered Species", Environment and Behavior 35(no.2, 2003):286-307.

--Deane-Drummond, Celia, "The Earth, Wisdom and the New Ecology," CTNS (Center for Theology and the Natural Sciences) Bulletin 22 (no. 2, 2002):3-9. "Perhaps a return to a virtue ethic--particularly that of wisdom [with reference to Biblical wisdom literature]--offers a way of affirming the earth, while at the same time recognizing it as 'other' than human." Deane-Drummond is in theology and biological sciences at Chester College of Higher Education, Chester, UK.

--Deane-Drummond, Celia, Creation Through Wisdom: Theology and the New Biology. Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 2000. "The wisdom motif [in the Bible] as a basis for a theology of creation ... one that is grounded in the realities confronting us in the new biology" (p. 2). The author maintains an awareness of suffering in biological creation, promotes an academically grounded, yet earthy spirituality that embrace God's immanence in the world without romanticizing it, preserves the theological coupling of creation with redemption, and promotes a theology capable of supporting a robust ethic from which to address the complex maze of decision-making we encounter in the new biology, from ecology to genetics. She advocates "pansyntheism," that God is with all creation, as preferable to panentheism, that God is in all things and all things are in God.

--DeYoung, T, "Review of: Glennon, Robert J., Water Follies: Groundwater Pumping and the Fate of America's Fresh Waters," Natural Resources Journal 42(no.4, 2002):978-980.

--Donahue, John M., and Johnston, Barbara Rose, eds., Water, Culture, and Power: Local Struggles in a Global Context. Washington, DC: Island Press, 1998.

--Dyar, JA; Wagner, J, "Uncertainty and species recovery program design", Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 45(no.2, 2003):505-522.

--Dykaar, BB; Schrom, DA, "Public Ownership of US Streambeds and Floodplains: A Basis for Ecological Stewardship", Bioscience 53(no.4, 2003):428-239.

--Eagles, P.F.J. and McCool, S. F., Tourism in National Parks and Protected Areas: Planning and Management. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. Eagles is at University of Waterloo, Canada; McCool is at the University of Montana.

--Ericsson, G; Heberlein, TA, "Attitudes of hunters, locals, and the general public in Sweden now that the wolves are back", Biological Conservation 111(no.2, 2003):149-159.

--Esty, Daniel C., "Toward Optimal Environmental Governance," New York University Law Review 74(December 1999):1495-1574. Better environmental results depend less on fine tuning theories of environmental federalism than on improving regulatory performance. Simply put, how we regulate is more important than where we regulate. Current environmental policy efforts fall short for a number of reasons: technical information shortcomings, "structural" or jurisdictional mismatches, and public choice distortions. A theory of optimal environmental governance must seek to address each of these sources of regulatory failure. A long article. Esty is Associate Dean, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, also in Law, Yale Law School He was earlier Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

--Fay, James A., and Golomb, Dan S., Energy and the Environment. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. The worldwide growth of energy use and the destructive relationship between this energy use and environmental degradation. Fay is at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Golomb is at the University of Massachusetts Lowell.

--Fennell, D. A., and Dowling, R. K., eds., Ecotourism Policy. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003. Fennell is at Brock University, Ontario, Canada; Dowling is at Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Australia.

--Fischer, WC, "Review of: Stephen J. Pyne, Fire: A Brief History; and Stephen J. Pyne, Year of the Fires: The Story of the Great Fires of 1910", Environmental History 8(no.1, 2003):144.

--Fischman, RL, "The National Wildlife Refuge System and the Hallmarks of Modern Organic Legislation", Ecology Law Quarterly 29(no.3, 2002):457-622.

--Fisher, C, "Review of: Jacoby, Karl, Crimes Against Nature: Squatters, Poachers, Thieves, and the Hidden History of American Conservation," Journal of Environment and Development 12(no.1, 2003):138.

--Foster, D; Swanson, F; Aber, J; Burke, I; Brokaw, N; Tilman, D; Knapp, A, "The Importance of Land-Use Legacies

to Ecology and Conservation", Bioscience 53(no.1, 2003):77-88.

--Freyfogle, ET, "Conservation and the Culture War", Conservation Biology 17(no.2, 2003):354-355.

--Froelich, A, "Army Corps: Retreating or Issuing a New Assault on Wetlands?", Bioscience 53(no.2, 2003):130.

--Fuller, RA; McGowan, PJ; Carroll, JP; Dekker, RW; Garson, PJ, "What does IUCN species action planning contribute to the conservation process?", Biological Conservation 112(no.3, 2003):343-349.

--Garcia, Ramon MD, "Globalization and international geography: the questions of languages and scholarly traditions", Progress in Human Geography 27(no.1, 2003):1-6.

--Garside, N, "The Obscured Potential of Environmental Politics", Environments 30(no.3, 2002):37-54.

--Gaston, KJ; Rodrigues, ASL, "Reserve Selection in Regions with Poor Biological Data", Conservation Biology 17(no.1,2003):188-195.

--Gauna, E, "An Essay on Environmental Justice: The Past, the Present, and Back to the Future", Natural Resources Journal 42(no.4, 2002):701-722.

--Gelbard, JL; Belnap, J, "Roads as Conduits for Exotic Plant Invasions in a Semiarid Landscape", Conservation Biology 17(no.2, 2003):420-432.

--Gellert, P.K., "Review of: Ross, Michael L., Timber Booms and Institutional Breakdown in Southeast Asia," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 3, 2003):265-267.

--Gilpin, Robert, and Gilpin, Jean M., Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2001. Multinational corporations have much potential to influence political as well as economic life. The largest multinational corporations, such as General Motors, Ford and Mitsubishi enjoy total sales that exceed the gross national product of all but the most productive nations in the world. But the state can and ought retain its power. The authors advocate a "state-centric realism." The widening gap between the rich and the poor is almost invisible in this analysis.

--Gobster, PH; Palmer, JF; Crystal, JH, "Ervin H. Zube (1931-2002): The Significance and Impact of His Contributions to Environment-Behavior Studies", Environment and Behavior 35(no.2, 2003):165-186.

--Gonzales, P, "Review of: Robert Picciotto, Warren van Wicklin & Edward Rice, Involuntary Resettlement: Comparative Perspectives", Natural Resources Journal 42(no.4, 2002):985-987.

--Graham, OL, "Review of: Jeanne Nienaber Clarke and Hanna J. Cortner, The State and Nature: Voices Heard, Voices Unheard in America's Environmental Dialogue" Environmental History 8(no.1, 2003):155-156.

--Green, DM, "The ecology of extinction: population fluctuation and decline in amphibians", Biological Conservation 111(no.3, 2003):331-343.

--Grijalva, TC; Berrens, RP, "A Question of Standing: Institutional Change and Rock Climbing in Wilderness Areas", Society and Natural Resources 16(no.3, 2003): 239-248.

--Gupte, M, "Reexamining Participatory Environmental Policy: Social Stratification and the Gender Dimension", Society and Natural Resources 16(no.4, 2003):327-334.

--Hall, MHP; Fagre, DB, "Modeled Climate-Induced Glacier Change in Glacier National Park, 1850-2100", Bioscience 53(no.2, 2003):131-140.

--Harmon, David, In Light of our Differences: How Diversity in Nature and Culture Makes Us Human. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003. Why we ought to be concerned about the loss of diversity in both nature and culture. Insights from conservation biology, evolutionary theory, linguistics, geography, psychology, philosophy, and ethics. When more and more elemental differences are erased from the natural world and human societies, the field of possible experience becomes more constricted and our essential humanity becomes jeopardized. Harmon is Executive Director, The George Wright Society, Hancock, Michigan (a society dedicated to the protection, preservation, and management of cultural and national parks and reserves).

--Hayes, Shelley, and Egli, Daniel, Directory of Protected Areas in East Asia. Covelo, CA: Island Press, 2002.

--Healey, M, "Review of: Gibbs, D., Local economic development and the environment", Progress in Human Geography 27(no.1, 2003):129.

--Hibbard, CM; Kilgore, MA; Ellefson, PV, "Property Taxation of Private Forests in the United States: A National Review", Journal of Forestry 101(no.3, 2003):44-49.

--Hilty, J; Merenlender, AM, "Studying Biodiversity on Private Lands", Conservation Biology 17(no.1, 2003):132-137.

--Hobbie, JE; Carpenter, SR; Grimm, NB; Gosz, JR; Seastedt, TR, "The US Long Term Ecological Research Program", Bioscience 53(no.1, 2003):21-32.

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In 1998 U.S. Forest Service Chief Dombeck banned fixed anchors nationwide. There were many protests, and a powerful lobbyist, Recreational Equipment Incorporated (REI), headquartered in Washington state got their Senator to add a rider to the U.S.F.S. budget reversing the fixed anchor ban. A subsequent decision placed resolution in an appointed body of 23 stakeholders, if they could reach consensus; but they could not, so the matter remains unresolved. A big problem is the escalating number of climbers (especially now that climbing is safer with such aids), estimated at 8 million in the U.S. "A total ban of all fixed anchors would clearly have a major impact on the majority of wilderness climbers, a visitor group that has traditionally supported wilderness values and has been a strong voice in the wilderness movement. Yet, allowing unchecked fixed anchor installation represents a step

backward in the century-old effort to protect wilderness values" (p. 19). Jones teaches physical education and recreation, Utah Valley State College, Orem, UT. Hollenhorst teaches recreation resources, University of Idaho.

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-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.

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-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-antropocentrista: Callicot y el fracaso - Bryan G. Norton.

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-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.

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- Patterson, Michael E., Watson, Alan E., Williams, Daniel R., and Roggenbuck, Joseph R., "An Hermeneutic Approach to Studying the Nature of Wilderness Experiences," Journal of Leisure Research 30(no. 4, 1998):423-452. Most studies attempt to understand and measure wilderness experience as some preference satisfied with more or less quality. But these authors study the quality of wilderness experience as acquiring stories that enrich one's life. The nature of human experience is best characterized by situated freedom in which the environment sets boundaries that constrain the nature of the experience but that within those boundaries recreationists are free to experience the world in unique and variable ways. Patterson is in the School of Forestry, University of Montana. Watson is at the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute, Missoula, MT. Williams is at the U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fort Collins, CO. Roggenbuck is in forestry, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University,

Blacksburg, VA.

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--Singh, Satyajit, Taming the Waters: The Political Ecology of Large Dams in India. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998, 2002. Singh is at the University of Sussex, UK.

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--Smolková, Eva, "K Problému Vztahu Hodnotenia a Poznania v Environmentálnom-myslení (Towards the Relationship between Evaluation and Knowledge in Environmental Thinking)," Filozofia 55(no. 7, 2000):545-556. In Czech. This paper examines the importance of the relationship between evaluation and knowledge in environmental thinking. It focuses on the impact of scientific knowledge on value structures, as well as on the process of creating acceptance of values, especially those having existential meaning and ontological status. The author sheds light also on the separation of facts from values and on the distinction between knowledge and evaluation as taking place in modern culture. She analyses particularly the impact of these processes on creating and accepting values in environmental issues. Smolková is in philosophy, Slovak Academy of Science, Bratislava, Slovakia.

--Smolková, Eva, "K otázke limitov environmentálnej etiky (Limits of Environmental Ethics)" Filozofia 54(no. 8, 1999):569-579. In Czech. Why some problems in environmental ethics remain unresolved. Limits of our ethical thinking as well as the possibility of a new ethics. Ways of making anthropocentric and environmental values equal. Presuppositions of the practical acceptance of environmental values. The possibility of an applied ethics offered by the concept of sustainable development. Smolková is in philosophy, Slovak Academy of Science, Bratislava, Slovakia.

--Sorlin, S, "Review of: Alf Hornborg and Gisli Palsson, eds., Negotiating Nature: Culture, Power, and Environmental Argument", Environmental History 8(no.1, 2003):132-134.

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"Humans have a calling, stemming from the transformative power of Christ's action on the Cross, to participate in the healing of the world" (p. 817). "A calling to be co-redeemers offers humans a more positive role than most proposals in environmental ethics, which tend to emphasize the need for humans to back off from nature. ... Perhaps it is only in being involved, in however deep a humility, in the healing of nature that we can become human beings fully alive. ... Here I postulate that it is humanity that contains the seeds of nature's transformation. ... A redeemed humanity transcends its nature and can thus act on nature to assist in its healing" (pp. 818-819).

Southgate wonders also if the non-human victims of the evolutionary process in the past might not also be redeemed. Christians may need to posit a "pelican heaven" (Jay McDaniel), in which the lives sacrificed in the evolutionary struggle can fulfil their being. Southgate is in theology, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK.

--Soward, AM, "Review of: James Kates, Planning a Wilderness: Regenerating the Great Lakes Cutover Region", Environmental History 8(no.1, 2003):147.

--Stackhouse, Max L., with Paris, Peter J., eds., God and Globalization, Volume 1: Religion and the Powers of the Common Life. With Browning, Don S., eds., God and Globalization, Volume 2: The Spirit and the Modern Authorities. With Obenchain, Diane B., God and Globalization, Volume 3: Christ and the Dominions of Civilization. Harrisburg, PA: Trinity Press International, 2001, 2002. Thinking globally and trying to make sense of a shrinking world. Ecumenical and interfaith movements constitute a religious dimension of globalization. Religion in various forms is--and should be--an actor in globalization. Globalization should neither be welcomed uncritically nor dismissed as wholly deleterious. We need better conceptions of global justice and of human redemption.

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--Tarasofsky, Richard G., Towards a Mutually Supportive Relationship between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Trade Organization. Covelo, CA: Island Press, 2002.

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--Thompson, Adeyinka Christopher, Ethics in International Politics? The Contradictions and Ethical Implications of Foreign Aid in Africa, Ph.D. thesis, Michigan State University, 2000. Independence brought, for many African peoples, a return not only to repressive government, but also to economic decline and hardship. Some have blamed the international community--primarily the Western or developed nations. I make an ethical analysis of the relationship between African nations and the developed world--with specific reference to foreign aid. Normative questions are central to international relations; actors in international relations cannot but raise normative questions. There is an obligation for Western developed nations to assist poor under-developed Third world (in particular African) nations. A case study of aid to Somalia. Three key issues facing African nations--(1) what type of democracy is suitable; (b) corruption; and (c) compromising sovereignty by allowing intervention. This complexity reinforces the need for ethics in international politics. Without morality to evaluate our actions we will be unaware of what we are doing. The advisor was Martin Benjamin.

--Toadvine, Ted, "Naturalizing Phenomenology," Philosophy Today 43, SEEP Supplement (1999):124-131. "Most of us would like to find a secure home somewhere between uncritical nostalgia for the pristine wilderness that never was and those strands of social constructionism that deny the plausibility of any reference to reality apart from

human interpretation" (p. 124) "Environmental thinking needs phenomenology, but also ... phenomenology needs environmental thinking, ... it requires the insights inspired by our current ecological consciousness to revise its own methodological procedures." This requires a "naturalized phenomenology" (p. 125. Toadvine is in philosophy, Emporia State University, Emporia, KS.

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Another finding of interest is that, apart from the human disruption, the vertebrate faunas were rather stable rather than dynamic for the last 100,000 years. On every Pacific island group with a relatively long fossil record, the evidence points to pre-human faunal turnover several orders of magnitude slower than that usually proposed by ecologists, lately enamored of change.

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ISSUES

Dolphins in Iraqwar. For the first time, the U.S. Navy has deployed an undisclosed number of bottlenose dolphins to recognize mines using their echolocating solar and to mark the locations of the mines with special buoys. Dolphins have been previously used for "swimmer defense," to search for scuba divers who might have been trying to attach explosives on U.S. Navy vessels. The U.S. Navy also works with sea lions who have been taught to attach leg restraints to human interlopers they detect. See Tim Friend, "A Wartime First: Dolphins Called to Clear Mines," USA Today, March 27, 2003.

"Jesus was the prince of peas: Follow him--go vegetarian." Christians complained about this billboard sponsored by PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) in Pensacola, Florida. They complained even more at a sign north of Wilmington, N.C., which pictured a pig with the words: "He died for your sins. Go vegetarian." After the complaints, PETA replaced the pig sign with one that reads: WWJE, What Would Jesus Eat? Not animals from today's factory farms. Atlanta Journal Constitution, May 5, 2003.

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Please send any announcements, calls for papers or news items via e-mail (preferred), snail mail or fax to newsletter editor Philip Cafaro. Address: Department of Philosophy, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523 USA. E-mail: cafaro@lamar.colostate.edu. Phone: 970/491-2061. Fax: 970/491-4900. Please continue to send bibliographic items to Holmes Rolston III, at the address above. The next deadline for submissions is September 7.

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CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to Holmes Rolston, III, founding president of ISEE, winner of the 2003 Templeton Prize for Progress Toward Research or Discoveries about Spiritual Realities, from the members of ISEE.

“Inherit the Earth! That is really what the preceding maxims are all about. At this scale of vision, if we ask what is principally to be protected, the value of life arising as a creative process on Earth seems a better description than Earth as a human resource, and a more comprehensive category. Humans who see nature only as a resource for their human development are not yet true to their Earth. They do not understand biological conservation in this deep sense. To elevate human intrinsic values is authentic development; but to elevate human values above all else, degrading nature in result, is retrograde. Human ‘responsibility’ on Earth is a better word than human ‘dominion’ over Earth, for it captures what dominion originally meant in the famous Genesis charge to Adam and Eve, or what it ought to mean, a stewardship over something entrusted into one’s care, the prolific Earth with its swarms of creatures found to be very good.”

—Holmes Rolston, III, Conserving Natural Value

CANDIDATES FOR VICE PRESIDENT / PRESIDENT ELECT OF ISEE

Clare Palmer (PhD, Oxford) is a tenured member (equivalent: Associate Professor) of the Institute for Environment, Philosophy and Public Policy at Lancaster University, UK. She is Director of the Undergraduate Program in Philosophy and teaches environmental ethics on the MA program in Values and the Environment. An associate fellow of the Oxford Centre for Environment, Ethics and Society at Mansfield College, Oxford and of the Centre for Environmental History at St Andrews/Stirling Universities in Scotland, Dr. Palmer is the founding editor of the journal Worldviews: Environment, Culture, Religion and serves on the editorial boards of Environmental Ethics and Philosophy and Geography. Her books include Environmental Ethics (ABC-Clio) and Process Thinking and Environmental Ethics (OUP). She is co-editing a 4-volume collection Critical Concepts in Environment: Environmental Philosophy for Routledge; and is co-editor of and contributor to Killing Animals, a collection to be published by University of Illinois Press in 2004. Current projects include a book on animal ethics contracted to Columbia University Press. Dr Palmer’s recent articles have been published in journals such as Social and Cultural Geography, Ecotheology, Journal of Social Philosophy, Society and Animals and Environmental Ethics.

Val Plumwood, Australian Research Council Fellow at the Australian National University, has published 4 books and over 100 papers, mostly in environmental philosophy. “Shaking philosophy to its foundations” said one reviewer of Plumwood’s book Feminism and the Mastery of Nature, Routledge 1993. Val told an interviewer last year that she grew up living in and learning from the Australian bush and reading Alice in Wonderland. Alice was a good philosophical model because she asked challenging questions and talked to the flowers. A critic of anthropocentrism since 1975, Val Plumwood’s newest book is Environmental Culture: the Ecological Crisis of Reason, Routledge 2002. A recent biographical essay can be found in 50 Key Thinkers on the Environment, ed. Joy A. Palmer, Routledge 2001, 283-290 and “Towards a Communicative Ethic: Australian Contributions to Ecophilosophy” in Martin Mulligan and Stuart Hill, Ecological Pioneers, Cambridge University Press 2001, 274-300. Val contributed some strategic thinking to Environmental Politics’ 10th year anniversary issue, “Green Thinking – from Australia,” Environmental Politics 10(4) 2001, 85-102.

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