

International Society for Environmental Ethics

Newsletter

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Spring, 2004

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Come to the Mountains! The first annual meeting intended to bring together the environmental philosophy community will occur from June 1-4 at the Highlands Center, on the border of Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado. The meeting is sponsored by the International Association for Environmental Philosophy and the International Society for Environmental Ethics. The meeting will be held at 8500 feet at the Highlands Center, a recently constructed (2002) retreat center which includes rooms, meeting space, and a cafeteria. Longs Peak (elev. 14,000) hovers above the conference center and is within close hiking distance. Rooms are available at the Highlands Center ranging from \$80 singles to \$100 for 4. We have reserved 20 rooms, each of which comfortably house between 2 and 4 guests. (see http://www.highlandscamp.org/retreat_center.htm for further information). In addition, camping facilities are available nearby. Further details will appear on the ISEE list serve. The program is as follows:

Tuesday, June 1. 7-9pm: Elizabeth Willott (Entomology, Arizona) "Restoring Nature, Without Mosquitoes?" Comments by Sarah Trainor (Institute of Arctic Biology, Alaska--Fairbanks) Chair: Dale Jamieson (NYU)

Wednesday, June 2. 9-10am: Lori Gruen (Wesleyan) "Environmental Responsibility." Comments by Alan Carter (Colorado). Chair: Stephen Thompson (Toronto, Canada). 10:15-11:15: Marc Saner (Institute on Governance, Ottawa, Canada) "Industrial Biotechnology & the Convergence of the Three Pillars of Sustainability." Comments by Andrew Jameton (Preventive & Social Medicine, Nebraska). Chair: Brett Werner (Rhetoric, Minnesota). 11:30-1:00: Benjamin Hale (SUNY—Stony Brook) "Moral Considerability: Deontological, not Metaphysical." Comments by Cheryl Cline (Toronto, Canada). Chair: Jessica Peirce (Colorado). 7-9PM: Amós Nascimento (Universidade Metodista de Piracicaba – UNIMEP, Brazil) "A New Role for Philosophy in Brazil: The Case for Philosophical Action and Reflection on Environmental Issues." Comments by Steven Vogel (Denison). Chair: Robert Frodeman (Colorado).

Thursday, June 3. 9-10 Steve Gardiner (Utah) "A Core Precautionary Principle." Geoffrey Frasz (Community College of Southern Nevada). Chair: Chaone Mallory (Oregon). 10:15-11:15: James Hatley (Salisbury) "Witnessing Flesh: Ethical Responsibility for the Gestate in Merleau-Ponty." Comments by Ted Toadvine (Oregon). Chair: Adam Briggie (Environmental Studies, Colorado). 11:30-1:00: Panel: "Water in Cultural Imagination and Practice." Irene Klaver (North Texas) "Water Out of Sink/Sync." Jason Simus (North Texas) "Aesthetics: Water and the Sublime." Elizabeth McAnally (North Texas) "Who Controls the Water: Hopi Versus Government and Industry." Evan Leonard (North Texas) "Water Consumption: Industrial Agriculture and Alternative Agricultural Practices."

Friday, June 4. 9-10: Amy Knisley (Colby-Sawyer), "Law of the Wild: The Promise and Paradox of Legislated Wilderness." Comments by Jeremy Bendik-Keymer (Colorado College) Chair: Dave Wiles (Religion, University of Florida). 10:15-11:15: Katie McShane (North Carolina State) "Anthropocentrism vs. Nonanthropocentrism: Why Should We Care?" Comments by Simon Keller (Boston University). Chair: Phil Cafaro (Colorado State). 11:30-1:00: Perspectives on the Future of Environmental Ethics: A Graduate Student Panel. Forrest Clingerman (Religious Studies, Iowa). Janet Fiskio (Environmental Studies, Oregon). Claudia Hemphill (Environmental Science, Idaho). David Henderson (Texas A&M). Darren Domskey (York, Canada).

The ISEE Listserv is a forum for serious discussion of environmental ethics and to disseminate information quickly to your colleagues. To subscribe, send email to: LISTSERV@LISTSERV.TAMU.EDU, with the entire body of the message reading: SUBSCRIBE ISEE-L. You should then receive an e-mail asking you to confirm your participation. As soon as you follow the instructions in that email, you will be subscribed to the list. Questions, contact Gary Varner at gary@philosophy.tamu.edu.

ISEE President Dale Jamieson has taken up a new position. He is now Professor of Environmental Studies and Philosophy at New York University. His new contact information is: New York University, 246 Greene Street, Suite 300, New York NY 10003-6677. Phone: 212-998-5429. Fax: 212-995-4832. Website: http://www.esig.ucar.edu/HP_dale.html. Email: dwj3@nyu.edu.

Ricardo Rozzi will be taking up a position in environmental ethics at the University of North Texas this coming fall. He will also continue his work on the Omora Project in Chile. For now his address is: Parque Etnobotanico Omora, Universidad de Magallanes-Omora NGO, Provincia Antartica Chilena, Puerto Williams, Isla Navarino, XII Region, Chile. Fono (56) 61-621157, Fax (56) 61-621026.

ISEE Sessions at the Central Division APA Meeting in Chicago. Friday, April 23. Chair: Maxine Morphis, Oakton Community College. Speakers: Roger Gilman, Northeastern Illinois University, "The Additive Principle of Intrinsic Value." Darren Domsy, York University, "The Aliens Argument Against Communitarianism." Commentator: Hollace Graff, Oakton Community College. Saturday, April 24, Joint Session co-sponsored with the Society for Philosophy and Technology, on Biotechnology and the Environment. Chair: Paul B. Thompson, Michigan State University. Panelists: David Castle, University of Guelph. Dane Scott, Western Carolina University, Inmaculada DeMelo-Martin, St. Mary's University.

The Walden Woods Project is dedicated to enhancing environmental education. Visit their website at www.walden.org for teaching aids regarding environmental literacy, stewardship education, literature and the environment and other topics.

EcoHealth is a new international journal, network and website. EcoHealth is an international, peer-reviewed journal published quarterly by Springer-Verlag New York, LLC. The journal provides a timely forum for research, policy and practice that integrates the ecological and health sciences. EcoHealth is the merger of the complementary journals Ecosystem Health and Global Change and Human Health, and a planned journal of the Consortium for Conservation Medicine. Volume 1 Issue 1 will be available online to subscribers in April and print issues will be released in May. Member subscriptions received before the print release (April 31st) will cost only \$US75 – a 25% early-bird discount. Please direct enquiries to info@ecohealth.net. The EcoHealth Network is an organization of collaborating consortia, institutions, regional contacts and individual member subscribers. Its mission is to foster transdisciplinary research and practice at the interface of ecological and health sciences. The Network responds to the growing need for collaborative learning, exchange and problem-solving that spans ecology, health and sustainability. Please refer to their website www.ecohealth.net for more information.

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.

APA Eastern Division Meeting. Two ISEE sessions are planned for the APA Eastern Division meeting in Boston, December 27th-30th 2004. One session will be on Hume and Environmental Philosophy. The second session will be on Ethics, Aesthetics and Gardens. Although each session already has several speakers and a possible Chair lined up, further paper proposals from anyone interested in speaking at either session would be very welcome. Please contact Clare Palmer at c.palmer@lancaster.ac.uk.

The Natural City Symposium is taking place from June 23-25, 2004, at the University of Toronto. Keynote speaker is Robert F. Kennedy Jr. Philosophers on the interdisciplinary agenda include Kenneth Maly, Robert Mugerauer, Bruce Foltz and Robert Chapman. The conference aims to rethink how urban and natural environments must be integrated in order to promote sustainability. Details and registration information are available at: <http://www.utoronto.ca/divenv/NaturalCity> or call (416) 978-3475 or (416) 978-7077; email natural.city@utoronto.ca. The conference is being convened by the Division of the Environment, Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Toronto, and the World Society for Ekistics.

Wilderness: Preserving Nature in a Political World, the Wallace Stegner Center Ninth Annual Symposium, will take place Friday, April 16 to Saturday, April 17. In commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Wilderness Act, the Stegner Center will explore the politics, science, economics, and law of wilderness preservation in the American West. One of the most important environmental laws ever passed by Congress, the Wilderness Act has given wilderness preservation a prominent position on the public land policy agenda. Since the Act's passage, however, the notion of what is wild and deserves preservation has changed according to politics, science, and public sentiment. On Friday, philosophers, economists, attorneys, biologists, and advocates will explore wilderness designation and protection. We will reconvene for a half-day on Saturday, when we will be joined by local speakers who will explore Utah wilderness issues. For an online brochure, which includes an agenda, speaker biographies, and registration information, please see

<<http://www.law.utah.edu/pdf/stegner/2004symposia.pdf>>. If you have additional questions or if you would like to receive a brochure, please call 801-585-3440.

The Philosophy of Technology is the topic of a special issue of *Essays in Philosophy* to be published in January 2005. Michael Goodman, the general editor writes: For too long the philosophy of technology has been considered something of an oxymoron. There is nothing philosophical, it would seem, about driving nails, plowing fields or building bridges. Both the reciprocal relation between technology and culture, and the realization that epistemology and values are reflected in all technology, however, require us to reach a different conclusion. We may be descendants of *homo faber*, but the tools we make and the way we choose to use them pose crucial questions for the future of the global village we all share. This issue of *Essays in Philosophy* is devoted to the philosophy of technology. Papers that consider the philosophy of technology in any of its forms are welcome; papers on the relationship between values and technology; the nature of technology in western scientific culture; or philosophical aspects of indigenous or non-western technology, are particularly welcome. All submissions should be sent to the General Editor via eMail: mfg1@humboldt.edu. Submission deadline: 1 September 2004.

The First Midwest Environmental Ethics Conference, *Finding Our Voices*, will be held 13 November 2004, at Rock Valley College in Rockford, Illinois. Organizers hope that the conference will bring together ethicists, scientists, educators, elected officials, concerned citizens, and anyone else interested in the field of environmental ethics for a day of sharing ideas, current work, and visions for the future. Abstracts were due 10 March 2004. For questions and further information please contact Richard P. Haynes, Editor-in-chief of *Agriculture and Human Values* 815/335-2915. Phone: 352-392-2084, ex. 316. e-mail: rhaynes@phil.ufl.edu.

Ethical, Legal and Social Implications of the Human Genome Project will be the title of a faculty summer institute at Dartmouth College and Howard University. June 13-18 at Howard, July 18-30 at Dartmouth. For further information visit www.dartmouth.edu/~ethics/

Senses of Place: Urban Narratives as Public Secrets. A conference sponsored by the Pace Institute for Environmental and Regional Studies, to be held April 16 at Pace University in New York City. Contact Robert Chapman for further information: rchapman@pace.edu.

Global Ecological Governance for Eco-justice and Public Health, a conference, will be held July 11–13 2004, at the Lord Berry Hotel, 1199 Berry St., Montreal, QC, Canada H3L 4C6. Confirmed speakers include Brendan Mackie (Australia), Ron Engel (USA), Mirian Vilela (Costa Rica), and William Rees (Canada). This conference runs concurrently with the meetings of the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE) in Montreal, and just prior to the Earth Charter meeting on "Sustainable Communities", being held in Burlington, Vermont (just a 1-hour drive south of Montreal), July 15. All enquiries should be directed to: Dr. Richard Westra, Assistant Professor, Division of International and Area Studies, Pukyong National University, 599-1 Daeyeon 3-Dong, Nam-gu, Busan 608-737, Republic of Korea. Email: westrarj@netscape.net.

The International Companion Animal Welfare Conference will be held in Poland May 18-19 2004. For further information: <http://www.icawc.org/>

The Ownership of Common Goods. A call for papers for a special issue of *Philosophy in the Contemporary World* to be published in 2005. PCW welcomes creative and insightful papers on any ethical concept or problem relating to the ownership of common goods. By common goods we mean, broadly, shared resources, things held in common, and things of general interest or benefit to members of the community (understood locally or globally). 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. Submission Deadlines: Completed papers due by April 31st, 2004. 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. r.sandler@neu.edu. Cynthia Townley, Department of Philosophy, Macquarie University, Sydney 2109, Australia. ctownley@scmp.mq.edu.au.

The 7th Annual Summer Institute in American Philosophy is organized this year around the theme "Nature" and will feature a dozen six hour courses on related topics in the American philosophical tradition, in Eugene, Oregon. Presenters will include: Susan Armstrong (Humboldt State University), "Applications of Process Philosophy to Environmental Ethics and Animal Ethics." Harvey Cormier (State University of New York, Stony Brook), "Great Men, Great Thoughts, and the Environment." Steven Fesmire (Green Mountain College), "Pragmatist Ethics—Theory and Practice." John Lysaker (University of Oregon), "Ralph Waldo Emerson: This

Time It's Personal." The conference begins on Monday, July 5 and continues through Saturday, July 10. For more information on the Summer Institute see the Society for the Advancement of American Philosophy website. The priority registration deadline for the Institute is May 31, 2004. The Registration form is available at the SAAP website. For further questions please contact Scott Spratt (U Oregon) at spratt@uoregon.edu.

RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS STUDIES IN CHINA

From Yang Tongjin, associate professor at the Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and secretary-general of Chinese Society for Environmental Ethics

Part one: Some notices on environment and environment policy

Although the Chinese Government has been highlighting its sustainable development strategy as a basic national policy since 1992, emphasizing a good co-ordination of social development, economic growth and environmental protection, China is now facing a monumental challenge to sustainable development under pressure from a rapid transition toward a market-based economy and high-speed urban modernization. Soil erosion, water pollution, and desertification are spreading. Nearly 700 million Chinese people do not have access to safe water and less than one-tenth of urban waste is treated. More than 2,500 square kilometers of land in China is turned into desert annually, directly affecting the lives of 110 million people. The quality of forestry is declining. Bio-diversity is also seriously threatened.

Nevertheless, China has made steady progress in environmental protection in the past years. First, China's grain-for-green plan in the western regions has reaped impressive results, with more than 3.22 million hectares of cultivated land converted into grassland or forest since 1999. The government plans to invest more than US\$60 billion in planting trees and restoring grasslands in its 12 western provinces. By the end of 2003, China has so far established more than 17 hundred nature reserves of all sorts, covering some 13 percent of the country's land area, which is above the world average.

Second, China has so far enacted seven major environmental protection laws, over 10 natural resources development laws, and more than 30 administrative rules and documents on environmental protection. More than 470 national environment standards have been established in China and the country has also signed and approved more than 30 international conventions on environmental protection.

Third, China's environmental protection policy is more and more open. On June 2002, Shenzhen, in southern China's Guangdong province, and Aohanqi, in north China's Inner Mongolia region, were officially added to the UN Environment Programme's (UNEP's) "Global 500 Roll of Honour for Environmental Achievement". It is the second time Chinese cities had been given the award since it was launched by UNEP in 1987. Dalian, a port city in northeast China's Liaoning province, became the first city in China to receive the award in 2001. On Sept. 2003, UNEP opened its China office in Beijing to strengthen its co-operation with the nation in the field of environmental protection. On Nov. 2003, China's State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) invited Gerd Leipold, executive director for Greenpeace International, to visit Hong Kong, Guangzhou and Beijing. So far Greenpeace has joined with Chinese government departments, institutions and NGOs in areas like information sharing, environmental education, food safety and electronic waste.

Finally, on Dec. 2003, China's annual Central Economic Work Conference established guidelines for 2004, which emphasize the principle of comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development. Also in 2003, the Beijing government drafted a plan on environmental protection for the 2003-2007 period, aiming to improve the overall environment and ensure an ideal environment for the 2008 Olympics. The measures to achieve these goals include reducing dependence on coal, applying stricter standards on auto emissions, expanding public transportation network, and moving more than 200 polluting factories outside the fourth beltway encircling the city.

Part two: Environmental Ethics Studies

With the awakening of consciousness for environmental protection, more and more people are familiar with environmental ethics. Meanwhile, more and more universities, such as Nanjing Uni., Nankai Uni., and Fudan Uni., have established environmental ethics programs at postgraduate and Ph. D levels.

A. Exchange Program

In the past two years, some universities sent their teachers to study environmental ethics abroad. Dr. Su Xiangui from Beijing University began to study eco-theology at Collegy from Sep. 2003. Dr. Xie Yangju from Northwest University at Xian, Sanxi province, was a visiting scholar at University of Illinois' Center for East Asian and Pacific Studies from Aug. 2001 to June 2002. Mr. Xie's research project focused on environmental

philosophy in the contemporary west.

With the help of the Ford Foundation, I myself visited and did research at the department of philosophy at Colorado State University (CSU) from Oct. 2001 to Nov. 2002. I took six seminars and courses focusing on environmental ethics offered by professors Holmes Rolston, Philip Cafaro and Bernard Rollin. On June 2002, I also spent two days visiting the Center for Environmental Philosophy at North Texas University and had very helpful discussions with professors Hargrove, Callicott and Gunter.

My studies at CSU were very fruitful for me. I am extremely grateful to professors Holmes Rolston and Philip Cafaro. Their great help made my visiting life at CSU very happy and unforgettable. My thanks also go to the Ford Foundation, CSU and my home institute.

B. Some Important Events

At the institutional level, there is more good news. On April 2002, the Center for Environmental Philosophy and Comparative Philosophy Studies was established at the Northwest University. Dr. Xie Yangju was elected as the director of the center. On Oct. 2003, the Environmental Philosophy Committee was established under the Chinese National Association of Natural Dialectics. Professor Liu Xiangrong from Hunan Normal University was elected as the chairman of the committee.

On July 2002, the "National Conference on Environmental Ethics" was held at Hunan Normal Uni.. The topics of the conference included development theory and environmental protection, approaches to environmental ethics, environmental ethics and social ethics, and the spiritual resources of Chinese traditional thoughts for environmental ethics. What made this conference particular was that the representatives of the conference signed and published a document called a "Civil Declaration of Environmental Ethic".

On Aug. 2002, the "Advanced Symposium on Confucianism and Ecological Philosophy " was held at the Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Professor Tu Weiming from Harvard Uni. was the guest speaker. Most top scholars in the field of the history of Chinese thought attended this symposium.

On Oct. 2003, the " National Conference on Environmental Philosophy "was held at Tsinghua Uni.. More than one hundred scholars attended this conference. Two Japanese professors were invited to give lectures at the conference. The decision to establish the Environmental Philosophy Committee was made at this conference.

Also on Oct. 2003, the "Advanced Seminar on Environmental Ethics" was held at Nankai University. The seminar was jointly sponsored by the department of philosophy and the school of environment, Nankai University, and it was the first seminar for university teachers on environmental ethics in China.

The "International Conference on Environmental Ethics" will be held at Nanjing Uni. This coming year at Nanjing, Jiangsu province. For more information on this conference, please contact Yang Tongjin by yangtong12@sina.com.

Part Three: Publishing

A. Translations

In the past three years, many western academic writings concerning environmental ethics have been translated and published in China. Here are some of them. And many translation programs are under way.

--Valuing the Earth (ed by Herman E. Daly and Kenneth N. Townsend), translator: Ma Jix, Zhong Bing and Zhu Youhong. Publisher: the Commercial Publishing Ins. 2001.

--The Resurgence of the Real (by Charlene Spretnak), translator: Zhang Nini. Publisher: Central Compilation & Translation Press, 2001

--Beyond the Growth (by Herman E. Daly), translator: Chu Dajian et al. Publisher: Shanghai Translation Publishing House, 2001.

--Living with Limits (by Garrett Hardin), translator: Dai Xingyi and Zhangzhen. Publisher: Shanghai Translation Publishing House, 2001.

--Environmental Ethics (by Joseph R. Des Jardins), translator: Lin Guanming and Yang Aiming, Publisher: Beijing Uni. Press, 2002.

--A Green History of the World (by Clive Pontine), translator: Wang Yi and Zhang Xueguang. Publisher: Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2002.

--Weak versus Strong Sustainability (by Eric Neumayer), translator: Wang Yingtong. Publisher: Shanghai Translation Publishing House, 2002.

--Ecopolitics (by Daniel A. Coleman), translator: Mei Junjie. Publisher: Shanghai Translation Publishing House, 2002.

--Hard Green (by Peter Huber), translator: Dai Xingyi and Xu Liqing. Publisher: Shanghai Translation Publishing House, 2002.

--Vanishing Borders (by Hilary French), translator: Li Dan. Publisher: Shanghai Translation Publishing House, 2002.

--Founders of Constructive Postmodern Philosophy (by David R. Griffin et al.), translator: Bao Shibin et al.. Publisher: Central Compilation & Translation Press, 2002.

--The Future of Life (by Edward O. Wilson), translator: Chen Jiakuan et al. Publisher: Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2003.

--Engineering, Ethics and the Environment (by P. Aarne Vesilind and Alastair S. Gunn), translator: Wu Xiaodong and Wong Rui. Publisher: Tsinghua Uni. Press, 2003.

--Natural Causes: Essays in Ecological Marxism (by James O'Connor), translator: Tang Zhengdong and Dai Peihong, Publisher: Nanjing Uni. Press, 2003.

--Postmodernism and Public Policy (by John B. Cobb, Jr), translator: Li Ji and Zhang Cheng. Publisher: Social Sciences Documentation Publishing House, 2003.

--Development Ethics (by Denis Goulet), translator: Gao Shi et al.. Publisher: Social Sciences Documentation Publishing House, 2003

B. Books

--Fu Hua, A Studies of Ecological Ethics, Huaxia Press, 2002. chapters: ecological ethics studies in western countries; a summary of Chinese scholars' studies of western ecological ethics; relations of man and nature; ecological ethics is essentially applied ethics; there is no ethical relationship between man and nature; the value of nature and its essence; questioning the rights of nature; deconstructing traditional anthropocentrism; reconstructing modern anthropocentrism; two approaches to ecological ethics. Professor Fu is at Beijing Administrative Management College.

--He Huaihong, Yang Tongjin et al., Ecological Ethic: Spiritual Resources and Philosophical Foundation, Hebei Uni. Press, 2002. Chapters: introduction; ecological ethical thoughts of ancient Chinese; ecological ethical spirits of the Orient religion and primitive faith; the spiritual pioneers of western ecological ethics; Christianity ecological ethics; ecological ethical spirits in western literature; ecofeminism; the evolution of the concept of nature; the philosophical construction of ecological ethics; anthropocentrism; animal liberation and rights theory; biocentrism, ecocentrism. Professor He is at the Department of Philosophy, Beijing Uni..

--Lei Yi, Ecological Ethics, Sanxi People's Press, 2001, Chapters: ethical requirements in the new era; moral extension; radical environmentalism; values and rights of nature; basic principles of ecological ethics; ethics in ecological practice. Professor Lei is at the Humanity School, Tsinghua Uni..

--Lei Yi, A Studies of Deep Ecology thoughts, Tsinghua Uni. Press, 2001. Chapters: the thoughts of ecological movements: from shallow to deep; the theory of deep ecology and its development; the historical roots of deep ecology; the practice of deep ecology; Valuation, debates and implication.

--Li Peichao, Reconciliation of Nature and Humanism: The New Perspective of Ecological Ethics, Hunan People's Publishing House, 2001. chapters: the history of ecological ethics; the social and theoretical condition of extending the perspective of ecological ethics; the new characteristics of ecological ethics; the relevance of Chinese traditional culture with ecological ethics; ecological ethics and China's modernization. Professor Li is at the Institute of Ethics, Hunan Normal Uni..

Se Zhengrong, The Explanation and Reconstruction of Chinese Traditions of Ecological Ethics, The People's Publishing House, 2002. Chapters: eco-cultural implication of the viewpoint of the unity of heaven(nature) and human; modern explanations of the Chinese traditions of ecological ethics; western views of the Chinese traditions of environmental ethics; comparisons of western and Chinese ecological ethical thoughts; rational reconstruction of Chinese traditions of ecological ethics; the Chinese paradigm of ecological ethics and the future of civilization. Professor Se is at the Guangdong Administrative Management College.

--Xie Yangju, A Study of Daoism: Daoism from the Perspectives of Comparative Philosophy and Environmental Philosophy, Sanxi People's Press, 2003. Professor Xie is at the Institute of Thoughts and Culture, Northwest

University.

--Ye Ping ed., Following Nature: Ecological Wisdom and Its Ideas, Chinese Environmental Sciences Press, 2001. chapters: the global environmental problems; a reflections of the mainstream values; understanding nature; our common future; treating animals correctly; preserving wildness; hunting ethic; respect for nature; constructing our home; green education. Professor Ye is the chair of the Center of Environment and Society at Haerbin Industry and Technology Uni..

--Yu Mouchang, Ecological Philosophy, Sanxi People's Press, 2001, Chapters: the rising of eco-philosophy; eco-philosophy is postmodern philosophy; the turn of philosophy; ecological worldview is the philosophical foundation of sustainable development. Professor Yu is at the Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

--Zhu Tan, ed, Environmental Ethics: Theory and Practice, Chinese Environmental Science Press, 2001. Chapters: introduction, environmental ethical thoughts in Chinese traditional culture; the rising and development of modern environmental ethics; the theme of environmental ethics: harmony of man and nature; the values of nature; the equality of natures; sustainable development and environmental ethics; population and environmental ethics; environmental ethical issues in science and technology; environmental ethical issues of environmental protection; environmental ethics of consumption; awakening the environmental awareness of the public. Professor Zhu is the president of school of environment at Nankai Uni..

C. *Papers*

Papers on environmental ethics increased dramatically in China in the past three years. Here is just a small sample of them.

--Chao Mengqing, "New concept of human nature and ecological ethics", Academic Research, 2003(2)

--Chinese Applied Ethics 2001, ed. by Yu Yong, The Central Compilation & Translation Press, 2002. include three paper on environmental ethics: "Some theoretical issues of environmental ethics" (by Yang Tongjin), "Environmental value: perspective of utility or perspective of culture"(by Sun Meitang), and "How is environmental philosophy possible"(by Tian Haiping).

-- Chinese Applied Ethics 2002, ed. by Gan Shaoping and Ye Jingde, The Central Compilation & Translation Press, 2003. include three paper on environmental ethics: "Chinese political ethic for sustainable development"(by Chen Ying), "The holism of western environmental ethics and its problem"(by Fang Dongping), and "Approaching the new paradigm of relationship between man and nature".

--Deng Mingying, "On ecological conscience", Studies in Ethics, 2003(2)

--Gan Shaoping, "What kind ecological ethic do we need", Philosophical Research, 2002(8)

--Han Dongpin, "Is nonanthropocentrism practical ?",Zhejiang Social Sciences, 2001(1)

--Han Dongpin, "Questioning the intrinsic value theory of nonanthropocentrism environmental ethics", Ethic and Civilization 2003(3)

--Huan Aibao, "Environmental ethic: scientific rationality challenging value rationality", Journal of Nanjing Industry Uni. 2002(1)

--Huan Aibao, "Natural value and environmental ethics", Studies in Dialectics of Nature, 2002(8)

--Huan Ming, "Christianity and environmental ethics", Academic Journal of Xhejiang, 2003(1)

--Huan Yuanping, "The theoretical foundation of deep eco-ethics", Academic Journal of Zhongzhou, 2002(5)

--Jia Xiangtong, Wang Chunnian, "The new equal idea from the perspective of environmental ethics", Hebei Academic Journal, 2002(1)

--Jiang Zhuojun, "The methodology of ecological ethics", Ethic and Civilization, 2002(1)

--Li Chongzhen, Hu Shuiqing, "Three errors of ecological ethics studies", Journal of Hunan Uni. 2003(1)

--Li Peichao, "Defending the legitimacy of environmental ethics", Ethic and Civilization, 2001(3).

- Liao Xiaoping, "Eco-ethic, intergenerational ethic and sustainable development", Ethic and Civilization, 2002(3)
- Liu Er, "Some theoretical problems of nonanthropocentric environmental ethics", Studies and Exploration, 2002(6)
- Li Yalin, "The philosophical foundation of environmental ethics", Journal of Sichuan Uni. 2003(1)
- Li Yalin, "The logical prerequisite of environmental ethics", Journal of Sichuan Uni. 2002(1)
- Lu Feng, "The idea of oneness with nature and its implication for eco-ethics", Academic Monthly Journal, 2002(4)"
- Qing Shitai, "The eco-ethical thoughts of Daoism and its modern implication", Journal of Sichuan Uni., 2002(1)
- Se Zhengrong, "The axiological foundation of environmental ethics", Science, Technology and Dialectics, 2002(4)
- Shen Litian, "From anthropocentrism to open environmental ethics", Science, Technology and Dialectics, 2001(5)
- Su Xiangui, "Thoreau's thoughts of nature and its implication for ecological ethics", Journal of Beijing Uni.2002(2)
- Tian Haiping, "Who can follow eco-ethic", Nanjing Industry Uni. 2002(1)
- Wan Dan, "Ecological ethic and cultural relativism", Journal of Wuhan Uni. 2001(5)
- Wang Guoping, "The scientific foundation of environmental ethics and its principle", Journal of Nanjing Forest Uni. 2002(1)
- Wang Nanlin, "The sustainable development environmental ethics: a new environmental ethics theory", Journal of Nankai Uni., 2001(4).
- Wang Taoyang, "Environmental justice: the trends of environmental ethics", Academic Journal of Zhejiang, 2002(5)
- Wang Fengnian, Li Zhengfeng, "The eco-ethical implication of daoist consumption idea", Journal of Tsinghua Uni., 2002(6)
- Wang Yunmei, "Respect life and love nature: on the ecological ethics of Buddhism", Journal of Southeast Uni. 2001(2)
- Wang Zeying, " A outline of eco-economic ethics", Jiangxi Social Sciences, 2001(2)
- Wu Jixia, "Some issues of environmental ethics studies", Ethic and Civilization, 2001(6)
- Xie Yangju, "Western recognition of Daoism as environmental philosophy" Jiangxi Social Sciences 2001(6)
- Xu Songling, "On the fitness of environmental ethic", Journal of Tsinghua Uni., 2001(2)
- Yang Ming, "On the rights of nature and its ecological effects", Ethic and Civilization, 2001(3)
- Yang Ming, "The orientation of environmental ethics", Theory and Modernization, 2001(3)
- Yang Tongjin, "Global environmental protection and international aids: an ethical justification", Jianghai Academic Journal, 2002(1)
- Yang Tongjin, "Three theoretical foci of environmental ethics", Philosophical Trends, 2002(5).
- Yang Tongjin, "Land ethic and its philosophical foundations", Journal of Yushi Normal College, 2003(1).
- Yang Tongjin, "Ecofeminism: spiritual and social dimensions", Guangdong Social Sciences, 2003(4).

--Ye Ping, "The ideology of ecological ethics and the traditions of ethics", Journal of Haerbin Industry and Technology Uni. 2002(4)

--Zhang wenbiao, "Buddhism and western environmental philosophy" .Academic Journal of Fujian, 2001(6).

--Zeng Jianping, Yang Fang, " An outline study on Japanese environmental ethic thought", Journal of Jishou Uni. 2002(4).

--Zeng Jiangping, "On the conception from the perspective of ecological ethics", Journal of Jishou Uni., 2001(4).

--Zheng Huizi, "The cultural evolutional base of ecological ethics", Studies in Dialectics of Nature, 2002(7).

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

--Adams, William M., Brockington, Dan, Dyson, Jane, and Vira, Bhaskar, "Managing Tragedies: Understanding Conflict over Common Pool Resources," Science 302(12 December 2003):1915-1916. "Conflicts over the management of common pool resources are not simply material. They also depend on the perceptions of the protagonists. Policy to improve management often assumes that problems are self-evident, but in fact careful and transparent consideration of the ways different stakeholders understand management problems is essential to effective dialogue." "Religious beliefs and moral convictions can be important in structuring understanding, both among local people and scientists." "To some extent, policy will always involve `tragic' choices that contradict the deeply held values and beliefs of some stakeholders." Adams and Vira are in geography, Cambridge University. Brockington is in geography, Oxford University.

--Armstrong, Susan and Botzler, Richard, eds., The Animal Ethics Reader. New York: Routledge 2003. A comprehensive, state-of-the-art reader.

--Aubin, D., "Review of: Terry L. Anderson and Peter J. Hill (Eds.), The Technology of Property Rights," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 165.

--Aubry, K. B. and Lewis, J. C., "Extirpation and Reintroduction of Fishers (*Martes Pennanti*) in Oregon: Implications for their Conservation in the Pacific States," Biological Conservation 114(no. 1, 2003): 79-90.

--Avis, John C., ed., The Hope, Hype, and reality of Genetic Engineering: Remarkable Stories from Agriculture, Industry, Medicine, and the Environment. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.

--Backhaus, Gary and Murungi, John, eds., Earth Ways: Framing Geographical Meanings. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, Rowman and Littlefield, 2004. The organizing component, or "framings," that bridge philosophy and geography. Backhaus teaches philosophy at Morgan State University. Murungi is in philosophy, Towson University.

--Backhaus, Gary and Murungi, John, eds., Transformations of Urban and Suburban Landscapes: Perspectives from Philosophy, Geography, and Architecture. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, Rowman and Littlefield, 2002. Place and space in contemporary landscapes, both natural and urban.

--Bale, T., "'As You Sow, So Shall You Reap': The New Zealand Greens and the General Election of 2002," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 140-144.

--Baltensperger, B. H., "Review of: Clinton L. Evans, The War On Weeds in the Prairie West: An Environmental History," Environmental History 8(no. 3, 2003): 489-490.

--Barton, A., "Review of: Daily, Gretchen C., and Katherine Ellison. The New Economy of Nature: the Quest to Make Conservation Profitable," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 7, 2003): 668-670.

--Batabyal, A. A., Kahn, J. R. and Oneill, R. V., "On the Scarcity Value of Ecosystem Services," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 46(no. 2, 2003): 334-352.

--Bluhdorn, I., "Review of: Peter Waterman, Globalization, Social Movements and the New Internationalisms," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 158.

--Bouma-Prediger, Steven, For the Beauty of the Earth: A Christian Vision for Creation Care. Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 2001. Received a 2002 Award of Merit from Christianity Today. Scientific and biblical reasons for caring for the Earth.

- Bowcutt, F., "Book Review: Science and Ecosystem Management in the National Parks. William L. Halvorson and Gary E. Davis, Eds. (Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1996)," Human Ecology 31(no. 3, 2003): 491-494.
- Boydell, S. and Holzknrecht, H., "Land-Caught in the Conflict Between Custom and Commercialism," Land Use Policy 20(no. 3, 2003): 203-207.
- Brennan, Teresa, Globalization and its Terrors. New York: Routledge, 2003. An exposé of the false promises of globalization. The reckless pursuit of shareholder value is jeopardizing an environment whose diversity and abundance accumulated over millennia. The traumas inflicted by globalization, from cancer rates to road deaths, from extreme weather patterns to the poisoning of oceans.
- Broberg, L., "Conserving Ecosystems Locally: a Role for Ecologists in Land-Use Planning," Bioscience 53(no. 7, 2003): 670-673.
- Brody, S. D., "Examining the Role of Resource-Based Industries in Ecosystem Approaches to Management: An Evaluation of Comprehensive Plans in Florida," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 7, 2003): 625-642.
- Brown, William P., The Ethos of the Cosmos: The Genesis of Moral Imagination in the Bible. Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1999. How in the divine drama of the creation, redemption, and consummation of the world, nature, or the earth in its fullness, was understood as a participant in its own right, with its own moral claims.
- Buij, R., Singleton, I., Krakauer, E. and Vanschaik, C. P., "Rapid Assessment of Orangutan Density," Biological Conservation 114(no. 1, 2003): 103-113.
- Burkholder, R., "Review of: Michael A. Bryson, Visions of the Land: Science, Literature, and the American Environment From the Era of Exploration To the Age of Ecology," Environmental History 8(no. 3, 2003): 501-502.
- Cain, A. T., Tuovila, V. R., Hewitt, D. G. and Tewes, M. E., "Effects of a Highway and Mitigation Projects On Bobcats in Southern Texas," Biological Conservation 114(no. 2, 2003): 189-197.
- Campbell, L. M. and Vainiomattila, A., "Participatory Development and Community-Based Conservation Opportunities Missed for Lessons Learned?," Human Ecology 31(no. 3, 2003): 417-437.
- Campbell SueEllen, Even Mountains Vanish: Searching for Solace in an Age of Extinction. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2003. Campbell faces a paradox: whenever she contemplates the beauty of the cosmos and the astonishing inventiveness of nature she encounters the deleterious environmental impact of humankind. Campbell describes a visit to Pajarito Canyon, a wilderness area just outside Los Alamos, and her sudden need to understand more about Earth's improbable evolution. Campbell invokes plate tectonics, sandhill cranes, Pueblo cultures, nuclear waste, even a flash flood that inundates her university's library. Rocky Mountain National Park and Canada's Arctic coast. Campbell is beset with ecological and spiritual blues, ponders the survival strategies of tundra plants, animals, and people. She struggles with human destructiveness and the transitoriness of life. Campbell teaches English and nature writing at Colorado State University.
- Carlson, Allen, Aesthetics and the Environment: The Appreciation of Nature, Art and Architecture. New York: Routledge, 2003. How much of our aesthetic experience is in response to nature, sunsets, mountains, or horizons, or more mundane surroundings like gardens or the view from our window. Knowledge of what we are appreciating is essential to having an appropriate aesthetic experience and a scientific understanding of nature can enhance our appreciation, rather than denigrate it. Carlson is in philosophy at the University of Alberta.
- Caro, T., Borgerhoffmulder, M. and Moore, M., "Effects of Conservation Education on Reasons To Conserve Biological Diversity," Biological Conservation 114(no. 1, 2003): 143-152.
- Chow, Jeffrey, Kopp, Raymond J., and Portney, Paul R., "Energy Resources and Global Development," Science 302(2003):1528-1531. "In order to address the economic and environmental consequences of our global energy system, we consider the availability and consumption of energy resources. Problems arise from our dependence on combustible fuels, the environmental risks associated with their extraction, and the environmental damage caused by their emissions. Yet no primary source, be it renewable or nonrenewable, is free of environmental or economic limitations. As developed and developing economies continue to grow, conversion to and adoption of environmentally benign energy technology will depend on political and economic realities."

The world does not seem to be running out of mineral fuels, but using these fuels intelligently, justly, and without degrading the environment is a much tougher question, and not currently being adequately addressed. The authors are with Resources for the Future, Washington, DC.

--Connelly, J., "Review of: Vandana Shiva, Water Wars: Privatization, Pollution and Profit," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 164.

--Cramer, J. C. and Roland, H. E., "Review of: National Research Council. The Drama of the Commons," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 7, 2003): 665-667.

--Damro, C. and Mendez, P. L., "Emissions Trading At Kyoto: From EU Resistance to Union Innovation," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 71-94.

--Dandy, N., "Review of: Tomas M. Koontz, Federalism in the Forest: National Versus State Natural Resources Policy," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 166.

--Dasgupta, Partha, Human Well-Being and the Natural Environment. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. Methods of valuation and evaluation with the aim of measuring, and searching to improve, the quality of human life. Ways in which the quality of life is known to be tied to the natural environment. Dasgupta is at Cambridge University.

--David, J. H., Cury, P., Crawford, R. J., Randall, R. M., Underhill, L. G. and Meyer, M. A., "Assessing Conservation Priorities in the Benguela Ecosystem, South Africa: Analysing Predation by Seals on Threatened Seabirds," Biological Conservation 114(no. 2, 2003): 289-292.

--Davis, A. and Wagner, J. R., "Who Knows? On the Importance of Identifying "Experts" When Researching Local Ecological Knowledge," Human Ecology 31(no. 3, 2003): 463-489.

--Deane-Drummond (Deane-Drummond), Celia E., The Ethics of Nature. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Co., 2004. 1. The Recovery of Virtue for an Ethics of Nature. 2. Environmental Ethics. 3. Animal Ethics. 4. The Ethics of Biotechnology. 5. The Ethics of Cloning. 6. Psychology and Moral Agency. 7. Ethics and Gaia. 8. Feminism and the Ethics of Nature. 9. Towards an Ethic of Wisdom. A virtue ethics centered on wisdom is the most appropriate way to approach the ethics of nature. Deane-Drummond is at University College, Chester, UK.

--Delovinfosse, I., "Review of: Robert Bent, Lloyd Orr and Randall Baker (Eds.), Energy: Science, Policy, and the Pursuit of Sustainability," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 168.

--Dietz, Thomas, Ostrom, Elinor, and Stern, Paul C., "The Struggle to Govern the Commons," Science 302(12 December 2003):1907-1912. Governing the commons, a dilemma first posed by Garrett Hardin in 1968 is still an unsolved problem. Human institutions sometimes succeed locally; but often fail, especially when rapid change occurs. There is no satisfactory global governance, although some international institutions hold promise. Much needed is "adaptive governance in complex systems. "Sound science is necessary for commons governance, but not sufficient. Too many strategies for governance are designed in capital cities or by donor agencies in ignorance of the state of the science and local conditions. The results are often tragic, but at least these tragedies are local. As the human footprint on the Earth enlarges, humanity is challenged to develop and deploy understanding of large scale commons governance quickly enough to avoid the large-scale tragedies that will otherwise ensue" (p. 1910). Dietz is in environmental science and policy, Michigan State University. Ostrom is in institutions, population, and environmental change, Indiana University. Stern is in social and behavior sciences, The National Academies, Washington.

--Dobson, A., "Review of: Barry Holden, Democracy and Global Warming," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 159.

--Dobson, Andrew, Citizenship and the Environment. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004. Ecological citizenship cannot be fully articulated in terms of the two great traditions of citizenship--liberal and civic republican. Dobson develops a "post-cosmopolitan" theory of citizenship and argues that ecological citizenship is an example and an inflection of it. Ecological citizenship focuses on duties as well as rights, and these duties are owed non-reciprocally by those individual and communities who occupy unsustainable amounts of ecological space to those who occupy too little.

--Eaton, Heather and Lorentzen, Lois Ann, eds. Ecofeminism and Globalization: Exploring Culture, Context, and Religion. Rowman & Littlefield. 2003. Eleven essays in three sections: I. Economic Globalization, the Environment and Gender - two theoretical essays by Mary Mellor and Heather Eaton; II Challenges to

Ecofeminism: Concrete Cases - essays from Kenya, Chiapas, Mexico, and India challenge ecofeminist principles (authors Celia Nyamweru, Lois Lorentzen and Aruna Gnanadason; and III. Regional and Transnational Expression of Ecofeminism and Responses to Globalization. Articles by Noel Sturgeon, wan-Li Ho, Mary Judith Ress, Ivone Gebara, Masatsugu Maruyama and Greta Gaard. Lorentzen is in social ethics, University of San Francisco.

--Eco Conference 2003. Nature, Science, Technology and Religions. Our Common Bioethical Issues. Book of abstracts in English. Conference held in Muttukadu, India, November 2003. Organized by Church of South India Madras Diocese, Eco Vision Department. Some three dozen abstracts give insight into the thinking of Indians (and some internationals) in these areas. Samples: Mrs. Ilamathi V., "Nature Worship in Hinduism"; S. Mohan, "Sustainable Development: The Religious Dimension"; S. M. John Kennedy, "Pure Water is the Birth Right of All." Contact: Jayapal Azariah, President, All India Bioethics Association, New No. 4, 8th Lane, 5th Cross Street, Indiranagar, Chennai 600 020, India.

--Ernault, A., Bureau, F. and Poudevigne, I., "Patterns of Organisation in Changing Landscapes: Implications for the Management of Biodiversity," Landscape Ecology 18(no. 2, 2003): 239-251.

--Fagan, A. and Jehlicka, P., "Contours of the Czech Environmental Movement: a Comparative Analysis of Hnutí Duha (Rainbow Movement) and Jihoceske Matky (South Bohemian Mothers)," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 49-70.

--Fleischner, T. L., "Diversity Deep and Wild," Conservation Biology 17(no. 4, 2003): 952-953.

--Foltz, R. C., "Alon Tal. Pollution in a Promised Land: An Environmental History of Israel," Environmental History 8(no. 3, 2003): 484.

--Garcia, C. N., "Review of: High and Dry: The Texas-New Mexico Struggle for the Pecos River by G. Emlen Hall," Natural Resources Journal 43(no. 1, 2003): 333-334.

--Garner, A. and McDaniel, J., "Spirituality and Sustainability," Conservation Biology 17(no. 4, 2003): 946-947.

--Garner, R., "Animals, Politics and Justice: Rawlsian Liberalism and the Plight of Non-Humans," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 3-22.

--Garnett, S., Crowley, G. and Balmford, A., "The Costs and Effectiveness of Funding the Conservation of Australian Threatened Birds," Bioscience 53(no. 7, 2003): 658-665.

--Garrod, B., "Review of: Rosaleen Duffy, A Trip Too Far: Ecotourism, Politics and Exploitation," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 169-170.

--Germic, S., "Review of: Dennis C. Williams. God's Wilds: John Muir's Vision of Nature," Environmental History 8(no. 3, 2003): 493.

--Gilland, K., "The Swedish Election 2002 and the Swedish Greens," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 151-156.

--Giordano, M. A., "Managing the Quality of International Rivers: Global Principles and Basin Practice," Natural Resources Journal 43(no. 1, 2003): 111-136.

--Gleick, Peter H., "Global Freshwater Resources: Soft-Path Solutions for the 21st Century," Science 302(2003):1524-1528. "Twentieth-century water policies relied on the construction of massive infrastructure in the form of dams, aqueducts, pipelines, and complex centralized treatment plants to meet human demands. These facilities brought tremendous benefits to billions of people, but they also had serious and often unanticipated social, economical, and ecological costs. Many unsolved water problems remain, and past approaches no longer seem sufficient. A transition is under way to a 'soft path' that complements centralized physical infrastructure with lower cost community-scale systems, decentralized and open decision-making, water markets and equitable pricing, application of efficient technology and environmental protection." While a soft path seems promising, political will is doubtful. More people lack clean water now than ever before. More lack healthy sanitation now than were alive on the planet in 1940. Gleick is at the Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security, Oakland, CA.

--Grimes, L., "Important Bird Areas in Africa and Associated Islands. Priority Sites for Conservation," Biological Conservation 114(no. 1, 2003): 155-156.

--Gulbrandsen, L. H., "The Evolving forest Regime and Domestic Actors: Strategic or Normative Adaptation?," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 95-114.

--Haslett, J. R., "Handbook of the Convention On Biological Diversity," Biological Conservation 114(no. 3, 2003): 467.

--Herrick, J. A., "Federal Project Financing Incentives for Green Industries: Renewable Energy and Beyond," Natural Resources Journal 43(no. 1, 2003): 77-110.

--Herron, J., "Review of: Paul S. Sutter. Driven Wild: How the Fight Against Automobiles Launched the Modern Wilderness Movement," Environmental History 8(no. 3, 2003): 494.

--Hiebert, Theodore, The Yahwist's Landscape: Nature and Religion in Early Israel. New York: Oxford University Press, 1996. Adam is made from "the earth," which means "arable soil." The story of Israel is a story of farmers. "The claim that the Israelite religion valued history while it devalued nature can no longer be derived from a formative desert experience." The religion of Israel, at least the Yahwist tradition, included larger dimensions, but it was also a religion of nature.

--Honey, M., "Protecting Eden: Setting Green Standards for the Tourism Industry," Environment 45(no. 6, 2003): 8-21.

--Hunter, L. M., "Review of: Dobkowski, Michael N., and Isidor Wallimann, Eds. On the Edge of Scarcity: Environment, Resources, Population, Sustainability, and Conflict," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 6, 2003): 562-564.

--Iverson, L. R., "Book Review, Early Forestry and Conservation in America," Landscape Ecology 18(no. 2, 2003): 208-210.

--Jehlicka, P. and Kostecky, T., "Czech Greens in the 2002 General Election: a New Lease of Life," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003):

--Johnson, David Martel, How History Made the Mind: The Cultural Origins of Objective Thinking. Chicago: Open Court, 2003. The modern, Western mind is a product of the Greeks intellectual tradition, unique in human history. Such minds can see nature objectively, as pre-Greeks could not (such as the Egyptians, where nature is tinged with fanciful mythology). This produces science in the West, which enables us not only to study and understand but to remake nature.

Johnson concludes: "We have to reconcile ourselves to the fact that, long into the foreseeable future, our world will contain an ever smaller percentage of its original 'wildness.' ... Our best hope of continuing to move towards a better world--or even of surviving--is by looking forward. Thus, in place of the once effective strategy of trying to tame wilderness, it now has become effective to create the sort of dynamically evolving, experimental, artificial (his emphasis) world that can help us meet our future needs." (p. 210). Johnson is in philosophy, York University, Toronto.

--Kaiser, Jocelyn, "Military Wins Changes that May Ease Research," Science 302(28 November 2003):1487-1488. The U.S. Congress has exempted the Department of Defence from environmental rules protecting endangered species and marine mammals. Congress did reject military requests for exemption from some pollution laws. Also, language of the law is rather vague at points, especially regarding whether the military itself or subcontractors do the research.

--Kelly, S. E., "Public Bioethics and Publics: Consensus, Boundaries, and Participation in Biomedical Science Policy," Science Technology and Human Values 28(no. 3, 2003): 339-364.

--King, David A., "Climate Change Science: Adapt, Mitigate, or Ignore?" Science 303(9 January 2004):176-177. "Climate change is the most severe problem that we are facing today--more serious even than the threat of terrorism." The British face serious flooding, with storms reaching further inland and being much more frequent. The number of persons in Britain who face serious flooding could double, to 3.5 million. Flood levels that now occur only once in 100 years could occur every three years. Americans face serious consequences as well, and are doing even less about it. In "tackling what is a truly global problem ... developing countries would need to be brought into the process as part of a North-South science and technology capacity-building exercise embedded in a framework that recognizes that issues of justice and equity lie at the heart of the climate change problem." King is Chief Scientific Advisor, H. M. Government, Office of Science and Technology, London.

--Krupnick, G. A. and Johnkress, W., "Hotspots and Ecoregions: a Test of Conservation Priorities Using

Taxonomic Data," Biodiversity and Conservation 12(no. 11, 2003): 2237-2253.

--Lachapelle, P. R., McCool, S. F. and Patterson, M. E., "Barriers To Effective Natural Resource Planning in a 'Messy' World," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 6, 2003): 473-490.

--Lautensach, Alexander K. Environmental Ethics for the Future. A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, September 2003. ABSTRACT: Over the last few decades mounting evidence has suggested that the Earth is facing an environmental crisis unprecedented in its scale and causation. The crisis threatens the continued well-being of humanity as well as much of the biodiversity of the planet. It is largely caused by unsustainable behaviour of *Homo sapiens*. Underlying human behaviour are beliefs, values and structural constraints that shape people's concepts of progress. The emerging global culture manifests a particular concept of progress that is based on harmful beliefs and largely counterproductive values. Within that value base, the counterproductive influences tend to arise from anthropocentric values and assumptions, which are incompatible with sustainable living. The most effective approach to accomplish a cultural change of such magnitude is through educational reform. This thesis provides an educational blueprint for changing those anthropocentric values and assumptions and to introduce a moral shift towards ecocentrism. A large-scale reform at many levels of current educational practice is required to ensure that learners acquire the moral, scientific, interpretive and emancipatory knowledge to build a sustainable future for humanity and its home.

--Lewis, C., "Review of: Steven Rosendale, Ed. The Greening of Literary Scholarship: Literature, theory, and the Environment," Environmental History 8(no. 3, 2003): 503-504.

--Lindbladh, M., Niklasson, M. and Nilsson, S. G., "Long-Time Record of Fire and Open Canopy in a High Biodiversity forest in Southeast Sweden," Biological Conservation 114(no. 2, 2003): 231-243.

--Little, C. E., "Redeeming the Geography of Hope," Natural Resources Journal 43(no. 1, 2003): 1-10.

--Liu, Jianguo, et al, "Protecting China's Biodiversity," Science 300(23 May 2003)1240-1241. China has over 30,000 species of vascular plants (behind only Brazil and Columbia) and perhaps half are endemics, including many archaic lines. China's biodiversity suffers from the explosive increase in the intensity and extent of human activities. Rangelands are severely overgrazed, wetlands are shrinking rapidly, and invasive species are increasingly a serious problem. Poaching of plants and wildlife is a problem. China has established 1,757 national and local nature reserves, about 13% of the nation's area, remarkable achievements given China's population and the pressing need for development. Most reserves are in the poorer areas. But the entire nature reserve system faces serious challenges. Liu is in fisheries and wildlife, Michigan State University, and many of the authors are Chinese.

--Lockwood, Jeffrey, Grasshopper Dreaming: Reflections on Killing and Loving. Boston: Skinner House Books, 2002. The ethics of managing nature. Lockwood is an entomologist with fifteen years in grasshopper control efforts in Wyoming. Grasshopper Dreaming won the 2003 John Burroughs award for natural history writing. Lockwood is now professor of natural sciences and humanities at the University of Wyoming.

--Lopez, T. M., "A Look At Climate Change and the Evolution of the Kyoto Protocol," Natural Resources Journal 43(no. 1, 2003): 285-312.

--Lowry, P. P. and Smith, P. P., "Closing the Gulf Between Botanists and Conservationists," Conservation Biology 17(no. 4, 2003): 1175-1176.

--Machan, Tibor R., Putting Humans First: Why We Are Nature's Favorite. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2004. The primacy of human life in the natural world and the corresponding justice of humans making use of animals. Disputes the concept of "animal rights" and "animal liberation." Humans are very much a part of nature though not, ordinarily, of the wild. Given their nature, human beings not only can, but ought to use nature to serve their needs. Machan is emeritus in philosophy, Auburn University, and currently teaching at Chapman University.

--Mackenzie, F. D., "Review of: Meinzen-Dick, Ruth Suseela, Innovation in Natural Resource Management: The Role of Property Rights and Collective Action in Developing Countries (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002)," Land Use Policy 20(no. 3, 2003): 294-295.

--Mann, S. and Kogl, H., "On the Acceptance of Animal Production in Rural Communities," Land Use Policy 20(no. 243-252, 2003):

--McKibben, Bill, Enough: Staying Human in an Engineered Age. New York: Times Books (Henry Holt), 2003.

First the "end of nature," and next "the end of humans." An assessment from the frontiers of bioscience and robotics of how these developments are both rapidly maturing and veering inexorably out of control. McKibben applauds genetic engineering when linked with therapy, for in this case we do not tamper with the fundamental genetic materials passed to future generations in the germline. But genetic engineering is likely also to be used to enhance height, intelligence, athletic ability, or just about any trait imaginable. Parents will choose the genes that shape their children's future; a child will become a pianist because that's what his parents choose for him, not because he chose it. If we can reshape our bodies to overcome any setbacks we encounter, life is meaningless because you can never know how you would really feel, if your body were not pumping designer proteins. This starts us on the road to leaving human nature behind, engineering ourselves into a "posthumanity." The genetic engineering and nanotechnology future crosses the line beyond "enough" into the zone of "way too much." There is a spiritual boundary, "the enough point."

--Mclean, J. and Straede, S., "Conservation, Relocation, and the Paradigms of Park and People Management? A Case Study of Padampur Villages and the Royal Chitwan National Park, Nepal," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 6, 2003): 509-526.

--Meatyrd, B., "Review of: Groombridge, Brian, Et Al, World Atlas of Biodiversity: Earth's Living Resources in the 21st Century (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2002)," Biological Conservation 114(no. 2, 2003): 305-306.

--Meatyrd, B., "Review of: C. D. Preston and D. Pearman, New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002)," Biological Conservation 114(no. 1, 2003): 154-155.

--Merz-Perez, Linda, and Heide, Kathleen M., Animal Cruelty: Pathway to Violence Against People. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2004. Merz-Perez is with the Humane Society, Shelby County, Alabama. Heide is in criminology, University of South Florida.

--Newell, P., "Review of: Geoff Evans, James Goodman and Nina Lansbury (Eds.), Moving Mountains: Communities Confront Mining and Globalisation," Environmental Politics 12(no. 2, 2003): 162-163.

--Norton, Bryan and Minter, Ben A., "From environmental ethics to environmental public policy: Ethicists and economists, 1973-future." Pages 373-407 in Tom Tietenberg and Henk Folmer, eds., The International Yearbook of Environmental and Resource Economics 2002/2003: A Survey of Current Issues (Cheltenham UK: Edward Elgar, 2002). Environmental ethics has developed with a puzzling ambiguity about the nature of the independence that is asserted for natural intrinsic value and about what types of being can have intrinsic value. "Environmental ethicists have made few contributions to actual discussions about what to do to improve the environment" (p. 374) A more community-based, pluralist approach is needed, centering in "communal values", and worked out with democratic processes and deliberative institutions within which environmental values as communal goods may be advanced. Rich opportunities may open up for collaborations between economists and philosophers, as well as collaborations among these, together with cognitive psychologists, to engage in interdisciplinary research on the development and formation of social values in deliberative situations.

"We ... consider a more radical conceptual innovation, the rejection of moral individualism and the recognition that important environmental values may unfold on the communal scale, a scale that cannot be reduced to individual goods. This more radical innovation encourages a shift in the way we think about environmental values and valuation, shifting attention from ontological questions regarding the nature and measurement of values toward a more politically oriented process approach"(p. 375), specifically C. S. Holling's "adaptive management" (p. 395).

Norton is in philosophy and public policy, Georgia Institute of Technology. Minter is in public policy there.

--Painter, M., "Book Review: Water Rights and Empowerment. Rutgerd Boelens and Paul Hoogendam, Eds. (Van Gorcum, Amsterdam, 2002)," Human Ecology 31(no. 3, 2003): 494-497.

--Pattanaik, Prasanta K., and Cullenberg, Stephen, Globalization, Culture, and the Limits of the Market. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004. The limitations of markets as an instrument of decision-making in society, globalization and culture, and the fundamental principles for public policy, and the paradox of scarcity despite affluence in modern societies.

--Peery, C. A., Kavanagh, K. L. and Scott, J. M., "Pacific Salmon: Setting Ecologically Defensible Recovery Goals," Bioscience 53(no. 7, 2003): 622-623.

--Peres, Carlos A. et al (some 20 others), "Demographic Threats to the Sustainability of Brazil Nut Exploitation," Science 302(19 December 2003):2112-2114. Overharvesting of Brazil nuts is preventing many natural stands

from reproducing, which is leading to ever older populations of trees that could eventually cause the Brazil nut trade to crash. Brazil nut harvesting is a major part of the rainforest economy and has been thought to be a sustainable way to prevent more destructive activities such as ranching. Given the chance, Brazil nut trees can regenerate quite well in the forest, but not at the current rate of harvesting. Accompanying commentary, Stokstad, Erik, "Too Much Crunching on Rainforest Nuts?" Science 302(19 December 2003):2049.

--Pimm, Stuart L, et al. (two dozen others), "Can We Defy Nature's End?" Science 298(2002):2207-2208. Is saving remaining biodiversity still possible? Is protecting biodiversity economically possible? Will protecting areas work? Should conservation research and management be centralized or distributed? Should efforts concentrate on protection or on slowing harm? Do we know enough to protect biodiversity?

--Poudevigne, I. and Baudry, J., "The Implication of Past and Present Landscape Patterns for Biodiversity Research: Introduction and Overview," Landscape Ecology 18(no. 2, 2003): 223-225.

--Powers, Alan, Bird Talk: Conversations with Birds. Berkeley, CA: Frog, Ltd. 2003. Distributed by North Atlantic Books, P. O. Box 12327, Berkeley, CA 94712. An experimental walk through the city and countryside of several continents while listening, watching, and replying to birds. Powers brings a musician's ear and delight in language and the oral communication of the poet, Renaissance scholar, and college teacher to the question, "What are birds saying when they talk to each other?"

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Jackson, Eric Freyfogle. The small successes in conserving local farming have been overwhelmed by crushing losses. America now has half the number of farms it had in 1977. Agribusiness corporations that were once national are now global. More machinery, less labor. We now have more Americans in prison than work on farms and feed the nation. Reviewed by Bill McKibben, "Local farming vs. agribusiness," Christian Century 120 (no. 26, December 26, 2003):20-22.

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ISSUES

Glow-in-the-dark fish coming soon, to 49 states, but (probably) not California, the only state with a ban on lab engineered species. Singapore scientists have genetically engineered a zebra fish by inserting genes from jellyfish and sea anemones so that it glows when illuminated with ultraviolet or blacklight. This is the first genetically altered pet to be sold in the U.S. The fish will be raised in Florida and some environmentalists fear they could escape into the wild. Associated Press story, December 7, 2003.

Killing threatened eagles to save endangered foxes? On the California Channel Islands, golden eagles prey mostly on abundant feral pigs, but when the pig supply gets short they eat the unwary island fox (Urocyon littoralis), an endangered species. There are six subspecies, each found on a separate island; two subspecies are now extinct in the wild. On three islands, fox populations have crashed due to eagle predation. Some eagles have been captured and relocated, but others are too wary to capture. Managers propose killing the eagles (and also the pigs), to save the fox. Courchamp, Frank, Woodroffe, Rosie, and Roemer, Gary, "Removing Protected Populations to Save Endangered Species," Science 302(28 November 2003):1532.

Farmer finds that genetically modified seeks come with a stiff price--even if you don't grow them. Canadian court rules farmer must pay Monsanto for crops contaminated by wind-blown genetically modified pollen. In Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, on March 29, 2001, a Canadian court ruled that farmer Percy Schmeiser must pay Monsanto after his fields were found to be contaminated by the company's genetically engineered canola. Pollen from neighboring fields was the source of the contamination. The award amounts to over \$15,000 plus damages, which could amount to another \$75,000, and came after Monsanto company investigators trespassed on Schmeiser's land and found the company's genetically engineered canola growing in his field. The court found that because Monsanto owns patent rights on the genes used in the altered canola, the farmer was liable for growing the crop, even though he did not intentionally plant the engineered seed. Percy Schmeiser, 70, complained: "I've lost 50 years of work because of a company's genetically altered seed getting into my canola, destroying what I've worked for, destroying my property and getting sued on top of it." If the Schmeiser case sets a precedent, any farmer whose crop is contaminated via tainted seed, pollen drift, or other unavoidable environmental pollution will be forced to pay biotech companies for unwanted genetic pollution. The Washington Post quotes a statement of the U.S. National Farmers Union said: "We're extremely concerned by what liabilities may unfold for the farmer, particularly with cross-pollination of genetically modified plants." Trish Jordan, Monsanto's spokeswoman in Winnipeg was cited as admitting the company's reputation has been damaged by the case. "For Monsanto, it is a bit of a no-win situation. It's pretty easy to paint this as the multinational beating up on the poor little farmer."

Details: http://www.greenpeaceusa.org/media/press_releases/01_03_30text.htm

Mountains lions returning to Iowa. Shoot 'em; they're dangerous. Two mountain lions have been shot in the

last six months. The Iowa "sportsman" reaction seems to be "shoot at once." But there is no indication that either of these cats was threatening the public; one was eating a deer carcass, the other was running away. Des Moines Register, "Big Cats in Iowa: Are They a Worry," January 15, 2004.

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