GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Clare Palmer has been elected Vice-President of ISEE. After serving a three year term (during which she will organize the ISEE program for the Eastern Division meetings of the American Philosophical Association), she will become President of ISEE (for three years). Dale Jamieson now becomes President of ISEE.

Terms of office for ISEE officers are Dale Jamieson President (October '03-October '06), Clare Palmer Vice-President (October '03-October '06), Paul Thompson Secretary (January '03-January '06) and Lisa Newton Treasurer (January '03-January '06).

The Officers of ISEE thank the nominations committee–Ronnie Hawkins, Ned Hettinger (chair), Alan Holland and Christopher Preston–for finding two excellent candidates for VP. The officers and nominations committee members thank Val Plumwood for her willingness to serve ISEE. They also thank outgoing President Kristin Shrader-Frechette for her years of valuable service to the society.

A Message from ISEE President Dale Jamieson

Dear Colleagues,

For some time I have thought that it is a pity that there is no annual meeting for those of us interested in environmental philosophy. We are a small, fragmented community, and many of us would benefit from the opportunity to meet with our colleagues on a regular basis. Some time ago Robert Frodeman of the University of Colorado approached me with the idea that ISEE might want to co-sponsor such a meeting with the International Association for Environmental Philosophy, a small organization that has already been sponsoring its own annual meeting for the last six years. This seemed both to me and the other ISEE officers to be a very good idea, and Bob has been working on a proposal along with Steve Kramer of Southwest State University in Minnesota. From the beginning we agreed that such a meeting should occur in an attractive location in the summer, but should also be as affordable as possible. In addition to invited and submitted papers, we also agreed that there would be at least one session addressing some broader environmental questions relating to the place in which the meeting is held. I would now like to report to you where things stand and ask your guidance as to where we should go next.

It is possible (but not likely) that we could organize such a meeting for June, 2004, and almost certain that we could organize such a meeting for June, 2005. What I would like is some indication from the membership about 1) whether you think such a meeting is a good idea; 2) whether you personally would attend such a meeting; and 3) whether you might attend such a meeting if it were to be held (probably in Colorado) next June. I would also appreciate any ideas and suggestions about how the program should be organized. Please respond to me at ‘djamieso@carleton.edu’. Of course, this would also be a good topic of discussion for the ISEE listserve (to join the list go to http://listserv.tamu.edu/archives/isee-l.html). Many thanks for your help. Dale Jamieson

ISEE Eastern Division Meeting. Dale Jamieson has requested, and expects to be approved, two three-hour sessions at the 2003 eastern division APA meeting. They are:

"Biology and Environmentalism"
* Roberta Millstein (California State University, Hayward), "Natural Selection, Genetically Modified Food, and the Environment."
* Tsegaye Nega, (Carleton College) "Some Ethical Paradoxes in Conservation Biology"
* Mark Sagoff, (Maryland) "The Plaza and the Pendulum: Two Concepts of Ecological Science."
Jay Odenbaugh (Lewis and Clark) will comment and Ronnie Hawkins (Central Florida) will chair.

"Religion and Environmentalism"
* Roger Gottlieb (Worcester Polytechnic Institute), "Saving the World: Religion and Politics in the Environmental Movement."
* Holmes Rolston III (Colorado State University), "Respect, Reverence, and Value in Nature."
* Charles Taliaferro (St. Olaf), "Divine Virtues and Environmental Ethics."
Amy Knisley (Colby-Sawyer) will comment, and Ron Sandler (Northeastern) will chair.

The Global Ecological Integrity Project Group and the IUCN-CEL met side by side with the Earth Charter in Urbino Italy, June 27-July 1, 2003. This meeting served the double purpose of discussing how best to embed the Earth Charter into International Law (specifically the 2000 Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development) and to re-focus and reorganize the "Integrity Group," with a view to continue their work including law and politics in future years. Countries represented included South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Sri Lanka, Germany, Hungary, Canada and the US, as well as the Czech Republic and the UK. The inclusion of a large component on international law was a good addition to their usual focus.

Paul B. Thompson has joined the Department of Philosophy at Michigan State University where he will hold the W.K. Kellogg Chair in Agricultural, Food and Community Ethics. Thompson will also hold joint appointments in Michigan State's departments of Agricultural Economics and Resource Development. He can be reached through e-mail at thomp649@pilot.msu.edu and by surface mail at Paul B. Thompson, Department of Philosophy, 503 South Kedzie Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1022.

The XXI World Congress of Philosophy in Istanbul was the first in the last ten years without the presence of ISEE and its leadership. The International Society for Value Inquiry not only had a number of sessions organized, more than one on the environment, but they also had a plenary session at the congress venue. Despite the lack of interest and organization on the part of ISEE, there were many sessions on the topic. Starting with a session on "Philosophy and the Environment" entirely in Russian, on Monday a.m., the ISVI had a plenary session where Laura Westra spoke on political philosophy and law, and another session on "Environment and Values," followed by a regular congress session on Philosophy and Environment. Speakers included Ruth Lucier, David Schrader, and John Allan Cohan. Tuesday started with a session on Environmental Ethics and Bioethics, in Spanish, with speakers from Spain, Mexico and the US. There followed another ISVI session including Robin Attfield and Ruth Lucier, and another session on the "Philosophy of Nature", in Russian and in German, and another session on Philosophy and the Environment with presenters from the UK, Turkey, Belgium and the US. Speakers included Ronald Sanders and Robin Attfield. On Wednesday there was another session on Philosophy and Environment, including speakers from Ethiopia, India, Hungary, Finland and Canada. There were also several sessions organized by Thomas Pogge on World Hunger. On Thursday, the World Institute for Advanced Phenomenological Research organized a long session on Ecological Concern, with speakers from Israel, South Africa, Germany, Poland and Turkey. On Saturday there was another session on Philosophy of Nature, including speakers from Germany, the UK, Turkey and the US. The conference ended on Sunday with the presence of a UNESCO representative, David Sane and the Turkish Minister of Education, as well as an unexpected forceful demonstration about the conditions in Turkish prisons and immense media interest and related scuffles. (contributed by Laura Westra)

Martin Drenthen has gotten his PhD for his Thesis: 'Grenzen aan wildheid; Wildernisverlangen en de betekenis van Nietzsches moraalkritiek voor de actuele milieu-ethiek' ("Bordering wilderness; desire for wilderness and the meaning of Nietzsche's critique of morality for contemporary environmental ethics.") A fuller citation can be found in the bibliography below. Martin has switched institutes at the University of Nijmegen; his new office address is: W&S, Institute for Science and Society University of Nijmegen, PO Box 9103, 6500HD Nijmegen Netherlands. Telephone: +31-24-3615986. His home address remains unchanged: van ’t Santstraat 122, 6523 BJ Nijmegen. Phone: +31-24-3238397. e-mail: mdrenthen@hetnet.nl

Global Warming teaching tool. Last spring, Dartmouth College held a conference on global warming that included both philosophers and scientists. The video can be accessed from the following link: <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~humbio/sciencecongress/4th/video.html>

OPPORTUNITIES

Assistant Professor of Bioethics and Society. This is a tenure-track assistant professor, nine-month career position in the Department of Environmental Science, Policy and Management, Division of Society and Environment, and the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of California at Berkeley, available July 1, 2004. Applicants must have an earned doctoral degree in STS (Science, Technology, and Society), philosophy, cultural studies, or other relevant humanities, environmental science, or social science field, with a specialization in bioethics and the ethical, social, and political dimensions of biotechnology, genetic engineering, and/or environmental health. For further info, contact the Department of Environmental Science at UC/B.

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,
The Ownership of Common Goods. Submissions are invited for a special issue of Philosophy in the Contemporary World to be published in 2005. The journal is a fully refereed, indexed, and copyrighted journal published by the Society for Philosophy in the Contemporary World. The editors welcome creative and insightful papers on any ethical concept or problem relating to the ownership of common goods. Such goods include, but are not limited to, cultural artifacts, significant works of art, environmental goods (e.g., water, air, recreation areas, biodiversity, natural resources, beauty), intellectual property, pharmaceutical, medical and biological technology, media and information. Theoretical papers on the nature of ownership and property, diverse cultural perspectives on ownership, alternatives to private property, limits of ownership of private property, and possibilities of shared ownership are welcome, as are applied papers on topics such as those listed. Completed papers are due by April 31st, 2004.

Submissions should adhere to the following guidelines: 1. Papers must be original unpublished work. 2. Papers between 3500-5000 words (including footnotes and bibliography) are preferred; however, papers of exceptional quality of any length will be considered. 3. All materials, including the abstract, block quotations, and notes, should be double-spaced. 4. An abstract suitable for publication should be included with submission. 5. For style see the Chicago Manual of Style, latest edition. Or request a style sheet from the journal editor, Jim Sauer (jsauer@stmarytx.edu). 6. Papers should be submitted either electronically as an attachment (Microsoft Word or RTF) or in hardcopy via regular post.

Please direct all inquiries and submissions to one of the special issue editors: Ronald Sandler, Department of Philosophy and Religion, 371 Holmes Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115-5000, USA, or Cynthia Townley, Department of Philosophy, Macquarie University, Sydney 2109, Australia, ctownley@scmp.mq.edu.au General information about Philosophy in the Contemporary World is available at: <http://www.phil.stmarytx.edu/SPCWhm/Journal/Journal.htm>

Fourteenth North American Interdisciplinary Conference on Environment and Community, February 19 – 21, 2004, Saratoga Springs, NY. Organized and sponsored by Empire State College, State University of New York. Proposals are invited for individual papers and group and panel sessions. The organizers encourage submissions from scholars, thinkers, artists, students and activists from all disciplines, perspectives and fields of endeavor, and from anywhere in Canada, the U.S., and Mexico. Past participants in the conference have included representatives from agriculture, the arts, biology/ecology/environmental science, business/management, education, economics, environmental interpretation, forestry, geology, government, history, law, literary studies, natural resource management, philosophy, psychology, recreational wilderness users, and religion. Featured speakers will include: Bill McKibben, environmental writer, author of The End of Nature and Enough; Amy Vedder, ecologist and primatologist, co-author of In the Kingdom of Gorillas: Fragile Species in a Dangerous Land; Joe Bruchac, Native American writer, editor and activist, author of Our Stories Remember: American Indian History, Culture and Values through Storytelling and Keepers of the Earth: Native American Stories and Environmental Activities for Children; Holmes Rolston, environmental philosopher, winner of the 2003 Templeton Prize, author of Conserving Natural Value and Genes, Genesis and God.

Paper topics may address any environmental issue/subject under the broad conference theme. Issues with wide-ranging North American importance are particularly apt, such as preservation, restoration, environmental themes in literature, wilderness, urban environmental issues, endangered species, ecosystem management, history, ecofeminism, regulation, environmental justice, environmental philosophy. Papers connecting environmental concerns with national security and/or patriotism are, of course, timely and appropriate. Send one page abstracts (preferably via email, Microsoft Word attachments) by NOVEMBER 1, 2003 to Environ_Conference@esc.edu. Website: www.esc.edu/EnvironConf. Contacts: Wayne Ouderkirk or Elaine Handley, Empire State College, 28 Union Ave., Saratoga Springs, NY 12866. Fax: 518 255-5809. Phone: 518 255-5320 or 518 587-2100 x386.

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Thanks to Greg Pritchard, Natimik, Australia for help in editing this bibliography (as he has often before.)

--Adams, Jonathan S., and McShane, Thomas O., The Myth of Wild Africa: Conservation without Illusion. "Europeans invented a mythical Africa, which soon claimed a place of privilege in the Western imagination" (p. xii). "Success lies ... in understanding that conservation and development, long at loggerheads, are two parts of a single process. Conservation cannot ignore the needs of human beings, while development that runs roughshod over the environment is doomed" (p. xix).

2003): 177-204.


--Atkinson, Richard C. et al (13 others)., "Public Sector Collaboration for Agricultural IP Management," Science 301 (11 July 2003): 174-175. An appeal by the presidents of universities and directors of public-sector research institutes concerned that the private and commercial patenting of intellectual property rights on agricultural plants is impeding research, particularly that which affects subsistence crops in the developing world. In many cases discoveries and technologies that were originally generated with public funding are no longer accessible as public goods. "Golden rice," for example has more than forty patents associated with it, which constrains further research on rice. These officials are proposing a Public-Sector Intellectual Property Resource for Agriculture to help correct these problems.


"To philosophize about the environment is to reason about nature, and about our various concerns and involvements with the natural world. But this isn't a simple one-way procedure, for we are, of course, a part of nature, not distinct from it, and our concerns are themselves an upshot of natural procedures. Moreover, reason itself is hardly autonomous; it too, is something that has evolved within the natural world, and even if we are still able still to speak, somewhat archaically, of the faculty of reason, we only mistakenly believe that it might operate alone in determining what we think, and what we do. There is no reason to think we can or should be wholly reasonable beings. To philosophize about the environment, then, we need to take the complexity of our own natures fully into account" (p. viii).

"The longest part of the book deals with one of the central questions in environmental philosophy: that of what sorts of things are of direct moral concern. ... I begin with animals, arguing that they matter at least in so far as they are sentient. ... As far as non-sentient life forms are concerned, the claim is that even if we agree, as well we might, that such things have a good of their own, are able to be benefited or harmed, and can flourish or decline, still none of this gives us reason to promote their well-being or further their ends" (pp xi-xii). Belshaw is in philosophy, The Open University, Milton Keynes, UK. Reviewed by D. J. Philppon in Progress in Human Geography 27 (no. 3, 2003): 382.

oppressed and seemingly powerless community in Louisiana persevered to defeat the strategic plans of a multinational chemical company that was supported by local and state government elites. The evolving construct of environmental justice played a significant part of this battle as community groups formed coalitions with local, state, and national agents and organizations to challenge the decision to site a hazardous facility. Lawsuits resulted in costs, lengthy delays, and uncertainty for the corporation, leading Shintech to abandon its original site of choice. Implications of the study are discussed for stakeholder theory, environmental justice scholars and community advocacy groups. Gregory is based at Texas Wesleyan University where he works on organizational theory, specialising in the social, political and economic interactions of firms and communities.


--Burkett, Paul., "The Value Problem in Ecological Economics: Lessons from the Physiocrats and Marx", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003):137-67. Examines the disputed ecological economics question of whether nature is a direct source and/or substance of value. One group of protagonists ascribes value directly to natural resources and argues that monetary exchange values (prices and profits) largely or fully represent the values extracted from nature, whilst another group focuses on nature as an objective condition or basis for value defined as psychic income or "enjoyment of life". The paper applies Marx's critique of the Physiocrats to this contemporary debate, suggesting that both groups of ecological economists do not adequately consider the relations between use value and capitalist valuation. Burkett is in economics at Indiana State University, Terre Haute.

--Clark, Brett, "Ebenezer Howard and the Marriage of Town and Country: An Introduction to Howard's 'Garden Cities of Tomorrow'", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 87-97. An introductory examination of how Ebenezer Howard advocated the construction of garden cities to reduce the alienation of human society from nature. Howard insisted that the long term sustainability of garden cities was founded on abiding by the law of restitution, where all wastes were recycled back to the soil to ensure the continued productive potential of the land. In this, Howard's garden cities dissolved the town-country divide and provided a model for an ecologically sustainable society. Clark is a sociology doctoral student at the University of Oregon.


--Cafaro, Philip. "Economic Consumption, Pleasure and the Good Life," Journal of Social Philosophy 32 (2001): 471-486. This paper makes two contentions; first, that we should judge consumption on whether it improves or detracts from our lives, and act on that basis; second, that many of the limits to economic consumption advocated by environmentalists would improve our lives.


--Cafaro, Philip. "Thoreau's Environmental Ethics in Walden," The Concord Saunterer 10 (2002): 17-63. A detailed discussion of Thoreau's environmental ethics, focused on Walden, but rounding out his conservation philosophy with reference to his journal and late natural history writings. Shows Thoreau to have anticipated intrinsic value arguments and to have fully articulated an environmental virtue ethics.


--Callicott, J. Baird, and Nelson, Michael P., American Indian Environmental Ethics: An Ojibwa Case Study. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2004. Connecting environmental theory with diverse stories from Ojibwa Indians, Callicott and Nelson reveal the meaning and power of cultural worldviews as they inform ethical principles and practices, as they show that competing worldviews demonstrate the many ways "of cognitively organizing human experience." "On the whole American Indians probably treated nature better because of their environmental ethics than otherwise they might have" (p. 135). Callicott is in philosophy, University of North Texas. Nelson is in philosophy University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point.
Environmental ethicists, each in their own way, struggle with the moral sense of nature. Whether or not this is explicitly admitted, each normative position within the debate turns out to rely on a particular normative concept of nature. However, the use of any of these particular normative interpretations cannot be legitimized. The starting point of this inquiry is the assumption that today's environmental crisis is intrinsically related to this ambiguity with regard to the normative meaning of nature. This ambiguity has a foundational character, and the conflicts and dilemmas that stem from it cannot be solved easily. In order to clarify this relation between the environmental crisis and the crisis in morality, we analyze the relation between nature and morality in the work of the late 19th century German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, and ask whether his philosophy can help us clarify the problematic relationship between nature and morality in contemporary environmental ethical debates.

From Nietzsche's viewpoint, environmental ethics appears as a paradoxical undertaking, on the one hand, interested in nature in so far as it transcends human seizures of power (wildness as a critical concept), on the other hand restricted in its possibility to model this interest on anything else than yet another interpretative appropriation. That is to say, we can only articulate the moral significance of nature “itself” by interpreting it, but each interpretation inevitably implies a moment of appropriation. However, some environmental ethicists appear to do more justice to this profound problematic character of our relationship with nature by explicitly acknowledging the inaccessibility and
radical otherness of wild nature. The newly developed perspective is tested on its fruitfulness for the Dutch case of "new nature development". In this debate on ecological reconstruction, the concept of wilderness functions as a moral concept, albeit a paradoxical one. This idea of wilderness is hermeneutically elaborated. In a time where "real" wildernesses no longer seem to exist, we are fascinated by the idea of wilderness as something beyond our ability to control and appropriate. Wilderness thus poses a (moral) limit to human appropriations of nature, it is a critical border concept that puts the human, moral order in perspective.


--Evenson, R. E., and Gollin, E., "Assessing the Impact of the Green Revolution, 1960-2000." Science 300 (2 May 2003):758-762. Genetic crop improvement in developing countries (but not transgenics). Modern varieties of traditional crops, especially rice, have dramatically increased production in some areas, but unevenly across crops and regions. Consumers have generally benefited, but farmers benefit only if their costs saved are greater than the lower prices they now receive for the additional food. Prospects for a continued green revolution are quite mixed. The authors are in economics, Yale University.


--Ferber, Dan, "WHO Advises Kicking the Livestock Antibiotic Habit," Science 301(22 August 2003):1027. Livestock have routinely been given small doses of antibiotics to make farm animals grow slightly faster on less feed (the biology of which is not too clear, but it works). But there are worries about increasingly resistant bacterial disease microbes, about the transfer of the antibiotic residues to human consumers, and about the use of such antibiotics when needed to treat human diseases against now more resistant microbes. Denmark has phased out the practice and a World Health Organization study of the results have led to the recommendation that farmers worldwide kick the antibiotic habit. The European Union plans a phase out by 2006, but the U.S. is mostly continuing to use the antibiotic.

--Fitzgerald, Randy, "The Right Balance: Students Blaze a Trail in Two Environments," (University of) Richmond Alumni Magazine, Summer 2003, pp. 22-23. "Not content with being pioneers in the classroom, the first six students to graduate from Richmond with an environmental degree also made history in the halls of the Virginia General Assembly. Mixing academic prowess with political acumen, the Class of 2003 environmental science majors drafted, proposed and successfully lobbied for a bill that could save the state billions of dollars." The students proposed invasive species legislation, pushed it through twenty-one steps in the legislative process, and had it approved by a 100-0 vote in the House, and a 40-0 vote in the Senate.

--Flournoy, Alyson C., "In Search of an Environmental Ethic," Columbia Journal of Environmental Law 28(no. 1, 2003):63-118. There is a massive corpus of environmental law, but "it is not clear that environmental laws doreflect any clearly articulated ethic that should be called environmental. As a nation we lack an adequate understanding of the values that undergird these laws. ... It is time we ask ourselves those obvious, but frequently overlooked questions. Are our environmental laws simply extensions of the ethical structure of our tort, property and criminal law, designed to protect person and property from certain insults not adequately addressed under the pre-existing common law? Or are they 'environmental laws' in another sense, in that they embody a special valuing of the environment?"

Long article, includes summaries of environmental ethics as a philosophical discipline and whether and how far there is a connection with environmental law. Benefits to be realized from a more adequate study of the ethics embedded in environmental law. Flournoy is in law, University of Florida.


BioScience 53: 759-765. Asks land managers and conservation ranchers to consider all the negative effects of ranching, not just grazing pressure. Focusing on the Great Plains of the United States, the authors raise six points of concern that must be addressed before we can hope to restore or maintain native ecosystems on the range.


--Gorman, James, "Yosemite and the Invention of Wilderness," New York Times, Sept. 2, 2003, Section F (Science), page 1. Rebecca Solnit is a writer (a dozen books) and a hiker (one book is Wanderlust: A History of Walking) who has lately been following the trail of the idea of wilderness. She has believes that the American idea of pristine wilderness is "a powerful, profoundly mistaken fantasy." Much of this fantasy arise in Yosemite where most of the early photographers did not include people, but Yosemite had people in it when the Europeans arrived, native Americans were there. Soldiers "un-peopled" it. These people had, for instance, been setting forest fires. Well, now that residents are gone, and especially in the parts of the High Sierra that even the native Americans mostly just visited, it would be interesting to hike with her through her mythological wilderness.

--Gorrige, T. J., A Theology of the Built Environment: Justice, Empowerment, Redemption. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. The divine grounding of our built environment. Ownership of land, urban and rural housing, the built environment in terms of community and art. Two concluding chapters set this built environment within the environmental crisis. Gorringe is at the University of Exeter.

--Gottlieb, Roger S., A Spirituality of Resistance: Finding a Peaceful Heart and Protecting the Earth. Lanham. MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2003. A study of how people get caught up in social forces that lead to genocide, as happened in the Holocaust, and how they also are caught up in social forces that are leading to eccoli, impending in the environmental crisis. Our celebration of nature can be authenic only if it exists alongside resistance; whatwe do matters as much as what we feel. Large, impersonal bureaucracies can grow irrational, and this cries out for resistance. Such anger is born of love, and Gottlieb's intensity of resolution, coupled with forceful argument speaking the truth to power, is all too rare today, and urgently needed. Gottlieb is at Worcester Polytechnic University. An earlier version of this appeared in 1999, published by Crossroad Publishing Co.


South Africa, September 2003. 23 contributors. Sample articles:
- English Anthony J., and Lee, Ellen, "Managing the Intangible"
- Rolston, Holmes, Ill, "Life and the Nature of Life--in Parks"
- Ewert, Alan, et al, "Therapeutic Values of Parks and Protected Areas"
- Schaaf, Thomas, "Biosphere Reserves: Tangible and Intangible"
- Sarmiento, Fausto O., "Protected Landscapes in the Adeean Context: Worshipping the Sacred in Nature and Culture"
- Tranel, Michael J., and Hall, Adrienne, "Parks as Battlegrounds: Managing Conflicting Values." And more.

Harmon is executive director of the George Wright Society, a research group advancing the scientific and heritage values of parks. Putney serves as a leader of the Task Force on Non-Material Values of the World Commission on Protected Areas.


-- Hoffman, Andrew J., "Linking Social Systems Analysis to the Industrial Ecology Framework", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 66-86. Theoretically, industrial ecology is meant to be a powerful analytical tool that challenges us to look beyond a mechanistic, fragmented view of environmental problems and solutions, thus helping to promote thinking about the holistic industrial system. At present, however, the field tends to focus primarily on technical processes and quantitative, material-orientated analysis, and so this article suggests expanding industrial ecology's models by considering social systems analysis, advocating that industrial ecologists should augment the existing strengths of the discipline by linking their perspectives with those from social science. Hoffman is assistant professor of organizational behavior at the Boston University School of Management.


-- Kaufman. Gordon D., "The Theological Structure of Christian Faith and the Feasibility of a Global Ecological Ethic," Zygon 38(no. 1, 2003): 147-161. Scientific evolutionary/ecological understandings of nature are the basis of realizing that we are in an ecological crisis. Western understandings of God are being re-formulated in these scientific terms. But for a global ethic, Asian religions have typically tried to retain more traditional, prescientific concepts. These will need also to be scientifically re-formulated before we reach a feasible global ethic. Some say that it is presumptuous
for the West to impose their scientific views on the East. But without such transformations in religious traditions, East and West, is the development of a truly global ecological ethic possible? Kaufman is emeritus professor of divinity, Harvard University Divinity School.


--Light, Andrew and Shippen, Ben S. Jr., "Should Environmental Quality be a Publicly Provided Good?" Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 232-42. Light is an assistant professor of environmental philosophy and the director of the Environmental Conservation Education Program at New York University. Ben S. Shippen Jr. was an assistant professor of economics at Mercer University, Macon, Georgia before becoming a research economist at ERS Group.


--Marquette University, Interdisciplinary Minor in Environmental Ethics, Generating and Using Electricity in the United States," A report prepared by students in the first capstone seminar for the Interdisciplinary Minor in Environmental Ethics. Accessible through: <http://www.inee.mu.edu/Capstone%202003/Proposal.htm> An ambitious project that spanned the 2003 Spring semester, ten students identified the religious and philosophical foundations for approaching electricity use and generation from an ethical perspective (appropriated from Jesuit spirituality, Aldo Leopold, and the Roman Catholic principle of subsidiarity), researched relevant topics on use and generation by renewable and non-renewable sources, produced seventeen reports, and concluded to ninety-two recommendations through an iterative, consensus process.

Affirmation of their efforts by US Senator Russ Feingold’s environment aide, Mary Frances Repko, proved to be a highlight of the capstone experience. She flew to Milwaukee while in the process of participating in the mark-up of the Senate’s energy bill and engaged them in an in-depth discussion on their recommendations. When pressed for at least one to include in the bill, the students opted for an awareness alert on electricity bills that quantified environmental effects from the amount of electricity used. Jame Schaefer was the advisor.


--Pacala, S. W., et al., "False Alarm over Environmental False Alarms," Science 301(28 August 2003):1187-1188. In face of uncertainty, many, even most of the environmental alarms may be false, or overestimated. But many of the alarms will be correct, often underestimated; and resulting mitigation, if it takes place, will bring considerable benefits. Critics have been saying that we have too many false alarms. But, these authors conclude, "The balance of the evidence indicates that we are receiving substantial benefits from our response to environmental alarms. These benefits range from aesthetic (such as our joy at the bald eagle's recovery) to the savings of millions of lives (for example, regulation of air and water pollutants). Still, the critical quality determining whether there are too many false environmental alarms is the marginal benefit of the alarms." On balance, they find that "given the potential to
save millions of lives, this is no time to turn down the sensitivity of our environmental alarms.” Pacala is in ecology and evolutionary biology, Princeton University.


--Pearl, Mary C. and Newman, Scott, "Taking Responsibility for a New Disease," San Francisco Chronicle, May 7,2003, p. A23. New human diseases often come from pathogens in animals, of which SARS may well be an example, seeming to have come from wild animals sold in Chinese markets. But these diseases have often been triggered in epidemic proportions because of human-caused disruptions on landscapes which stress the animals, and they spread because of human crowding on these landscapes and in cities. "By altering the normal balance between viruses, bacteria, and wildlife, we force infectious agents to evolve and adapt to new environmental conditions.” Mary Pearl is a primatologist and president of World Life Trust.

--Perelman, Michael. "Myths of the Market: Economics and the Environment", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 168-226. Adam Smith's farmworker paradox reflects the fact that those who do the most essential work in society earn the least, just as his diamonds and water paradox revolves around the low valuation that markets place on essential resources. This article explores the perverse economic logic that leaves markets to run roughshod over both humanity and nature, and examines how economists have either attempted to get to grips with, or more commonly, tried to avoid or justify this phenomenon. Perelman is in economics at California State University, Chico.


--Robbins, Elaine, "How Did the Grizzly Cross the Road?" Sierra, July/August 2003, pp. 52-56. A growing network of bridges, underpasses, and fencing is helping animals safely traverse millions of miles of asphalt. Animal crossings are working in Florida (along the famous Alligator Alley), Massachusetts, Montana, Washington, and other states, as well as in Canada (especially the Trans-Canada Highway). Over the last three decades roadkill has overtaken hunting as the number one human-induced cause of direct death to wild animals on land. An estimated one million vertebrates perish on our roads each day.


--Schaefer, Jame. "Grateful Cooperation: Cistercian Inspiration for Ecological Ethics," Cistercian Studies Quarterly 37.2 (2002): 187-203. A 12th century text that describes the site and surroundings of the Cistercian Abbey at Clairvaux conveys the observer's appreciation, respect and gratitude for the cooperative interactivity of the monks, other biota, and abiotia that constitute the area. Parallel thinking can be found in contemporary philosophical discourse in which the human is considered a highly specialized, integral and responsible actor within the ecological system. When the human-in-ecosystem approach proceeds from deep faith in God, who empowers the emergence and interactivity of ecosystem interactors, the ethics of grateful cooperation inspired by the medieval text can guide humans to seek the health and well-being of their shared system as a way of cooperating with God.
Modeling the human in an age of ecological degradation requires at least four criteria for people who profess a religious faith. The model should be (1) rooted in religious faith tradition, (2) consistent with broad scientific findings, (3) positively relational to other beings and physical systems, and (4) descriptive about the kind of behavior that is needed. Among the works of Thomas Aquinas are various notions about the cooperation of creatures and God and teachings about the chief moral virtues of prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude that provide a starting point for developing a model of the human as a virtuous cooperator. When informed by broad contemporary scientific findings, the virtuous cooperator meets the criteria for modeling the human during our time by offering a realistic way of thinking about our species in relation to the more-than-human others that constitute our planet, a framework for acting responsibly, and the teleological motivation for making this behavior habitual.


--Scott, Peter, A Political Theology of Nature. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003. A Christian response to the environmental crisis, arguing that present day environmental problems can only be decisively addressed within a theological world view. A theological rationale for an ecological democracy. Scott is at the University of Gloucestershire, Cheltenham, UK.


--Sheppard, James W. "Overcoming Obstacles to Sustainability: Can Liberal Democracy Help?", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 248-54. An extended book review essay on John Barry and Marcel Wissenburg's edited essay compilation Sustaining Liberal Democracy: Ecological Challenges and Opportunities. Sheppard is assistant professor in philosophy at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, specialising in environmental ethics and policy, urban theory and pragmatism, as well as being a member of the University of Missouri-Kansas City's Centre for the City Urban Taskforce.


--Warner, Daniel M., "No Place of Grace: Recognizing Damages for the Loss of Home-Place," 8/2 Wisconsin Environmental Law Journal 3 (Spring 2002). A significant cause of the present disastrous state of the environment is our culture's refusal to recognize the value of place. In this paper it is argued that the loss or taking of one's home-place by another is the disruption of a sustaining and nurturing relationship--that homesickness is real. The law recognizes that compensation for loss of consortium, for the loss of the "intangible elements of a marriage relationship" is appropriate--such a loss is a kind of emotional distress. Similarly, damages should be awarded in case of the loss of one's home-place, and those damages should not be limited to the market-value of the place.


--White, Damien Finbar. "Hierarchy, Domination, Nature: Considering Bookchin's Critical Social Theory", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 34-65. The work of Murray Bookchin stands as one of the most ambitious attempts in recent times to produce a post-Marxist critical social theory that places ecological concerns at its core, and this article argues that this richly elaborated theory has highlighted the distinct limitations of "high modernist" formulations of historical materialism and liberalism. However, it is also maintained that Bookchin's "organic society" thesis and his theorising about social hierarchy, social domination, and the domination of nature ultimately suffer from significant theoretical and empirical inconsistencies. Bringing Bookchin's more valuable insights into dialogue with the recent interface between "historical-geographical materialism" and poststructuralism, a dynamic, discontinuous view of eco-social relations is recommended that recognises that human societies are always involved in the production, reproduction and enframing of disruptive, active and generative natures. How forms of social domination relate to these processes is viewed as complex, contingent, and spatially and historically varied. White is a lecturer in sociology at Goldsmiths College, University of London.


--Wurzel, R., A. Jordan, A. Zito and L. Bruckner, "From High Regulatory State to Social and Ecological Market
Bullying Tiny Dairy Over Growth Hormones. In a move of Goliath-attacking-David proportions, Monsanto, the multi-national agrichemical company, is suing a small, family-owned milk producer in Maine because they advertise that their farmers pledge not to use artificial growth hormones (also known as rBST) on the cows that produce their milk. In response to consumer demand for dairy products produced by cows free of rBST, Oakhurst Dairy pays its suppliers a price premium not to use artificial growth hormones on their cows and advertises this via a "Farmer’s Pledge" emblem on their products. The dairy makes no health claim about the Farmer’s Pledge, but Monsanto claims that even a factual assertion misleads consumers. Although approved for use in the U.S. by the FDA, artificial growth hormones are already banned in the European Union and Canada, and Monsanto clearly fears that even informing consumers of their use will damage its sales. Lawsuits such as these are shameless attempts to use the financial clout of a multi-billion-dollar monopolist to intimidate a tiny -owned business. Consumers want the information being provided to them, and Monsanto should get out of the way.  (Act For Change Activism update, August 19 ’03)

“There will always be pigeons in books and in museums, but these are effigies and images, dead to all hardships and to all delights. Book-pigeons cannot dive out of a cloud to make the deer run for cover, or clap their wings in thunderous applause of mast-laden woods. Book-pigeons cannot breakfast on new-mown wheat in Minnesota, and dine on blueberries in Canada. They know no urge of seasons; they feel no kiss of sun, no lash of wind and weather.”

—Aldo Leopold, “On a Monument to the Pigeon"

THE BUSH RECORD

A small sample of Bush Administration anti-environmental actions during the first two thirds of 2003. For the full,
sorry record, go to the website of the Natural Resources Defense Council (www.nrdc.org) and click on “The Bush Record.”

August

Bush taps anti-environmentalist Utah Governor Leavitt to head EPA (08/11/03)

July

EPA reconsidering proposal to weaken Clean Air Act rule (07/25/03)

Bush climate plan all study, no action (07/24/03)

Bush pushing to privatize 25% of positions in the National Park Service (07/15/03)

June

Bush administration calls for more gas drilling on public lands (06/24/03)

Bush administration undermines critical habitat designations under the Endangered Species Act (06/18/03)

Bush administration moves to roll back the USFS Roadless Rule (06/09/03)

May

White House buries mountaintop mining regulation (05/30/03)

White House forest-fire plan axes environmental protections (05/30/03)

Interior giving up on endangered species protection: “no new listings needed” says Interior Secy Norton (05/29/03)

EPA proposes easing, delaying smog control rules (05/14/03)

April

EPA reports record drop in fuel economy (04/30/03)

BLM approves Powder River Basin (WY) energy development (04/30/03)

White House bans EPA from discussing perchlorate pollution (04/28/03)

White House unveils its pro-industry chemical security bill (04/24/03

BLM to relax permitting process for oil and gas development (04/14/03)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service signs off on plan to reopen Imperial Dunes to off-road vehicles (04/10/03)

Interior Department paves way for new roads on 6 million acres of federal lands in Utah (04/09/03)

Bush administration attacks World Heritage status of Yellowstone National Park (04/07/03)

Bush administration begins diverting water from Klamath River -- where salmon kill occurred-- to farmers (04/03/03)

March

National Park Service officially adopts plan to increase snowmobile use in Yellowstone National Park (03/25/03)

Bush administration proposes stripping protections for endangered wolves throughout much of the U.S. (03/18/03)

Defense Department seeking exemptions from environmental laws (03/06/03)

February

Bush administration rejects wilderness protection in Alaska's Tongass (02/28/03)
EPA delays report on mercury risk for children (02/20/03)

National Park Service overturns ban on snowmobiles in national parks (02/20/03)

White House gets industry support for voluntary pollution cuts (02/12/03)

EPA plans to relax toxic air pollution standards (02/11/03)

OMB pushes for industry-skewed cost-benefit analysis (02/04/03)

**January**

GAO faults EPA oversight on factory farms (01/31/03)

Bush administration planning to remove federal protection for America's wetlands and small waterways (01/10/03)

Bush administration pushing to lift grizzly bear protection under the ESA (01/05/03)

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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 December 7.

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