

International Society for Environmental Ethics

Newsletter

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GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Important Notice to Members: Newsletter Offering and Encouraging Electronic Format. After polling the membership and kicking the idea around among the officers and other interested parties, the ISEE newsletter is going to offer an electronic version as well as continuing the paper version. ISEE members are encouraged to "go electronic." The main rationales: switching to electronic mailing will save ISEE several thousand dollars per year and get you information two to four weeks faster. We hope, over the next few issues, to get the majority of members receiving the newsletter via email. Those who wish to continue receiving a paper copy of the newsletter may do so, but you only get one or the other! For those of you who would like to make the switch, please email ISEE treasurer Lisa Newton with your email address at lnewton@mail.fairfield.edu. Please put "go electronic" in the subject heading Thanks!

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.

University of Idaho Announces a New MA in Environmental Philosophy. The small world of places to do graduate work in environmental philosophy just gained one member. The Philosophy Department at the University of Idaho would like to announce a new MA program specializing in environmental philosophy. The philosophy departments at the University of Idaho and Washington State University (only 8 miles apart) have joined forces to offer a new MA. Although students will take courses at both campuses and with both groups of faculty, WSU students will specialize in ethics while UI students will work in environmental philosophy.

In addition to their current talented staff, UI has hired Michael Nelson (formerly of the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point) to head up the environmental philosophy program. Nelson will begin his duties at UI in Jan. of 2005. Nelson would like to encourage faculty from around the country with students interested in environmental philosophy to inform their students about this new opportunity. "UI is a special place, offering a special program," says Nelson. "The university as a whole is an impressive and intensely interdisciplinary university, the department faculty is exceptionally collegial and energized, and the setting is one of the most beautiful you can imagine." The new program can be found online at <http://uidaho.wsu.edu/ma-philosophy/> and Nelson can be reached at mpnelson@uidaho.edu or Department of Philosophy, 407 Morrill Hall, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-3016.

The 2005 APA Pacific Division meeting will take place in San Francisco, March 23-27, at the Westin Hotel. ISEE will hold one group session, chaired by Geoffrey Frasz (Community College of Southern Nevada). Papers to be presented:

* Natural Sentiments: From Adam Smith to Environmental Virtue Ethics, by Patrick Frierson (Whitman College). Commentary: Clare Palmer (Washington University).

* Reformulating the Precautionary Principle, by Derek Turner and Kate Kovenock (Connecticut College). Commentary: Gary Varner (Texas A & M).

* Disequilibrium Ecology: Much Ado About Nothing, by Ernest Partridge (independent scholar). Commentary: Clare Palmer (Washington University).

Essays in Philosophy, Vol. 5, No. 2, has now been published. The topic of this issue is "Animal Ethics" and it contains both invited and submitted papers worthy of your attention. The web address of *Essays* is: <http://www.humboldt.edu/~essays/>.

Clare Palmer, formerly at the Institute of Environment, Philosophy and Public Policy at Lancaster University, has been hired as Associate Professor in Philosophy and Environmental Studies at Washington University in St. Louis. Palmer - who has broad interests in environmental philosophy, animal ethics, and religion and environment - is the editor of the journal *Worldviews: Environment, Culture, Religion* (which she will continue to edit from Washington University). A special double edition of this journal on *Teaching Environmental Ethics* is due out in the Fall.

Emily Brady - also formerly at the Institute of Environment, Philosophy and Public Policy at Lancaster - has recently moved to Brooklyn College, CUNY, as Associate Professor in Philosophy. Brady works in aesthetics, in particular environmental aesthetics, and recently published *Aesthetics of the Natural Environment* (Edinburgh University Press, 2003).

Jeremy Bendik-Keymer has moved to a new position at the American University of Sharjah, next door to Dubai. He will be teaching ethics (including environmental ethics) and political philosophy in an interdisciplinary department of international studies. His colleagues come from Canada, England, France, Lebanon, India and the U.S. His book *Ecological Humanity - Ten Lectures on Becoming a Citizen of the World* is nearing completion of its first draft.

Bron Taylor is now Samuel S. Hill Professor in Religion at the University of Florida, where he is helping to develop a Ph.D. program in Religion and Nature. He is also Editor in Chief of the Encyclopedia of Religion and Nature, to be published in 2005.

Laura Westra writes from Canada to recommend the following book, for personal edification and classroom use: Robert Kennedy, *Crimes Against Nature: How George W. Bush and his Corporate Pals Are Plundering the Country and Hijacking Our Democracy*. Harper Collins, New York, 2004.

Schumacher College continues its series of innovative courses in environmental ethics. Two upcoming offerings are below. Further information available on www.schumachercollege.org.uk.

FUTURE SENSE. Mary Midgley, Anne Baring, Jules Cashford and John Lash. November 7-26, 2004. The course starts with Mary Midgley asking what beliefs have led us to create a society in which the very survival of humanity - and many other species - is threatened. Anne Baring and Jules Cashford see the loss and repression of the Feminine as a key part of this process, and they will explore traditions that can contribute to healing the resulting rift between spirit and nature. John Lash will discuss the nature of beliefs and take participants on a journey to future sense, integrating ecology, psychology and mythology.

IN SEARCH OF EARTH ETHICS. Kate Rawles, Jane Goodall and Stephan Harding. March 6-18, 2005. Most Western thinking considers the non-human world simply as a set of resources for people to use as they think best, with ethical considerations applying only to other human beings. But as our concern with environmental and animal welfare issues increases, this approach is being challenged from many directions. What would be the implications for the way we live our lives if we really had a different ethical relationship to other living beings? Through discussion, outdoor experience and writing, participants will explore these challenging issues with leading thinkers and activists in the fields of animal welfare, environmental philosophy and sustainability.

OPPORTUNITIES

University of North Texas, Denton, TX. Applications and nominations are invited for a two-year position as Research Assistant Professor within the Department of Philosophy and Religion Studies. AOS: Applied Philosophy, in areas such as the environment, biomedicine/bioethics, nanotechnology, engineering, and research ethics. AOC: Open. Experiences in working with scientists and engineers, policy analysts, web design, and in applying for grants are desirable. We anticipate that this position will teach 1 course a semester (spring, fall). Qualifications for the position include: a Ph.D. in Philosophy or in another area of the humanities. Review of applications begins October 15. Search will continue until position is filled (pending budgetary approval), with a preferred hire date of January 1, 2005. Please send letter of application, C.V., and a list of references to Robert Frodeman, Chair, Department of Philosophy and Religion Studies, University of North Texas, P.O. Box 310920, Denton, TX 76201-0920. Inquiries are welcome at 940-565-2134 or: www.phil.unt.edu. UNT is an AA/ADA/EOE committed to diversity.

University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC. The Department of Philosophy (and the School of the Environment invite applications for an Assistant Professorship, tenure track, beginning

Fall semester 2005. Exceptional candidates at the Associate or Full Professor levels will also be considered.

Candidates should specialize in some aspect of environmental ethics, and must be able to facilitate collaborative ventures with an interdisciplinary program in environmental studies. Faculty members in the Philosophy Department are leading a large NSF funded project on the ethical/social implications of nanotechnology. An area of specialization thus might be the environmental implications of nanotechnology. While candidates with degrees from interdisciplinary programs will be considered, the ability to teach philosophy courses and to satisfy tenure and promotion criteria in the Department of Philosophy is necessary. Applicants at the assistant level should send complete dossier, including current CV, graduate transcript, three letters of recommendation, sample of written work, and evidence of teaching ability. Applicants at the associate or full professor level should arrange for three letters of recommendation, and send a CV, offprints of published work, and evidence of teaching ability. Complete applications must be received by December 1, 2004. Applications should be addressed to Anne Bezuidenhout, Chair, Environmental Ethics Search Committee, Department of Philosophy, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, 29208. Interviews will take place at the Eastern Division meetings of the American Philosophical Association in Boston in late December. The University of South Carolina is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer and encourages women and members of minority groups to apply.

The Greenwall Faculty Scholars Program in Bioethics is a career development award to enable outstanding junior faculty members to carry out original research that will help resolve important policy and clinical dilemmas at the intersection of ethics and the life sciences. This research will also put Faculty Scholars in a position to help set public policy and standards of clinical practice. Three Greenwall Faculty Scholars will be selected to begin their awards in the summer of 2005. A preliminary application will be due on 5 December 2004. Approximately fifteen to twenty applicants will be invited to submit full proposals due in February 2005. Link to full program description: http://www.infoed.org/new_spin/spin_prog.asp?77274. Program URL: <http://medicine.ucsf.edu/greenwall/>.

CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

ISEE Sessions. Proposals are invited for individual papers or panels 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, October 31 for the Central, March 1 for the Eastern. Contact them also if you are interested in commenting on papers or chairing a session.

The Association for Practical and Professional Ethics will hold a mini-conference on environmental policy, February 26-27, 2005, in San Antonio in conjunction with its annual meeting, February 23-27. The keynote will be delivered by Eugene Hargrove. Panels will be held on Environmental Ethics and Environmental Policy, Environmental Science and Environmental Policy, and Green Business Strategy and Environmental Policy. Papers for review should be submitted to Lisa Newton, Program in Environmental Studies, Fairfield University, Fairfield CT 06824, or lhnewton@mail.fairfield.edu. Information for registration to the conference can be found at <http://www.indiana.edu/~appe/pro>.

The International Society for Universal Dialogue will hold its Sixth World Congress 15-20 July 2005 in Helsinki Finland. Main topic is "Humanity at the Turning Point: Rethinking Nature, Culture, and Freedom." Initial abstracts (300-500 words) are due November 15, 2004, full papers due February 15, 2005. Send abstracts and papers to Daniel Shannon, Department of Philosophy, DePauw University, Room 212, Asbury Hall, Greencastle, IN 46135. Email: dshan@depauw.edu.

The Australasian Journal of Human Security's first issue is scheduled to appear late in 2004. The journal will be edited by Dr Sabina Lautensach, School of Social Sciences at Auckland University of Technology (AUT). *AJHS* is intended to connect researchers from such diverse fields as environmental science, political studies and population health who have traditionally not had much professional communication with each other. Currently, the concept of human security itself has undergone a metamorphosis. Beginning with its narrow, strategic definition as the security of states it became enlarged to include the security of regions, communities, families and individuals. More recently, the concept was further expanded and enriched by considerations that extend beyond what has traditionally been regarded the absence of violent conflict, such as a relative safety

from acute infectious disease, minimum complements of safe fresh water and adequate nutrition, and a formal guarantee for basic human rights and dignity. Finally, human security as we understand it today has acquired an ecological dimension to reflect our understanding of the sources, sinks and services provided by healthy ecosystems to its human inhabitants.

AJHS will be peer reviewed. In line with its aims, contributions of a wide variety are sought, including letters to the editor (< 1000 words), research notes on work in progress (< 6000), full length articles (6000-8000), book reviews (< 800), conference reports (< 800), announcements of upcoming events, and abstracts of significant publications. Authors of full-length articles are encouraged to first submit an abstract (< 300 words). For detailed instructions on format and style, as well as a template, please visit www.humansecurityjournal.com Submissions (one emailed softcopy and three hardcopies) should be sent to Sabina Lautensach, AJHS, School of Social Sciences, Auckland University of Technology, PO Box 92006 Auckland 1020, New Zealand Sabina.lautensach@aut.ac.nz.

Marc Bekoff is currently developing a list of entries for a multi-volume encyclopedia tentatively titled *Encyclopedia of Human-Animal Relationships: An Exploration of Our Connections with Other Animals*, to be published by Greenwood Publishing Group. This encyclopedia will cover almost all aspects of human-animal interactions from a strongly multi-disciplinary perspective. He hopes to include all disciplines, all species, and all cultures. The main audience for this book will be school, public, and college libraries. This encyclopedia will be written at a level accessible to high-school students, but will also be sufficiently thorough and accurate for use by college students. At this point he is in the process of developing a coherent and comprehensive entry list and would like input into what general and specific topics would be appropriate entries for this encyclopedia. Since this is an encyclopedia for a broad audience, topics will need to be understandable to lay readers. He is not looking for research articles, but rather short essays that synthesize the best of contemporary scholarship in an accessible and engaging manner. Please send suggestions to marc.bekoff@colorado.edu with the subject line *Encyclopedia of Human-Animal Relationships - request for entries*.

Sustainability: Science, Practice, & Policy is a new peer-reviewed, open access eJournal (<http://ejournal.nbii.org>) that will focus on shaping the intersection between nature and society and those working to effect change. The mission of the e-Journal is to provide a platform for the dissemination of new practices and for dialogue emerging out of the field of sustainability. Articles will address a wide range of issues related to sustainability by incorporating diverse social, economic, political, and biological/environmental interactions. Authors will use discussions of science, practices, and/or policy to examine ways that can lead to solutions to sustainability problems. Contact: Amy L. Forrester, Managing Editor, CSA-Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, 7200 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 601, Bethesda, MD 20814. E-mail: aforrester@csa.com (301) 961-6722 (phone). (301) 961-6740 (Fax) <<http://www.csa.com>>

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

Manuscripts may be submitted at any time to the Editor. Please send three copies, two without the author's name, for anonymous review. For matters of style, consult THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE. Upon acceptance an abstract of 100 words or less and a brief author bio will be requested. Manuscripts will not be returned. Send submissions to: Victoria Davion, Editor ETHICS & THE ENVIRONMENT Department of Philosophy University of Georgia Athens, GA 30602-1627. Inquiries to Mona Freer: mfreer@uga.edu.

Ethics and the Life Sciences, featuring interdisciplinary ethical issues related to the environment, food, and human health. This conference, sponsored by the APA, the University of Delaware and the Delaware Biotechnology Institute, will take place October 22-24, 2004 in Newark, DE. Featured speakers include Arthur Caplan, Mark Sagoff, Ganesh Kishore, and Richard Rorty.

MEDIA

Insight Media offers hundreds of videos, CDs, DVDs on the environment, policy, conservation, ethics. Samples: "On Nature's Terms: People and Predators Coexisting in Harmony"; "Wilderness: The Last Stand"; "Contaminated Land Remediation"; "Enviroethics: The Rights of Future Generations"; and many more. Insight

Media, 2162 Broadway, New York, NY 10024-0621. www.insight-media.com 800-233-9910.

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Thanks to Lee Speer, Philosophy, Colorado State University, for many of the items from The New York Times. Thanks to Chris Drinkwater, UK, for help editing the bibliographic entries.

--Adam, John A., Mathematics in Nature: Modelling Patterns in the Natural World. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2003. Math in nature, leading to a deeper appreciation of such natural phenomena as cloud formation, tree heights, leaf patterns, butterfly wings, and even puddles and mud cracks. Adam is in math, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA.

--Albers, Heidi J., Amy W. Ando, and Daniel Kaffine, "Land Trusts in the United States: Analyzing Abundance," Resources (Resources for the Future), Spring 2004, Issue No. 153, pp. 9-13. There are now 1,200 trusts conserving 6 million acres, and trusts are protecting an average of 500,000 additional acres each year. Surprisingly, states where federal, state, and local agencies protect vast areas often have a high concentration of land trusts as well.

--Alexandre, J; Dinizfilho, F, "Phylogenetic Diversity and Conservation Priorities under Distinct Models of Phenotypic Evolution," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):698-704.

--Andow, David A.; Hilbeck, Angelika, "Science-Based Risk Assessment for Nontarget Effects of Transgenic Crops," BioScience 54(no.7, 1 July 2004):637-649(13).

--Arnold, Craig Anthony, "Working Out an Environmental Ethic: Anniversary Lessons from Mono Lake," Wyoming Law Review 4(no. 1, 2004):1-55. Does environmental law reflect or encourage an environmental ethic? The Mono Lake (California) conflict, now twenty-five years old, offers an ideal case study of the role of environmental law and litigation in achieving environmental conservation and implementing an environmental ethic. The California Supreme Court's Mono Lake opinion is regarded as one of the ten most important environmental law cases of the twentieth century. It has been cited in over 100 judicial or administrative opinions. Environmental law matters but only as a component of a broader social and natural whole. Anthony is in law, Chapman University School of Law, Orange, CA.

--Babbitt, Bruce, "Another Attack on the Arctic," New York Times, July 8, 2004. This time a proposal to lease rights for gas and oil development on Teshekpuk Lake in Alaska, a shallow lake 30 miles across, the summer breeding ground for hundreds of thousands of waterfowl, as well as important to indigenous Inupiat communities. Babbitt was U.S. Secretary of the Interior from 1993-2001.

--Barnard, E., "Perspective: Old-Growth: Some Questions, Truths, and Consequences," Journal of Forestry 102(no.3, April/May 2004):60-60(1).

--Barringer, Felicity, "Unusual Alliance Is Formed to Clean Up Mine Runoff," New York Times, August 18, 2004, A13. In Utah unexpected alliances (ski resort operators, businesses, the U.S. Forest Service, and environmental groups) are co-operating to clean up the U.S. West, where mining waste has polluted the headwaters of 40 percent of all watersheds.

--Barringer, Felicity, "Forest Service Seeks Limits on All-Terrain Vehicles," New York Times, July 8, 2004, p. A12. The U.S. Forest Service is proposing that ATV's must stay on established trails, rather than drive anywhere they please, creating "outlaw" trails. Such non-trails now cover five times as many miles as the proper trails. ATV riders particularly like the challenge of steep slopes and this creates much erosion. ATV use has increased sevenfold in the past thirty years. Some of the 155 National Forests already require staying on trails, but many do not. ATV use has increased sevenfold in the past thirty years. One rider, asked about the appeal of riding in the mud, said, "I like getting muddy. If you haven't gotten muddy, you haven't ridden."

--Barringer, Felicity, "A Search for Pearls of Wisdom in the Matter of Swine," New York Times, July 7, 2004, p. A4. Pig farms in eastern North Carolina produce massive wastes in land, water, and air and have become one of the most politically divisive issues in the state. During the 1990's the number of hogs grew from three to over nine million. Systems to deal with the waste, using lagoons and spraying treated wastes onto fields--the wastes do contain phosphorus and nitrogen, the main ingredients in fertilizer--has repeatedly failed. The EPA has done little and the State of North Carolina has mandated a study to which industry has contributed \$ 18 million. That study, two years overdue, is about to be released, lead by C. M. Williams of North Carolina State University. The better the solutions are, the more expensive they are.

- Barringer, Felicity, "Logging and Politics Collide in Idaho," New York Times, August 9, 2004, A10. Roadless area disputes, resulting from President Bush's plan to withdraw a Clinton ban.
- Bautista, LM; Garcia, JT; Calmaestra, RG; Palacin, C; Martin, CA; Morales, MB; Bonal, R; Vinuela, J, "Effect of Weekend Road Traffic on the Use of Space by Raptors," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):726-732.
- Bear, D, "Some Modest Suggestions for Improving Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act," Natural Resources Journal 43(no.4, 2003):931-960.
- Bekoff, Marc, "Conservation Behavior Is Here to Stay" Review of: Festa-Bianchet, M. and M. Appollonio, eds., Animal Behavior and Wildlife Conservation, Conservation Biology 18(2004):591-595.
- Berkes, F, "Rethinking Community-Based Conservation," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):621-630.
- Biel, Alice Wondrak, "The Bearer Has Permission: A Brief History of Research Permitting in Yellowstone National Park", Yellowstone Science 12 (no. 3, Summer 2004):5-20. With a discussion of bio-prospecting in the Park. After the use of a microbe from the hot springs, Thermus aquaticus, in developing the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) process, instrumental in DNA sequencing, and worth millions of dollars and a Nobel Prize, the Park has been considering requiring benefit-sharing agreements. These are authorized by the National Parks Omnibus Management of 1998, and are on the horizon, though few such agreements have as yet been put in place.
- Boff, Leonardo, Cry of the Earth, Cry of the Poor. Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books, 1997. Environmental degradation and poverty. By a Brazilian author.
- Bonds, MH; Pompe, JJ, "Calculating Wetland Mitigation Banking Credits: Adjusting for Wetland Function and Location," Natural Resources Journal 43(no.4, 2003):961-978.
- Bormann B.T.; Kiester A.R., "Options Forestry: Acting on Uncertainty," Journal of Forestry 102(no.4, June 2004):22-27(6).
- Boyd, JA, "Hip Deep: A Survey of State Instream Flow Law from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean," Natural Resources Journal 43(no.4, 2003):1151-1216.
- Boyd, James, "What's Nature Worth? Using Indicators to Open the Black Box of Ecological Evaluation," Resources (Resources for the Future), Summer, 2004, Issue no. 154, pages 18-22. The value of nature is inherently complex; rarely is there a clear-cut, "right" answer to a question like which ecosystem is the most valuable. A central problem is that complex answers, including economic and ecological measures, are difficult to convey to the public. But unless they are clearly conveyed, the public is not convinced by scientists and economists. One line of solution is to use "indicators." Boyd is with Resources for the Future.
- Brooks, Thomas M.; da Fonseca, Gustavo A. B.; Rodrigues, Ana S. L., "Protected Areas and Species," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):616-618.
- Brosius, J. Peter, "Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas at the World Parks Congress," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):609-612.
- Brown, Chip, Good Morning Midnight: Life and Death in the Wild. New York: Riverhead Books (Penguin Group), 2004. The remarkable life and haunting death of Guy Waterman. Waterman was from a prominent family, a gifted speech writer, and a New England outdoorsman and mountaineer of some renown. After fighting depression, one afternoon in the winter of 2000, having discussed his plans in detail with his wife, he walked away from her and their home. He took a familiar path up into the mountains of New Hampshire, sat down and died by freezing, alone with the ice, rocks, and wind.
- Brunnermeier, SB; Levinson, A, "Examining the Evidence on Environmental Regulations and Industry Location," Journal of Environment and Development 13(no.1, 2004):6-41.
- Cafaro, Philip, "Review of: Peter Singer, One World: The Ethics of Globalization," Conservation Biology 18(2004):585-586.
- Cain, LP; Kaiser, BA, "Public Goods Provision: Lessons from the Tellico Dam Controversy," Natural Resources Journal 43(no.4, 2003):979-1008.

--Calderazzo, John, Rising Fire: Volcanoes and our Inner Lives. Guilford, CT: Lyons Press, 2004. Earth's volcanoes have inspired poetry and terror. They also inspire a sense of where the world truly begins. "Over the long arc of time, volcanoes heave themselves up into high, holy mountains and haunted summits, burst apart, erode back down. Their lavas leap and turn with the grace of sandhill cranes in their mating dance; they breathe, roar and sing. And singing, volcanic rocks and fires can deeply affect the way we see and act in the world, the stories we tell about the world." "The natural world can revolutionize the human heart." Calderazzo teaches English, including nature writing, at Colorado State University.

--Carlson, Allen, and Arnold Berleant, eds., The Aesthetics of the Natural Environment. Peterborough, Ontario: Broadview Press, 2004. Contributions by Ronald Hepburn, Allen Carlson, Arnold Berleant, Noël Carroll, Stan Godlovitch, Yuriko Saito, Emily Brady, Marcia Muelder Eaton, Holmes Rolston, III, Cheryl Foster, Ronald Moore, John Andrew Fisher, Donald W. Campbell, Thomas Heyd, and Yrjö Sepänmaa. Designed as an introduction to the present state of the field of environmental aesthetics. Carlson is in philosophy, University of Alberta, Edmonton. Berleant is philosophy (emeritus), Long Island University, C.W. Post Campus. now in Castine, Maine.

--Castree, N., "Environmental issues: signals in the noise?," Progress in Human Geography 28(no.1, 1 February 2004):79-90(12).

--Chapman, Audrey R., "The Greening of Science, Theology, and Ethics." Pages 211-227 in Ted Peters, ed., Science and Theology: The New Consonance (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1998). Chapman is with the Program on Dialogue on Science, Ethics, and Religion, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

--Chase, J.M.; Leibold, M.A., "Ecological Niches: Linking Classical and Contemporary Approaches," Biodiversity and Conservation 13(no.9, August 2004):1791-1793(3).

--Clark, Brad, "Agenda Setting and Issue Dynamics: Dam Breaching on the Lower Snake River," Society and Natural Resources 17(no.7, August 2004):599-609(11).

--Cohen, W.B., "Integrating Remote Sensing and Ecology," BioScience 54(no.6, 1 June 2004):483-483(1).

--Cohen, W.B.; Goward, S.N., "Landsats Role in Ecological Applications of Remote Sensing," BioScience 54(no.6, 1 June 2004):535-545(11).

--Corkeron, PJ, "Whale Watching, Iconography, and Marine Conservation," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):847-849.

--Davis, SK, "Review of: Silver Fox of the Rockies By Daniel Tyler," Natural Resources Journal 43(no.4, 2003):1287-1290.

--Dean, Cornelia, "Red-Footed Falcon Makes its Western Hemisphere Debut," New York Times, August 12, 2004. Birders from all over are hastening to Martha's Vineyard to see the first ever Red-footed Falcon in this hemisphere. It belongs in Russia and Africa.

--DePalma, Anthony, "Do Fish Have Water Rights?" New York Times, June 25, 2004, p. A22. On the Delaware River, efforts to keep trout in the river (which requires cool water) conflict with a thirsty New York City. The city has reservoirs upstream and if the level of the river drops too low, and the water heats up, the City has to release water to keep the fish cool, water which a thirsty New York needs. New York also has to keep a minimum flow so that Philadelphia and Trenton can have their share of the Delaware.

--Dinar, S; Dinar, A, "Recent Developments in the Literature on Conflict Negotiation and Cooperation over Shared International Fresh Waters," Natural Resources Journal 43(no.4, 2003):1217-1286.

--Domosh M.; Duncan N.; Rose G., "Rose, G. 1993: Feminism and geography: the limits of geographical knowledge," Progress in Human Geography 28(no.3, 1 June 2004):363-368(6).

--Donnelly, R; Marzluff, Jm, "Importance of Reserve Size and Landscape Context to Urban Bird Conservation," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):733-745.

--Draper, AE, "Conservation Easements: Now More Than Ever-Overcoming Obstacles to Protect Private Lands," Environmental Law 34(no.1, 2004):247-282.

--Drew, Christopher, and Richard A. Oppel, Jr., "Friends in the White House Come to Coal's Aid," New York Times, August 9, 2004, A 1, A11. Mountaintop mining, with reduced safety proposals are now being proposed

by David Lauriski. When he first proposed the changes he was top executive of a Utah mining company, and his proposals got nowhere because of objections by union officials and safety experts. But now the proposals are again being made by David Lauriski, himself head of the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

--Dybas, Cheryl Lyn, "Invasive Species: The Search for Solutions The Search for Solutions," BioScience 54(no.7, 1 July 2004):615-621(7).

--Edwards, J.L., "Research and Societal Benefits of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility," BioScience 54(no.6, 1 June 2004):485-486(2).

--Ehrlich, Paul R., and Anne H. Ehrlich, One with Nineveh: Politics, Consumption and the Human Future. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2004. The combination of population growth, rampant consumption, and environmental degradation seriously threatens the livelihoods of the have-nots today and will increasingly threaten the haves in the none-too-distant future. Insecurity, hunger, and the recognition that one is entitled to a better world can breed a certain rage that will eventually find a voice. We humans today are one with Nineveh in our predilection for weakening the natural resource base that shores up the whole of human activity. However, we diverge from Nineveh in our technological capacity, our global reach, and the rapidity with which we can inflict change. Our fate will be worse than Nineveh's. Local collapses can no longer be contained. And global rescue will require a new evolutionary step--a "conscious cultural evolution" that allows us to overcome the limitations of individual perception and formulate a more responsive societal whole. Humanity's capacity to shape the planet has become more profound than our ability to recognize the consequences of our collective activity. Paul Ehrlich is in biology, Stanford University.

--Enserink, Martin, "Tiptoeing Around Pandora's Box," Science 305(30 July, 2004):594-595. Avian flu in Asia is one of the worst animal-health outbreaks in history. [See Altman, Lawrence K., "Avian Flu Kills 1,500 Ostriches on 2 South Africa Farms," New York Times, August 10, 2004, p. D4]. Two hundred million birds have been culled in Asia this year. The virus is very similar to human influenza and researchers fear a crossover that would create a highly lethal human epidemic. They could do this in the labs and test the likelihood of an epidemic, promoted by the World Health Organization. But how likely is it that the hybrid might escape the labs--recalling that the SARS virus escaped from three Asian labs in the past year? Researchers think that present drugs would kill the new virus, but they do not know how likely an epidemic would be, probably in areas with few drugs to control it.

--Fairfax, Sally K., and Darla Guenzler, Conservation Trusts. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2001.

--Festa-Bianchet, M. and M. Appollonio, eds., Animal Behavior and Wildlife Conservation. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2003.

--Flagstad, O; Hedmark, E; Landa, A; Broseth, H; Persson, J; Andersen, R; Segerstrom, P; Ellegren, H, "Colonization History and Noninvasive Monitoring of a Reestablished Wolverine Population," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):676-688.

--Forman, RTT, "Road Ecology's Promise: What's Around the Bend?," Environment 46(no.4, 2004):8-21.

--Frasz, Geoffrey, "Review of: Peter List, ed., Environmental Ethics and Forestry: A Reader," Conservation Biology 18(2004):586-587.

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--Johnson, Cassandra; Bowker, J. M.; Bergstrom, John; Cordell, H. Ken, "Wilderness Values in America: Does Immigrant Status or Ethnicity Matter?," Society and Natural Resources 17(no.7, August 2004):611-628(18).

--Johnson, Kirk, "How Drought Just Might Bring Water to the Navajo," New York Times, July 23, 2004, A16. The Navajo tribe has long claimed rights to the entire water supply of the San Juan River in New Mexico, a major tributary of the Colorado. If so, there would be no water for Gallup, NM and other areas, as well as reduced amounts for those on the Colorado River. In a proposed settlement, the tribe would get 55% of the river, a huge amount and more than some states get, as well as a federally constructed water supply system on the reservation, supplying water where many persons now have none (they have to drive trucks to get water now). But Gallup, NM would also get water in the deal, and many Navajos dislike that. River rights and racial tension.

--Johnson, Kirk, "Debate Swirls Around the Status of a Protected Mouse," New York Times, June 27, 2004, p.14. The Preble's meadow jumping mouse is found in Colorado and Wyoming, and is on the Endangered Species List. But a prominent geneticist, Rob Roy Ramey II, says it does not differ genetically from the Bear Lodge meadow jumping mouse, found further north in Wyoming, Montana, and South Dakota, and which is not endangered. Ramey, at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, says he firmly believes in protecting Endangered Species, but the Preble's mouse is not one. He also says this is only one case of what is often wrong with enforcing the Endangered Species Act: old and bad science that now needs to be replaced by genetically-based taxonomy.

--Johnson-Groh, Condy, "'Conservation Text in Historical Context," Review of B. J. Weddell, Conserving Living Natural Resources in the Context of a Changing World.," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):852-853.

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--Kleijn, D; Berendse, F; Smit, R; Gilissen, N; Smit, J; Brak, B; Groeneveld, R, "Ecological Effectiveness of Agri-Environment Schemes in Different Agricultural Landscapes in The Netherlands," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):775-786.

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--Klinkenborg, Verylyn, "The Self-Discipline of Leaving Room for Nature in the Gulf of Mexico," New York Times, July 8, 2004. An op-ed piece following encounter with a Kemp's ridley sea turtle, and its determination to survive.

--Kneeshaw K.; Vaske J.J.; Bright A.D.; Absher J.D., "Situational Influences of Acceptable Wildland Fire Management Actions," Society and Natural Resources 17(no.6, July 2004):477-489(13).

--Kocieniewski, David, "Where Eagles Fly into Eco-Political Fray," New York Times, June 11, 2004, p. A25. In New Jersey, a pair of bald eagles nested and hatched an eaglet on a wooded island tucked in between a bustling container shipping port and an abandoned petroleum tank farm. The island is Petty's Island on the Delaware River between Camden, N.J. and Philadelphia. Citgo Petroleum Corporation decided to turn the entire 300 acre island into a nature preserve. But the Democratic government and developers are pushing instead to turn the island into a resort with hotel and golf course, 300 homes and a conference center. Jeff Tittel, executive director of the New Jersey Sierra Club commented, "It's kind of sad when Democratic elected officials make an oil company look environmentally friendly."

--Kozin, Michelle, Organic Weddings: Balancing Ecology, Style and Tradition. Gabriola Island, BC, Canada: New Society Publishers, 2003. An eco-wedding primer for green couples. Modern weddings are inherently wasteful: invitations, meals, paper goods, flowers, attire--and nobody pays any attention to the ecological footprint. But now you can.

--Kruger, Jeff, "Historic Trees," American Spirit, May-June 2004, pages 27-43. Nice photos and text about historic U.S. trees, some remaining that were one large stately landmarks in early American history. Thirteen trees at Mount Vernon were planted by George Washington.

--Kurlantzick, J, "Taking Multinationals to Court: How the Alien Tort Act Promotes Human Rights," World Policy Journal 21(no.1, 2004):60-67.

--Lawler, Andrew, "Stormy Forecast for Climate Science," Science 305(20 August 2004):1094-1097. Climate researchers are facing a confused and perilous future, much of it surrounding NASA's Earth Observing System. Weather forecasters and climate forecasters often need different data; different government agencies are involved, such as, in the U.S., NASA and NOAA. The work is fragmented and underfunded. International cooperation for global data is even more fragmented and underfunded. And climate scientists claim their work is more important for national and global security (more long-term threat to humans) than is the military or terrorist threat.

--Lekan, Todd, "Integrating Justice and Care in Animal Ethics," Journal of Applied Philosophy 21(no.2, August 2004):183-195(13).

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--Lindberg, David C., "Early Christian Attitudes toward Nature." Pages 47-56 in Gary R. Ferngren, ed, Science and Religion: A Historical Introduction (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002). These attitudes are often depicted as being anti-rationalist and anti-scientific, by selective quotation from Tertullian (c. 160-c. 220 A.D). In fact, these attitudes were a great deal more complicated and more interesting. Lindberg is in history and philosophy of science University of Wisconsin at Madison.

--Linneman, JM, "The Grassroots of a Green Revolution: Polling America on the Environment by Deborah Lynn Guber," Journal of Environment and Development 13(no.1, 2004):101-102.

--Livingstone, David N., "Ecology and the Environment" (and Christian thought). Pages 345-355 in Gary R. Ferngren, ed, Science and Religion: A Historical Introduction (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002). The relationship between environmental thinking and Christian theology has been historically complex. Some of these connections are explored through the metaphors of the Divine Economist, Mother Nature, and the Celestial Mechanic. In the last thirty years there has been the "greening" of theology. Livingstone is in geography and intellectual history, Queen's University, Belfast.

--Longley P.A., "Geographical Information Systems: on modelling and representation," Progress in Human Geography 28(no.1, 1 February 2004):108-116(9).

--Lutter, Randall and Shogren, Jason F., Painting the White House Green. Washington: RFF (Resources for the Future) Press, 2004. First-hand accounts of what goes on behind the scenes in key decisions about

environmental standards and policy.

--Malmshiemer R.; Floyd D., "U.S. Courts of Appeals Judges Review of Federal Natural Resource Agencies Decisions," Society and Natural Resources 17(no.6, July 2004):533-546(14).

--Margolis, Michael, "Fending Off Invasive Species: Can We Draw the Line Without Turning to Trade Tariffs?" Resources (Resources for the Future), Spring 2004, no. 153, pages 18-22. Nations can wish to ban imports that may harbor invasive species, but the environmentalist concerns have a way of combining with others interested and who wish to ban the same imports for protectionist policies. Inspection of the goods is one way without tariffs, but can be costly and ineffective. Tariffs is another way to keep out the goods that might bring in invasive species. Sorting this out.

--Marks, Jonathan, What It Means to be 98% Chimpanzee: Apes, People, and their Genes. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002, 2003. If we are 98% chimp, then we should go naked and sleep in trees 98% of the time? Numbers depend on perspective. Humans have three times as much brain size as chimps, so by that standard we are 300% more than chimps. Obviously humans are quite different from chimps in their mental capacities and cultural developments, so the 98% figure is only true in a quite limited sense. Marks is in anthropology at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte.

--Markus, Tomislav, "Ekoloska etika -- razvoj, mogucnosti, ogranicenja (Environmental Ethics, Development, Possibilities, Limitations), Socijalna Ekologija (Journal for Environmental Thought and Sociological Research) (Zagreb, Croatia) 13(No. 1, 2004):1-23 (in Croatian) (missing diacritical marks in the titles) Overview of environmental ethics in English-speaking countries for the last three decades. Baird Callicott, Holmes Rolston, Eric Katz, Andrew Light, Robin Attfield and others. Environmental ethicists have given a valuable critique of environmental destructiveness of modern society and anthropocentric tendencies in Western moral philosophy and pointed to many inconsistencies in Western thought about the human relation to nature. The main insufficiency in their work is the lack of a radical enough critique of technical civilization. A second insufficiency is an idealistic approach which underestimates the material factors. Markus is at the Kroatisches Institut fur Geschichte, Zagreb.

--Marra P.P.; Griffing S.; Caffrey C.; Kilpatrick A.M.; McLean R.; Brand = C.; Saito E.; Dupuis A.P.; Kramer L.; Novak R., "West Nile Virus and Wildlife," BioScience 54(no.5, 1 May 2004):393-402(10).

--Marshall, Carolyn, "Restoration of San Francisco Bay Salt Ponds Is Begun," New York Times, July 26, 2004, p. A10. The goal is to return stagnant industrial pools to teeming tidal wetlands.

--Martin, Vance C., and Alan Watson, "International Wilderness." In Hendee, John C. and Chad P. Dawson, Wilderness Management: Stewardship and Protection of Resources and Values. 3rd ed. Fulcrum Publishing, 2002. Internationally "there is increasing acceptance of the term [wilderness] to mean those areas legislated or zoned for protection in their natural condition, [yet] accommodating a wider spectrum of human activity than the U.S. definition might allow."

--McCaffrey S., "Thinking of Wildfire as a Natural Hazard," Society and Natural Resources 17(no.6, July 2004):509-516(8).

--McCaffrey S.M., "Fighting Fire with Education: What Is the Best Way to Reach Out to Homeowners?," Journal of Forestry 102(no.5, July/August 2004):12-19(8).

--McGinley, PC, "From Pick and Shovel to Mountaintop Removal: Environmental Injustice in the Appalachian Coalfields," Environmental Law 34(no.1, 2004):21-106.

--McLean, Daniel; Jensen, Ryan, "Community Leaders and the Urban Forest: A Model of Knowledge and Understanding," Society and Natural Resources 17(no.7, August 2004):589-598(10).

--Meffe, G. K., L. A. Nelson, R. L. Knight, and D. A. Shenborn, Ecosystem Management: Adaptive, Community-Based Conservation. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2003.

--Miller C., "Book Review: Jack Ward Thomas: The Journals of a Forest Service Chief," Journal of Forestry 102(no.5, July/August 2004):56-58(3).

--Murphy, Dean E., "Study Finds Climate Shift Threatens California," New York Times, August 17, 2004, A 19. Temperatures rising could lead to a seven-fold increase in heat-related deaths in Los Angeles and imperil the state's wine and dairy industries.

--Myers, Nancy, "The Precautionary Principle Puts Values First," Bulletin of Science, Technology and Society 22(no. 3, June 2002):210-219. The precautionary principle is an emerging principle of international law but has only recently been proposed in North America as a new basis for environmental policy. On the surface it is a simple, common-sense proposition: in the face of possible harm, exercise precaution. But the enthusiasm the principle has stirred among public advocates suggests it has a deeper appeal. It is, in fact, based on values related to "forecaring for life" and the natural world. The principle cannot effectively be invoked without stating these values up front. The principle makes it clear that decisions and developments in science and technology are based first of all on values and only secondarily on scientific and technological fact and process. Moreover, a precautionary approach is best carried out in the context of goals that embody the values of communities and societies. Myers is with the Science and Environmental Health Network. She a former managing editor and executive director of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

--Nadkarni, Nalini M., "Not Preaching to the Choir: Communicating the Importance of Forest Conservation to Nontraditional Audiences," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):602-606.

--Nally, Rm; Fleishman, E, "A Successful Predictive Model of Species Richness Based on Indicator Species," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):646-654.

--Nash S., "Desperately Seeking Charisma: Improving the Status of Invertebrates," BioScience 54(no.6, 1 June 2004):487-494(8).

--Nasmyth, G, "Amazon Crime: Deep in the Amazon rainforest, a corrupt mayor and a band of pirate loggers are stealing impoverished settlers' land and stripping it of the trees on which they depend," Ecologist 34(no.4, 2004):24-29.

--Natureza & Conservação, Revista Brasileira de Conservação da Natureza, The Brazilian Journal of Nature Conservation. Biennial, bilingual (Portuguese and English) scientific journal. E-mail: natureza&conservaco@fundacaoboticario.org.br
ISSN 1679-0073

--New York Times, "Lost in the Haze," July 26, 2004, A 18. Editorial. Increasing pollution spillover destroys the visibility in national parks.

--New York Times, "Nature Besieged," August 2, 2004, A20. Editorial. A Bush Administration proposal to require each national forest to confine motorized off-road vehicles to designated trails, instead of allowing them to roam free, is commended. There are now 10 million such vehicles.

--New York Times, "Roadblock at Yucca Mountain," editorial, August 23, 2004, p. A22. How safe should nuclear waste storage be? A federal appeals court has overthrown the Environmental Protection Agency standard of 10,000 years (twice recorded human history) in favor of a standard of hundreds of thousands of years. In 1992 the U.S. Congress told EPA to set the standard based upon and consistent with the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences, an unusual delegation of authority to a non-governmental agency. The NAS recommends hundreds of thousands of years for Yucca Mountain, a proposed underground storage site in Nevada.

--New York Times, "Surrender in the Forests," July 18, 2004, p. 12. Lead Editorial. "The Bush Administration has taken apart so many environmental regulations that one more rollback should not surprise us. Even so, it boggles the mind that the White House should choose an election year to dismantle one of the most important and popular land preservations of the last 30 years--a Clinton administration rule that placed 58.5 million acres of the national forests off limits to new road building and development.

There are no compelling reasons to repudiate that rule and no obvious beneficiaries besides a few disgruntled Western governors and the timber, oil and gas interests that have long regarded the national forests as profit centers. It's not even a case of election-year pandering to Western voters; indeed, early returns suggest that most Westerners below the rank of governor do not like the Bush proposal at all."

--New York Times, "Ocean Rescue," New York Times, August 6, 2004, p. A22. Editorial. Two landmark reports, one underwritten by the Pew Foundation and the other by Congress, identify three main threats to the oceans. (1) Deterioration of coastal wetlands and estuaries caused by agricultural runoff and relentless residential development. (2) Industrial overfishing. (3) Bureaucratic chaos. Several ocean rescue bills are in Congress.

--Norton, Bryan. Searching for Sustainability: Interdisciplinary Essays in the Philosophy of Conservation Biology. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003. 27 of Norton's essays, some with co-authors. Philosophical and

environmental pragmatism. Environmental policy with an eye toward sustainability. If we properly treat human values and concerns for future generations, including our desire for their opportunities, then we arrive at policies that are essentially identical to those advocated by defenders of intrinsic value in nature (Norton's "convergence hypothesis"). Adaptive environmental management and hierarchy theory (smaller more dynamic ecosystems are embedded within larger, more stable systems). Conservation biologists should see themselves as engaged in a normative science.

--Nussbaum R.H.; Hoover P.P.; Grossman C.M.; Nussbaum F.D., "Community-Based Participatory Health Survey of Hanford, WA, Downwinders: A Model for Citizen Empowerment," Society and Natural Resources 17(no.6, July 2004):547-559(13).

--Oppel, S; Stock, M, "Reconsidering Species Extinctions in National Parks: Reply to Berger," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):845-846.

--Palmer, Clare, "Christianity, Englishness and the southern English countryside: a study of the work of H. J. Massingham," Social and Cultural Geography 3(no. 1, 2002):25-38. The relationship between Christianity, Englishness, and ideas about the southern English landscape in the writings of the 1930's and 1940's rural commentator H. J. Massingham. An example of religious and national identities in the context of national landscapes. A kind of "divine Englishness," an interesting example of one way in which theological reasoning can reflect and reinforce concepts of a naturally ordered national identity. Palmer is herself English, now in philosophy at Washington University, St. Louis.

--Palmer, Clare, "Religion in the Making? Animality, Savagery, and Civilization in the Work of A. N. Whitehead," Society and Animals 5/november 2000, pp. 287-304. What is "human" as opposed to what is "animal" are frequent ways of distinguishing humans and, often unfortunately, of disparaging animals, perhaps under the concept of "savagery." A critique of Whitehead, especially his Religion in the Making, suggesting that using Whitehead to underpin modern work in theology and environmental ethics requires considerable caution. Palmer is in philosophy, Washington University, St. Louis.

--Palmer, Clare, "Madness and Animality in Michel Foucault's Madness and Civilization," in Peter Atterton and Matt Calarco, eds., Animal Philosophy: Essential Writings in Theory and Culture. Continuum Press, 2004. Difficulties that underlie Foucault's treatment of animality. Palmer is in philosophy, Washington University, St. Louis.

--Palmer, Clare, "Placing Animals in Urban Environmental Ethics," Journal of Social Philosophy 34(no. 1, 2003):64-78. Thinking about animals in urban environmental ethics. The complex nature of urban areas (which includes parks and natural areas) and the diversity of human-animal relationships within these areas (from pets to pests to bird-watching) raises very different questions for animal ethics than those raised within wilderness areas. Palmer is in philosophy, Washington University, St. Louis.

--Palmer, Clare, "Response to Cobb and Menta," Process Studies 33.1 (2004):46-70. Palmer responds to John Cobb and Tim Menta who critiqued her Environmental Ethics and Process Thinking and also her "Animality, Civilization, and Savagery in the work of A. N. Whitehead."

--Parkhurst, GM; Shogren, JF, "Evaluating Incentive Mechanisms for Conserving Habitat," Natural Resources Journal 43(no.4, 2003):1093-1150.

--Peterson, Russell W., Patriots. Stand Up!: This Land Is Our Land; Fight to Take it Back. Wilmington, DL: Cedar Tree Publishing, 2003. A devastating indictment of the Bush administration by a former Republican governor of Delaware, former head of the Office of Technology Assessment, former high official of both the Nixon and Ford administration, and a former President of the Audubon Society.

--Philippon, Daniel J., Conserving Words: How American Nature Writers Shaped the Environmental Movement. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press. The subtle effects of language and culture on how we know and might be led to save that part of the world we call nature. Leopold's writings "illustrate the ways in which wilderness is as much a rhetorical construction as a physical place." With much attention to metaphor. Philippon is in rhetoric at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

--Preece, Rod, ed., Awe for the Tiger, Love for the Lamb: A Chronicle of Sensibility to Animals. London: Routledge, 2003. The most significant statements of sensibility to animals in the history of thought, West and East. Preece is at Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada.

--Pretty, J; Smith, D, "Social Capital in Biodiversity Conservation and Management," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):631-638.

--Proctor, James D., "Resolving Multiple Visions of Nature, Science, and Religion," Zygon: Journal of Religion and Science 39(2004):637-657. Five metaphors, or "visions" of nature. (1) evolutionary nature, (2) emergent nature, (3) malleable nature, (4) nature as sacred, (5) nature as culture. This is somewhat like the blind men and the elephant. But given inescapable metaphor, the ultimate truth about nature may be unavailable, and the best we can hope for is limited metaphor. Proctor is in geography, University of California, Santa Barbara.

--Proffitt, Fiona, "Reproductive Failure Threatens Bird Colonies on North Sea Coast," Science 305(20 August, 2004):1090. The sea-bird breeding colonies on Britain's north sea coast, especially in the Orkneys and Shetlands, had the poorest reproductive success on record. Affected are kittiwakes, arctic terns, guillemots, razorbills, arctic skuas, and great skuas. The problem seems to be a shortage of sand eels, a small bottom-dwelling fish, that is a major food source. One cause may be global warming, another may be overfishing by the Danish fishing fleet.

--Qi Y.; Henderson M.; Xu M.; Chen J.; Shi P.; He C.; Skinner G.W., "Evolving core-periphery interactions in a rapidly expanding urban landscape: The case of Beijing," Landscape Ecology 19(no.4, 2004):375-388(14).

--Raffensberger, Carolyn, and Joel A. Tickner, eds., Protecting Public Health and the Environment: Implementing the Precautionary Principle. Washington, DC: Island Press, 1999.

--Revkin, Andrew C., "A Far-Reaching Fire Makes a Point About Pollution," New York Times, July 27, 2004, D1. Fires in Alaska have dropped soot on Louisiana. Satellites are revealing much wider distribution of air pollutants than earlier supposed.

--Revkin, Andrew C., "Save the Whales! Then What?" New York Times, August 17, 2004, p. D1, D4. Some whale species have recovered well. Pressure is building to resume hunting of whales like the plentiful minke, and international regulators are negotiating quotas and rules.

--Robinson, John G.; Ginsberg, Joshua R., "Parks, People, and Pipelines," Conservation Biology 18(no.3, 2004):607-608.

--Rohter, Larry, "Mapuche Indians in Chile Struggle to Take Back Forests," New York Times, August 11, 2004, A3. Mapuche Indians in Chile claim that false land titles and damage to the environment are undermining their traditional way of life and are struggling to take back land they claim is theirs. Much of their traditional forest is now tree farms for export timber. The current dispute continues a conflict that has existed since the arrival of the conquistadors. Chile's nominally Socialist government seeks to blunt the indigenous movement by invoking a modified version of an anti-terrorist law. Mapuches have burned forests or farmhouses or destroyed forestry equipment and trucks. But they claim they are not terrorists because they have harmed no people.

--Rosner, Hilary, "Turning Genetically Engineered Trees into Toxic Avengers," New York Times, August 5, 2004, p. D2. Trees, especially cottonwood trees, have been genetically engineered to take up chemicals, especially mercury, from contaminated soils. Other such GM trees may follow. But environmentalists worry that tree pollen carries great distances in the wind or by insects and that the genes will soon be in natural trees on forested lands, with unknown results. Some claim the trees can be genetically modified to be sterile also.

--Running S.W.; Nemani R.R.; Heinsch F.A.; Zhao M.; Reeves M.; Hashimoto = H., "A Continuous Satellite-Derived Measure of Global Terrestrial Primary Production," BioScience 54(no.6, 1 June 2004):547-560(14).

--Saayman, M. and E. Slabbert, "A Profile of Tourists Visiting Kruger National Park," Koedoe: Research Journal, South African National Parks, 47/1 (2004):1-8. Kruger is one of the world's best-known, one of the world's largest, and most profitable parks. Negotiations are underway with neighboring countries to form the Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area, which would be the largest park in the world. There are approximately 950,000 visitors per year. With shrinking budgets for conservation, and with growth in the number of privately owned parks, however, it is increasingly important to understand whose these tourists are and what they want in park experience.

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--Trefil, James, Human Nature: A Blueprint for Managing the Earth--by People, for People. New York: Times Books/Henry Holt Co., 2004. Trefil is concerned about the state of the Earth, but only for the sake of people. His bottom line, often repeated, is that the global ecosystem should be managed for the benefit of humans. Forget about caring for animals, plants, species, or ecosystems for any good of their own, or intrinsic values. If we like them, they are ours to keep. If we don't like them, who cares if they vanish. We might even need to get them out of our way. Trefil has an optimistic view of the power of technology to transform the Earth into a more useful place for us humans. Trefil is a physicist at George Mason University. Reviewed by Michael Ruse, "My World, and Welcome to It," New York Times Book Review, July 4, 2004, p. 22.

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--Winker K., "Natural History Museums in a Postbiodiversity Era," *BioScience* 54(no.5, 1 May 2004):455-459(5).

--Wirzba, Norman, "Lethal Lawn Care," *Christian Century* 121 (No. 10, May 18, 2004):8-9. "Lawn care" seems more like "lawn warfare." Weed killers are toxics. Children and pets have to be kept out of the way. "Do we really want to apply millions of gallons of them to the land that we 'live on'?" The American attitude towards lawns is too much of an icon for the Western attitude toward nature: total management and control. Wirzba teaches philosophy and theology at Georgetown College, Georgetown, KY.

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OBITUARY

John Passmore (1914-2004) died in July 2004, a few months before his 90th birthday. In his seminal book *Man's Responsibility for Nature* (1974) Passmore argued that there is urgent need to change our attitude to the environment, and that humans cannot continue as predators on the biosphere. However he rejected the view that we need to abandon the Western tradition of scientific rationalism, and was unsympathetic towards attempts to articulate environmental concern through radical revisions of our ethical framework, which he conceived as misguided mysticism or irrationalism. Passmore's unequivocal anthropocentrism made him a reference point in the discourse of environmental ethics and many treatises in field begin with (or include) a refutation of his views. Passmore's skepticism about attempts to attribute intrinsic value to nature, and his preferred position of valuing nature in terms of what it contributes to the flourishing of sentient creatures (including humans), is perhaps not as unfashionable now as it was 20 years ago.

Passmore was as much a historian of ideas as a philosopher and his scholarship always paid careful attention to the complex historical context of philosophical problems. He published about twenty books, many of which have been translated. Passmore will be remembered as a thinker who helped to shape public debate and who helped to open up domains of applied philosophy and the history of ideas to the wider world. A full obituary of Passmore can be found at <http://philrsss.anu.edu.au/about/profiles/Passmore/>. (thanks to Bill Grey)

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