GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Colorado Environmental Philosophy Conference. Environmental philosophy is rapidly becoming a significant area of research and teaching, yet there is no regular "stand alone" meeting for those who work in this area. In an effort to see whether the field is ripe for supporting such a meeting, ISEE co-sponsored a conference with IAEP (International Association for Environmental Philosophy) in Allenspark, Colorado, from June 1-4. We attempted to organize the meeting in such a way as to maximize both attendance and conversation. The conference was held at a religious retreat center with stunning views of the Colorado Rockies, and a range of accommodations from camp sites to single rooms. About thirty people attended each session; one afternoon Holmes Rolston led a hike in Rocky Mountain National Park. Further information about the meeting, including papers, can be accessed at http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/environmentalphilosophy/

We will be deciding over the summer whether to make this conference an annual event. If so, various questions must be answered (at least for next year) such as whether we should meet again at the same place on the same dates (i.e., beginning the day after American Memorial Day). We would welcome any thoughts you may have about this. Further discussion may also occur on the ISEE listserv. To comment contact Dale Jamieson (Dale.Jamieson@nyu.edu) and Robert Frodeman (Robert.Frodeman@colorado.edu), this year’s organizers.

Postings to the ISEE Listserv are archived at this web site: http://listserv.tamu.edu/archives/isee-l.html. The list is a forum for serious discussion of environmental ethics and can be used to disseminate information and conference announcements quickly to your colleagues. To subscribe, go to the above web site, click on "Join or leave the list," and follow the directions. If you have questions or encounter problems, contact the list manager, Gary Varner at gary@philosophy.tamu.edu.

Jennifer Everett will join the faculty at Carleton College this fall, as Assistant Professor of Philosophy with a specialization in environmental ethics. Everett will also be affiliated with the Women & Gender Studies and Environment & Technology Studies programs. She leaves a position at the University of Alaska for the warmer climes of Minnesota.

J. Baird Callicott will be Visiting Professor this coming school year in the Bioethics Project of the Institution for Social and Policy Studies at Yale University. Among his duties, he will teach a course each semester in the Department of Philosophy.

Robert Frodeman will be leaving the University of Colorado to chair the philosophy department at the University of North Texas, Denton. He takes over as chair from Eugene Hargrove, who has guided the department for the past dozen years and who will remain on faculty. An immanent new Ph.D. program focused on environmental ethics is just one of the reasons Bob is excited about joining the program at University of North Texas.

Piers Stephens of the University of Liverpool will teach a graduate course in environmental thought as a visiting assistant professor at Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia through June. He then proceeds to the SAAP Summer Institute on Nature at the University of Oregon in early July. Having never previously been further west than Philadelphia, he is looking forward to a thorough continental immersion.

Stephen Gardiner will be leaving the University of Utah to take up a new position as assistant professor of philosophy at University of Washington, Seattle, in fall 2005. In 2004-5 he will be a Rockefeller visiting fellow at the Center for Human Values at Princeton University, with a project called "Ethics and Climate Security." Gardiner works in ethical theory, political theory and environmental ethics. His 'Ethics and Global Climate Change' is in the most recent issue of Ethics. (April 2004); 'A Core Precautionary Principle' is forthcoming in International Jour. of Global Environmental Issues: Special Issue on the Precautionary Principle, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2004.

Elegant Arguments. The April 2004 issue of Conservation Biology (volume 18, number 2, pages 585-591) contains a special book review section on recent literature in environmental ethics, guest edited by your

**Bush Bashing.** Philosophers teaching environmental ethics this fall and looking for books to summarize and criticize the Bush environmental record have some new choices. Peter Singer's *The President of Good and Evil: The Ethics of George W. Bush* (Dutton, 2004, $25 hardback) "offers a look at almost every significant policy the administration has taken a position," according to Publishers Weekly. As near as I can tell, however, the book does not focus on environmental issues; those wanting more environmental and less Bush-centered text might want to consider Singer’s earlier *One World: the Ethics of Globalization* (Yale University Press, 2002), with chapters on global climate change and a globally just distribution of wealth. Also just out, Carl Pope, executive director of the Sierra Club, and Paul Rauber have teamed up to write *Strategic Ignorance: Why the Bush Administration is Recklessly Destroying a Century of Environmental Progress* (Sierra Club Books, 2004, $25 hardback). The book argues that "the Bush administration seeks nothing less than to overturn the consensus on natural resource policy that started with Theodore Roosevelt."

**CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS**

**ISEE Sessions.** Proposals are invited for individual papers or group sessions for the APA Pacific, Central and Eastern Division meetings. For the Pacific, contact Philip Cafaro, acting on behalf of ISEE treasurer Lisa Newton, at cafaro@lamar.colostate.edu. For the Central, contact ISEE secretary Paul Thompson, thomp649@pilot.msu.edu. For the Eastern, contact ISEE Vice-President Clare Palmer, c.palmer@lancaster.ac.uk. Snail mail addresses and telephone numbers at the end of the newsletter. The deadline for proposals is September 1 for the Pacific and Central, March 1 for the Eastern.

**ASBH Annual Meeting** in Philadelphia, October 28-31, 2004. This year the Environmental Bioethics Group and Philosophy Affinity Group will meet jointly to consider the philosophical and ethical foundations of environmental ethics as they pertain to healthcare and bioethics. Paper topics might include:

- The relationship between environmental ethics and bioethics generally;
- The Precautionary Principle and its ethical foundation;
- Environmental aspects of general technology and healthcare;
- Building environmental considerations into biotechnology;
- The nature of ethics – long term versus short term, individual versus global;
- Identifying environmental problems in healthcare for ethical analysis;
- Offering cross-over principles for uniting health care and environmental ethics;

Presentation of papers should take about 20 minutes. Please submit a 300 word abstract by August 5, 2004, to Judith Lee Kissell, Center for Health Policy and Ethics, Creighton University, 2500 California Plaza, Omaha, NE 68178 68198-6075. Phone: 402-280-2207. Email: jkissell@creighton.edu. Or to Andrew Jameton., Section on Humanities and Law, Nebraska Medical Center, Box 986075, Omaha, NE 68198-6075. Phone: 402 559 4680. Email: ajameton@unmc.edu.

**Society for Philosophy and Technology** annual meeting, July 20-22, 2005. Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands. Conference Theme: "Technology and Designing." The Society for Philosophy and Technology has sponsored conferences on philosophical aspects of technology since the late 1970s. Current conferences are held every other year, rotating between North America and Europe. The Society welcomes a broad range of papers from various philosophical perspectives and schools. This year, the program committee especially invites submissions on the conference theme of technology and designing, but submissions on all aspects of philosophy and technology are welcome, especially including work on biotechnology, genetics and philosophy, and information technology. Submissions to the conference may be made with an abstract of between 200 and 400 words by November 30, 2004. Proposals for full sessions are also welcome; please include abstracts for all papers to be included in sessions. Electronic submissions are preferred. They may be forwarded as a Word (.doc), Rich Text Format (.rtf) or Portable Document Format (.pdf) attachment to: spptdelft2005@tbm.tudelft.nl. If you would like to serve as a commentator, please contact the organizers at the same email address. Check the conference website (http://www.spptdelft2005.tbm.tudelft.nl/) for further information and updates.

**The Cardiff Centre for Applied Ethics** is holding a conference on Friday 23 July 2004 on 'The Ethics of Global Warming' in the Humanities Building, Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales, UK. Speakers include Sir John Houghton ('The Science of Global Warming'), Michael Grubb ('Costing Impacts: On Omission and Commission'), Donald Brown ('The International Ethics of Atmospheric Pollution'), and Robin Attfield ('Future Generations: Considering All the Affected Parties'). For further information, please contact EvansDD@cardiff.ac.uk, or visit the conference.
The Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics welcomes articles on ethical issues confronting agriculture, food production, processing, and consumption, and environmental concerns. All papers published in the journal are thoroughly peer reviewed. The goal of this journal is to create a forum for discussion of moral issues arising from actual or projected social policies in regard to a wide range of questions. Among these are ethical questions concerning the responsibilities of agricultural producers, the assessment of technological changes affecting farm populations, the utilization of farmland and other resources, the development of intensive agriculture, the modification of ecosystems, animal welfare, the professional responsibilities of agrologists, veterinarians, or food scientists, the use of biotechnology, the safety, availability, and affordability of food. The editors also welcome papers on food issues, such as the ethics of consumption, food safety, regulation, GMO foods, labeling issues, and criteria for assessing food safety and nutritional value. Papers on environmental ethics/issues and environmental philosophy that are not directly related to agriculture or food systems are also welcome, including papers that address issues about nonhuman animal welfare, whether or not they concern farm or food animals. Other related topics of interest include resource conservation/preservation, criteria for assessing ecosystem health, biodiversity preservation, toxic waste disposal, environmental racism, population ethics, corporate responsibility, endangered species, fisheries and aquaculture, and management of livestock and zoonotic. Papers may be submitted as an electronic file by e-mail directly to the editor, Richard P. Haynes rhaynes@phil.ufl.edu. For information about book reviews, consult the Book Review editor, Dr. Kate Millar kate.millar@nottingham.ac.uk. The journal is widely distributed and is also available online. See the journal homepage http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/1187-7863. For a review of the variety of topics covered in past issues, see volume 15, No. 4 for a fifteen year index.

Organization & Environment: International Journal for Ecological Research seeks high quality papers for its `Futuristic and Utopian Studies' feature, which is being developed into a leading forum for the study of ecotopian and dystopian research as well as ecosocial forecasting. Organization & Environment is a leading international, peer-reviewed academic forum devoted to issues of environmental damage, repair, restoration and management, with special reference to the social causes and consequences of these processes, and operates a unique multiple feature format with a strong emphasis on interdisciplinarity and pluralism. The `Futuristic and Utopian Studies' section is dedicated to futures-oriented work, ranging from critical analyses of intentional communities and utopian texts through to creative and critical literary efforts along such lines, thus giving a broad platform for utopian greenery and stimulating speculation on environmental futures. Accordingly submissions to the section of up to the maximum 8,000 words are sought from environmental thinkers dealing with utopian thought and practice as well as from futures specialists more generally, and cutting edge contributions from scholars with interests in environmental politics, sociology and management, as well as environmental philosophers, literary and creative writers, activists, environmental historians and geographers are all welcome. Further details, including house style and other editorial contact details, are available at the Organization & Environment website at http://www.coba.usf.edu/jermier/journal.htm Submissions to the section should be despatched to either of its co-editors, namely Piers H.G. Stephens, Philosophy Department, University of Liverpool, 7 Abercromby Square, Liverpool L69 7WY, UK, email p.h.g.stephens@liv.ac.uk or Erin McKenna, Department of Philosophy, Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, WA 98447 0003 USA, email: mckenna@plu.edu.

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS


--Akimoto, Hajime, "Global Air Quality and Pollution," Science 302(5 December 2003):1716-1719. Intercntinental transport and hemispheric air pollution by ozone jeopardize agricultural and natural ecosystems worldwide and have a strong effect on climate. Aerosols are spread globally but have a strong regional imbalance. In the 1990's nitrogen oxide emissions from Asia surpassed those from North America and Europe and should continue to exceed them for decades. International initiatives to mitigate global air pollution require participation from both developed and developing countries. Akimoto is a global change researcher, Yokohama, Japan.

--Andelman, SJ; Bowles, CM; Willig, MR; Waide, RB, "Understanding Environmental Complexity through a Distributed Knowledge Network". BioScience 54 (no.3, 2004): 240-246(7). Understanding environmental complexity and other dimensions of ecological systems necessitates a holistic approach that can be achieved only by identifying, retrieving, and synthesizing diverse data from distributed sources; by collaborating with other scientists from a broad range of disciplines; and by investigating many different systems. Knowledge Network for Biocomplexity (KNB) is developing new software tools to advance ecological understanding through discovery, access, retrieval, and management of distributed and heterogeneous ecological and environmental data. To address the need for cultural change in ecologists and other environmental scientists and to promote
collaborative and synthetic approaches, KNB and the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis are training a cadre of young investigators in techniques for the management and analysis of ecological data, with emphasis on multiscale integration and synthesis.


--Attfield, Robin, "Biocentric Consequentialism, Pluralism and `The Minimax Implication': A Reply to Alan Carter," Utilitas 15 (no. 1, March 2003): Alan Carter's recent review in Mind of my Ethics of the Global Environment combines praise of biocentric consequentialism (as presented there and in Value, Obligation and Meta-Ethics) with criticisms that it could advocate both minimal satisfaction of human needs and the extinction of 'inessential species' for the sake of generating extra people. Carter also maintains that as a monistic theory it is predictably inadequate to cover the full range of ethical issues, since only a pluralistic theory has this capacity. In this reply, I explain how the counterintuitive implications of biocentric consequentialism suggested by Carter (for population, needs-satisfaction and biodiversity preservation) are not implications, and argue that since pluralistic theories (in Carter's sense) either generate contradictions or collapse into monistic theories, the superiority of pluralistic theories is far from predictable. Thus Carter's criticisms fail to undermine biocentric consequentialism as a normative theory applicable to the generality of ethical issues." Attfield is in philosophy at University of Wales, Cardiff.


--Belovsky, GE; Botkin, DB; Crowl, TA; Cummins, KW; Franklin, JF; Hunter Jr, ML; Joern, A; Lindenmayer, DB; MacMahon, JA; Margules, CR; Scott, JM, "Ten Suggestions to Strengthen the Science of Ecology", BioScience 54 (no.4, 2004): 345-351(7). There are few well-documented, general ecological principles that can be applied to pressing environmental issues. When they discuss them at all, ecologists often disagree about the relative importance of different aspects of the sciences original and still important issues. It may be that the sum of ecological science is not open to universal statements because of the wide range of organizational, spatial, and temporal phenomena, as well as the sheer number of possible interactions. We believe, however, that the search for general principles has been inadequate to establish the extent to which generalities are possible. We suggest that ecologists may need to reconsider how we view our science. This article lists 10 suggestions for ecology, recognizing the many impediments to finding generalizations in this field, imposed in part by the complexity of the subject and in part by limits to funding for the study of ecology.


--Browder, JO; Pedlowski, MA; Summers, PM, "Land Use Patterns in the Brazilian Amazon: Comparative Farm-Level Evidence from Rondonia", Human Ecology 32 (no.2, 2004): 197-224(28).


--Daehler, CC; Denslow, JS; Ansari, S; Kuo, HC, "A Risk-Assessment System for Screening Out Invasive Pest Plants from Hawaii and Other Pacific Islands", Conservation Biology 18 (no.2, 2004): 360-368.


--De Marco, P; Coelho, FM, "Services performed by the ecosystem: forest remnants influence agricultural cultures pollination and production", Biodiversity and Conservation 13 (no.7, 2004): 1245-1255(11).

--DeJonge, Eccy, Spinoza and Deep Ecology: Challenging Traditional Approaches to Environmentalism. Aldershot, Hants. UK: Ashgate Publishing Ltd., 2004. Explores deep ecology and the way Spinoza's philosophy has put to this aim. Only a self-realization, along the lines of Spinoza's philosophy, can afford a philosophy of care which is inclusive of humans and the non-human world, which recognizes the need for civil laws and democratic policies for human flourishing. Claiming that "deep ecology is a muddled polemic" (p. 145), de Jonge criticizes existing versions of deep ecology, especially in that they fail to accept that human concerns are integral to environmental issues. Originally a Ph.D. thesis.

--Dietz, JM; Aviram, R; Bickford, S; Douthwaite, K; Goodstine, A; Izursa, JL; Kavanaugh, S; MacCarthy, K; Oherron, M; Parker, K, "Defining Leadership in Conservation: a View from the Top", Conservation Biology 18 (no.1, 2004): 274-278.

--Dodds, WK; Gido, K; Whiles, MR; Fritz, KM; Matthews, WJ, "Life on the Edge: The Ecology of Great Plains Prairie Streams", BioScience 54 (no.3, 2004): 205-216(12). Great Plains streams are highly endangered and can serve as model systems for studying disturbance ecology and related issues of resistance and resilience in temperate freshwaters. The future for Great Plains streams is bleak, given the land-use changes and water-use patterns in the region and the large areas required to preserve intact, ecologically functional watersheds.


--Dutcher, DD; Finley, JC; Luloff, AE; Johnson, J, "Landowner Perceptions of Protecting and Establishing Riparian Forests: A Qualitative Analysis", Society and Natural Resources 17 (no.4, 2004): 329-342(14).


--Frank, Lone, "Charges Don't Stick to The Skeptical Environmentalist," Science 303(2 January 2004): 28. Denmark's science ministry repudiated an earlier finding by one of its committees that Bjorn Lomberg's The Skeptical Environmentalist is "scientifically dishonest." They also note that the ruling does not vindicate The Skeptical Environmentalist either.


--Gardiner, Stephen M., The Global Warming Tragedy and the Dangerous Illusion of the Kyoto Protocol", Ethics


--Gomez-Pompa, A, "The Role of Biodiversity Scientists in a Troubled World", BioScience 54 (no.3, 2004): 217-225(9). Biotic resources are under all kinds of old and new threats. Ecosystem transformation in many areas of high biodiversity has not diminished, in spite of national and international meetings, agreements, and discussions. The main reasons to protect these resources are that little information is available on those we know exist and that the great majority of resources are yet to be discovered. One argument used to convince the general public and governments of the need to preserve biological resources is that there are many potential uses of unknown plants, animals, or microorganisms: New medicines, foods, chemicals, and genes are there to be discovered. Unfortunately, this argument has been overused and, as a result, has created unrealistic expectations of great riches and spurred stringent legal measures to restrict biodiversity research. The limits placed on biodiversity research and on access to biological resources are becoming a major obstacle to scientific discovery. Major projects have been suspended following unjustified criticisms. In this article, I discuss possible explanations for this problem and present some possible solutions.


--Hampshire, K; Bell, S; Wallace, G; Stepukonis, F, "'Real' Poachers and Predators: Shades of Meaning in Local Understandings of Threats to Fisheries", Society and Natural Resources 17 (no.4, 2004): 305-318(14).

--Hasselmann, K., et al (9 others), "The Challenge of Long-Term Climate Change," Science 302(12 December 2003):1923-1925. Climate policy needs to address problems on the scale of a century. This requires a considerably broader spectrum of policy measures than the primarily market-based accounts currently used. A theme in this issue of Science is "Tragedy of the Commons."


--Hutchings, JA; Reynolds, JD, "Marine Fish Population Collapses: Consequences for Recovery and Extinction Risk", BioScience 54 (no.4, 2004): 297-309(13). Rapid declines threaten the persistence of many marine fish. Data from more than 230 populations reveal a median reduction of 83 in breeding population size from known historic levels. Few populations recover rapidly; most exhibit little or no change in abundance up to 15 years after a collapse. Reductions in fishing pressure, although clearly necessary for population recovery, are often insufficient. Persistence and recovery are also influenced by life history, habitat alteration, changes to species assemblages, genetic responses to exploitation, and reductions in population growth attributable to the Allee effect, also known as depensation. Heightened extinction risks were highlighted recently when a Canadian population of Atlantic cod (Gadus morhua) was listed as endangered, on the basis of declines as high as 99.9 over 30 years. Unprecedented reductions in abundance and surprisingly low rates of recovery draw attention to scientists limited understanding of how fish behavior, habitat, ecology, and evolution affect population growth at low abundance. Failure to prevent population collapses, and to take the conservation biology of marine fishes seriously, will ensure that many severely depleted species remain ecological and numerical shadows in the ecosystems that they once dominated.


--Jensen, D, "Bursting at the Seams", Ecologist 34 (no.2, 2004): 44-47. The Earth cannot sustain 6 billion of us, let alone the projected billions forecast for the future.


--Kitcher, P, "Responsible Biology", BioScience 54 (no.4, 2004): 331-336(6). Responsible conduct in science is more than simply a matter of following everyday ethical imperatives--not misreporting what actually happened in the lab, dealing honestly with colleagues, and so forth. Scientific responsibility arises because scientists play a special role, and that role brings obligations. In this article I maintain that scientists have an obligation to reflect on the ends of scientific research; that scientists should work for the public good, directing their efforts toward an ideal of well-ordered science; and that the ideal of well-ordered science should be understood in a global and democratic fashion.

--Krajick, Kevin, "Methuselahs in our Midst," Science 302(31 October 2003):768-769. Scientists and tree lovers are discovering old-growth trees--and clues to the past--in places where they were long thought to be lost. Often in precipice slopes and talus, and sometimes gnarled and twisted, cedars and oaks may be 500 years old; bald cypress in swamps 1700-2000 years old, white cedars in Canada 1000 years old.

However, a review of the literature in the fields of behavioral ecology and conservation finds that half the articles that investigate behavior in conservation journals do not advance beyond the descriptive phase (compared with 14 percent in behavioral ecology journals) and that most articles in behavioral ecology journals (71 percent) are narrowly focused on questions about the adaptive value of behavior, whereas conservation biology journals include more diverse interests such as causative and developmental mechanisms (43 percent). Addressing this mismatch between the disciplines is the key to improving the utility of behavioral ecology in conservation. The solution I propose is a renewed appreciation of Tinbergen's paradigm, both in behavioral ecology, where it can encourage more pluralistic research by integrating proximate and evolutionary questions, and in conservation biology, where it can structure the advance from descriptive studies of behavior to behavioral problem solving.


--Lydeard C.; Cowie RH; Ponder WF; Bogan AE; Bouchet P; Clark SA; Cummings KS; Frest TJ; Gargominy O; Herbert DG; Hersher R; Perez KE; Roth B; Seddon M; Strong EE; Thompson FG, "The Global Decline of Nonmarine Mollusks", BioScience 54 (no.4, 2004): 321-330(10). Invertebrate species represent more than 99 of animal diversity; however, they receive much less publicity and attract disproportionately minor research effort relative to vertebrates. Nonmarine mollusks (i.e., terrestrial and freshwater) are one of the most diverse and imperiled groups of animals, although not many people other than a few specialists who study the group seem to be aware of their plight. Nonmarine mollusks include a number of phylogenetically disparate lineages and species-rich assemblages that represent two molluscan classes, Bivalia (clams and mussels) and Gastropoda (snails, slugs, and limpets). In this article we provide an overview of global nonmarine molluscan biodiversity and conservation status, including several case studies documenting the diversity and global decline of nonmarine mollusks. We conclude with a discussion of the roles that mollusks and malacologists should play in conservation, including research, conservation management strategies, and education and outreach.

--Lynas, M, "Red Dust Rising", Ecologist 34 (no.1, 2004): 44-54. If you want to be convinced that global warming is happening, you need to visit China.

--Lynch, MJ; Stretesky, PB; Burns, RG, "Determinants of Environmental Law Violation Fines Against Petroleum Refineries: Race, Ethnicity, Income, and Aggregation Effects", Society and Natural Resources 17 (no.4, 2004): 343-357(15).


--McDonald, Hugh P., John Dewey and Environmental Philosophy. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 2004. Major figures in contemporary environmental ethics compared, contrasted with a detailed analysis of John Dewey's ethics, his theory of intrinsic value, and his holistic approach to moral justification. Arguing against the idea that Dewey's philosophy is anthropocentric, McDonald claims that using Dewey's philosophy will result in a superior framework for environmental ethics. McDonald is in philosophy at New York City College of Technology (CUNY).


--Mathews, Freya, For Love of Matter: A Contemporary Panpsychism. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2003. "To adopt a panpsychist outlook is to enter the terrain of 'spirituality,' since it opens up this possibility of communicative engagement with a responsive world that invites us to assume an attitude of eros in relation to it. In considering this invitation however, we are immediately confronted with the traditional problem of evil: why should we make ourselves available and vulnerable to a world that can and does visit so much suffering and harm upon us? How can we affirm the erotic intent of the One in creating us, in the light of the tortured testimony of the created?" (p. 10). A useful account is the story of Eros and Psyche, recorded by
Lucius Apuleius in the second century A.D. “This story reveals how it is possible to sustain an erotic engagement with the world, consonant with a panpsychist outlook, in full knowledge of the possibilities of suffering and death that this world holds for us” (p. 10). Mathews is in philosophy, La Trobe University, Australia.


--Miller, B; Conway, W; Reading, RP; Wemmer, C; Wildt, D; Kleiman, D; Monfort, S; Rabinowitz, A; Armstrong, B; Hutchins, M, “Evaluating the Conservation Mission of Zoos, Aquariums, Botanical Gardens, and Natural History Museums”, Conservation Biology 18 (no.1, 2004): 86-93.

--Miller, JR; Turner, MG; Smithwick, EAH; Dent, CL; Stanley, EH, “Spatial Extrapolation: The Science of Predicting Ecological Patterns and Processes”, BioScience 54 (no.4, 2004): 310-320(11). Ecologists are often asked to contribute to solutions for broadscale problems. The extent of most ecological research is relatively limited, however, necessitating extrapolation to broader scales or to new locations. Spatial extrapolation in ecology tends to follow a general framework in which (a) the objectives are defined and a conceptual model is derived; (b) a statistical or simulation model is developed to generate predictions, possibly entailing scaling functions when extrapolating to broad scales; and (c) the results are evaluated against new data. In this article, we examine the application of this framework in a variety of contexts, using examples from the scientific literature. We conclude by discussing the challenges, limitations, and future prospects for extrapolation.


--Nepstad, D; Azevedoramos, C; Lima, E; McGrath, D; Pereira, C; Merry, F, “Managing the Amazon Timber Industry”, Conservation Biology 18 (no.2, 2004): 575-577.


--Northcott, Michael S., "Do Dolphins Carry the Cross? Biological Moral Realism and Theological Ethics," New Blackfriars (monthly review edited by the English Dominicans) vol. 84, no. 994, December 2003. "Christians who own that dolphins reveal aspects of the cruciform shape of biological and social reality will also wish to shun foods gotten at the expense of the casual destruction of this wondrously rich exemplar of God's created order. ... Dolphins and porpoises, which are so close to humans in many aspects of their flourishing ... are the victims of this lack of virtue amongst modern fisherfolk." (p. 552). Northcott is in theological ethics, New College, University of Edinburgh.


--Pauley, John A., "The Value of Hunting," Journal of Value Inquiry 27(2003):233-244. The contemporary debate over hunting has focused primarily on the moral status of killing animals for sport. Is it really true, as many opponents of the hunt claim, that the end of hunting is simply the death of the prey? What does hunting require of a hunter and how does a hunter relate to prey and the environment of prey? Without complete answers to those questions, we run the considerable risk of making uninformed normative judgments about the practice of hunting. Pauley is in philosophy, Simpson College, Indianola, IA.

--Philippon, Daniel, Conserving Words: How American Nature Writers Shaped the Environmental Movement. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2004. How did American nature writers shape the environmental movement? To answer this difficult question, Philippon looks at five authors of seminal works of nature writing who also founded or revitalized important environmental organizations: Theodore Roosevelt and the Boone and Crockett Club, Mabel Osgood Wright and the National Audubon Society, John Muir and the Sierra Club, Aldo Leopold and the Wilderness Society, and Edward Abbey and Earth First! These writers used powerfully evocative and galvanizing metaphors for nature, metaphors that Philippon calls "conserving" words. Integrating literature, history, biography, and philosophy, this study explores how "conserving" words enabled narratives to convey environmental values as they explained how human beings should interact with the nonhuman world.


--Redpath, SM; Arroyo, BE; Leckie, FM; Bacon, P; Bayfield, N; Gutierrez, RJ; Thiggood, SJ, "Using Decision Modeling with Stakeholders to Reduce Human-Wildlife Conflict: a Raptor-Grouse Case Study", Conservation Biology 18 (no.2, 2004): 350-359.


--Roberge, JM; Angelstam, P, "Usefulness of the Umbrella Species Concept as a Conservation Tool", Conservation Biology 18 (no.1, 2004): 76-85.


--Rolston, Holmes, III, "In Situ and Ex Situ Conservation: Philosophical and Ethical Concerns." Pages 21-39 in Guerrant, Jr., Edward O., Kayri Havens, and Mike Maunder, eds., Ex Situ Plant Conservation: Supporting Species Survival in the Wild. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2004. Understandings of "natural" and "artificial" lie in the background of discussions about in-situ and ex-situ conservation. Plants growing ex-situ in botanic gardens are hybrids of the natural and the artificial. There will be temptations to substitute ex-situ for in situ
conservation, believing this to protect the desired resource base. More radical ethical issues arise regarding intrinsic values in plants. A plant is a living organism with a good of its own, autonomous intrinsic value. In their defense of their lives and species lines, plants are evaluative organisms independently of humans. The intrinsic values in plants are ecosystemically situated. In this sense intrinsic plant value is in-situ. Removed to an ex-situ location, a plant—especially a domesticated or captive plant—becomes something else, compromised in its integrity. Such compromise may be pragmatically and politically necessary, but it needs to be recognized philosophically and ethically as prejudicing the values carried by plants. Unless done with great care and clarity of purpose, ex-situ conservation will undercut in-situ conservation, with a resulting sacrifice of value. Originally a paper for the Chicago Botanic Garden. Rolston is in philosophy at Colorado State University.


--Ruhl, JB; Lant, C; Loftus, T; Kraft, S; Adams, J; Duram, L, "Proposal for a Model State Watershed Management Act", Environmental Law 33 (no.4, 2003): 929-948.


--Sanderson, Steven E., "Keynote Address: Yellowstone Biennial Science Conference," Yellowstone Science 12 (no. 1, Winter 2004):5-12. Conference theme and this address compares conservation in Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and the Serengeti in Africa, with lessons from and for other areas. Sanderson is bleak, especially about Africa. The World Parks Congress in 2003 in Durban, South Africa was "a difficult and troubling exercise, in which conservation was hardly invoked with pride." Formerly effective conservationists have sold out to a policy that insists on "no negative impact on local peoples." Poverty eradication has radically undermined conservation goals of the UN and the World Bank, although the record of such projects is dismal. "Wild nature in our time has been converted into a contested area that is debated, not in terms of nature itself, but purely in terms of economic potential." Conservation is blamed for "keeping people out and keeping people poor" although the supposed "integrated development" programs that follow solve none of the deeper problems." Sanders is President and CEO of the Wildlife Conservation Society, associated with the Bronx Zoo. See also "The Future of Conservation," Foreign Affairs, September 2002.


--Schrom, D; Bradley, G, "Can We Use Science to Know Our Ends?", BioScience 54 (no.4, 2004): 284-285(2).


--Sokstad, Erik, "Engineered Fish: Friend or Foe of the Environment?" Science 297(13 September 2002):1797-1799. With the world's fish consumption rising, transgenic fish might alleviate pressure on wild stocks. But researchers worry that genetically engineered fish, if they escaped, could wreak ecological havoc.


--Steffen, W; Andreade, MO; Bolin, B; Cox, PM; Crutzen, PJ; Cubasch, U; Held, H; Nakicenovic, N; Scholes, RJ; TalaueMcManus, L, "Abrupt Changes: The Achilles' Heels of the Earth System", Environment 46 (no.3, 2004): 8-21.


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ISSUES

Immigration. Sierra Club members turned out in record numbers to elect five new members to the Board of Directors of the 700,000 member grassroots environmental organization. A slate of would-be directors running on the need to decrease immigration to stem US population growth, including former Colorado governor Dick Lamm and ecologist David Pimentel, was soundly defeated, after the most contentious election in club history. Club executive director Carl Pope led a campaign of guilt by association, effectively painting immigration restriction advocates as racists. In the most recent issue of Sierra, Pope writes that "overpopulation is, both globally and nationally, an enormous problem," while also asserting that "anti-immigration advocates in the Sierra Club should argue their position." To do so, however, they will need to have pretty thick skins. Meanwhile, the US population continues to grow by over three million people a year—faster than any other industrialized nation. "Club Members Elect New Directors," The Planet, p.1, June 2004; Carl Pope, "The Virus of Hate: The Sierra Club and the Immigration Debate," Sierra, pp.14-15, May/June 2004.

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