

# International Society for Environmental Ethics

## Newsletter

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### GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Election results for ISEE Secretary and Treasurer.** As the result of an exceedingly close vote, Paul Thompson of Purdue and Lisa Newton of Fairfield University are now the new ISEE Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. Paul will be mailing out the newsletter and organizing the Central Division APA/ISEE meetings. Lisa will be keeping track of our finances and organizing the Pacific Division APA/ISEE meetings. ISEE welcomes our new officers, Paul and Lisa, and thanks Jim Liszka and Amy Knisley for their willingness to serve (and Jim, again, for organizing the Central ISEE program on an interim basis).

**Biocomplexity: Integrating Models of Natural and Human Dynamics in Forest Landscapes Across Scales and Cultures.** A nine-member team at the University of North Texas has received a \$600,000 NSF biocomplexity-in-the-environment grant, with sub-awards to Rice and Yale Universities and Universidad de Los Andes (Venezuela) and Universidad Experimental de Guayana (Venezuela). The major objective of this project is to develop interacting models that couple forest ecosystem dynamics to human decision making. It focuses on two major components and their integration: (1) the structure and functions of forest ecosystems; and (2) the human behaviors that affect forest ecosystem structure and functions. Information about the values driving human decision making will be obtained through empirical social-science research, including survey questionnaires. Peter Gunter and J. Baird Callicott are members of the UNT team. Callicott's role is to work with Yale social scientist Stephen Kellert to assess the values that drive human behaviors affecting the natural systems of the study sites. Pete Gunter's role is as a specialist on one of the study sites, the Big Thicket of southeast Texas. For more information, see <[www.geog.unt.edu/biocomplexity](http://www.geog.unt.edu/biocomplexity)>.

**Baird Callicott** is joining a cast of hundreds of authors of the UN-sponsored Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Report. Callicott's role in the millennium assessment report is to contribute a section in the chapter on "valuation" on the intrinsic value of ecosystems. He will also discuss how intrinsic values interact with economic values of ecosystems. Since all his chapter co-authors are economists, he might feel outnumbered at times! The main coordinators, ecologists Harold Mooney and Walt Reid, insisted that the intrinsic value of ecosystems be robustly represented in the report. Callicott suggests that this and the preceding project show the pragmatic usefulness of approaches to environmental ethics that recognize nature's intrinsic value.

**A panel on "The Ethics of Animal Experimentation"** was held during the Lower-Silesian Festival of Science & the Celebration of the 300th Anniversary of Wroclaw University (19-22 September, 2002). Panelists were Andrzej ElÅanowski (zoologist, WrU), Adam Opolski (biologist, IITD PAN), Wojciech Radecki (lawyer, INP PAN), and Jan Wawrzyniak (philosopher, UAM).

**Jan Wawrzyniak** feels cheated by the organizers of the Soul & Psychology Conference that was to be held in London, on 14-16 March, 2002, during which he was to present a paper on animal soul. The organizers were: Dr S. Khoshkhoo of the Institute of Islamic Studies & the School of Oriental and African Studies (London University). They have promised the return of a flight fare after cancelling the conference at the last moment. However, they have yet to do so.

**Seminary Gets Donation.** Laura McAllister Johnson has donated \$1.2 million to Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary. The donation amounts to about one-eighth of the institution's total annual budget. It is meant to fund the work of William Greenway--an assistant professor of philosophical theology who has written on the suffering of animals-- and a series of periodic conferences on the topics he studies. "This was an opportunity to marry my two passions--my faith and my interest in raising awareness about the suffering of animals," Johnson said. "My lord and savior, Jesus Christ, is the prince of peace, justice and compassion, but I see very little of that toward the creatures we share the world with." ([San Antonio Express News](#), October 1 2002)

**New Book Examines Impacts of Roads and Off-Road Vehicles.** Island Press recently published the first comprehensive treatment of roads and motorized recreation on America's public lands. The book, No Place Distant: Roads and Motorized Recreation on America's Public Lands, has drawn early praise from conservationists, biologists, agency officials, legal and policy experts, and others. Written by "Roads Scholar" David Havlick, with a foreword by former U.S. Forest Service Chief Michael Dombeck, No Place Distant combines a personal voice with

exhaustive research to create a resource that is both engaging and broad-ranging, while also providing a number of useful case studies and references. Havlick establishes a fundamental thesis -- that America's national forests, national parks, wildlife refuges, and other public lands suffer from an abundance of roads in poor condition, exacerbated by growing motorized recreational use of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles. Review copies are available at: [http:// www.islandpress.org/media/review.html](http://www.islandpress.org/media/review.html).

## OPPORTUNITIES

**Chair in Philosophy & Public Policy**, and Director of the Institute for Environment, Philosophy and Public Policy. Lancaster University seeks to appoint a scholar with an outstanding research record as well as proven qualities of leadership, who must also be able to direct and contribute to teaching programmes that include philosophy. The Institute for Environment, Philosophy and Public Policy is a new intellectual initiative combining academics from Philosophy and the Social Sciences, dedicated to bringing analytical rigour and innovative empirical approaches to bear on public policy issues such as the environment and bioethics. Institute website: <http://www.lancs.ac.uk/depts/ieppp>. Please contact Personnel Services, quoting reference A717, phone (01524) 846549. Closing date: 17 January 2003.

**Texas A&M University** seeks nominations and applications for the Bovay Endowed Chair for the History and Ethics of Professional Engineering. They seek candidates with distinguished records of research and teaching in any area of theoretical or applied ethics, and who can relate their research to the concerns of professional engineers. The successful applicant will most likely be appointed in the Department of Philosophy, although interdisciplinary candidates suitable for joint appointments between Philosophy and another department are encouraged to apply. All candidates should possess a record appropriate for appointment at the rank of Professor in one or more departments of the University. Applicants should send a cover letter of interest and their curricula vitae, including the names of three to five references. It would be helpful if nominations are accompanied by curricula vitae. Applications and nominations and enquiries will be accepted until the position is filled, and should be sent to Bovay Chair Search Committee, Department of Philosophy, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4237, or by email to [bovaychair@philosophy.tamu.edu](mailto:bovaychair@philosophy.tamu.edu).

**The Global Climate Change and Society Program** is seeking a program coordinator for the summer of 2003. GCCS is an NSF-funded, 8 week summer program (June 16-August 8) for undergraduates that examines global climate change from scientific, political, and philosophical perspectives. Information on program themes is available at: <http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/gccs>. They seek a graduate student enthusiastically interested in program themes, and available full time for a 9 week period beginning June 9 (plus a small amount of time across the spring). Salary for the entire period: \$4000. Duties include, but are not limited to: acting as liaison between faculty and students, and between GCCS and other organizations; making travel arrangements for guest speakers; program clerical support; attending and participating in lectures; and making transportation and logistics arrangements for GCCS field activities. To apply, send a CV and a letter of introduction to: Global Climate Change and Society, Center for Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Colorado/CIRES, 1333 Grandview Ave, Campus Box 488, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0488. The position is open until filled.

## CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

**ISEE Group Sessions.** Proposals are invited for individual papers or group sessions for the APA Western, Central and Eastern Division meetings. For the Western, contact ISEE treasurer Lisa Newton, [lnnewton@fair1.fairfield.edu](mailto:lnnewton@fair1.fairfield.edu). For the Central, contact ISEE secretary Paul Thompson, [pault@purdue.edu](mailto:pault@purdue.edu). For the Eastern, contact ISEE Vice-President Dale Jamieson, [djamieso@carleton.edu](mailto:djamieso@carleton.edu). Snail mail addresses and telephone numbers at the end of the newsletter. The deadline for proposals is September 1 for the Western and Central, March 1 for the Eastern.

**Global Ecological Integrity, Human Rights, and Human Responsibilities:** Intersections Between International Law and Public Health. Urbino, Italy - June 27-July 1, 2003. A conference organized by Laura Westra, Colin Soskolne, and William Rees, with participation of The Integrity Group, World Health Organization (WHO) European Centre for Environment and Health (ECEH), Rome International Environmental Law Foundation. This conference will address issues of public policy. It will explore strategies to promote eco-justice under the umbrella of human rights, considering the legal and political aspects of health and environmental sustainability. Scientific and ethical discussions of these themes will be essential to inform the discussion. Invited and Keynote Speakers at this time include: Dr. Roberto Bertolini (WHO ECEH, Rome), Don Brown (USEPA), Robert Goodland (Former Senior Advisor, World Bank, Washington, DC), David Pimentel (Agriculture/Population Cornell U.), Steven Rockefeller (The Earth Charter Organization, NYC), Judge Sharon A. Williams (Int. Court of Justice, The Hague, The Netherlands), James Sterba (Philosophy, University of Notre Dame).

The conference format comprises three full days of intensive meetings, involving both plenary papers and break-out discussion groups (June 28, June, 30 and July 1). To present a paper, please submit a 200-word abstract on any of the above, or related topics, for review, to all three of the co-organizers: [lwestra@interlog.com](mailto:lwestra@interlog.com) and [colin.soskolne@ualberta.ca](mailto:colin.soskolne@ualberta.ca) and [wrees@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:wrees@interchange.ubc.ca), preferably within the body of an email, rather than

as an attachment, by January 15, 2003. Include your full name, affiliation, 'phone and fax numbers, and e-mail address.

**Rowman and Littlefield announces a new book series: Nature's Meanings:** How the environmental crisis challenges philosophy, religion, science, ethics, politics, and law. In the face of a bewildering number of books on environmental issues, the titles in Nature's Meanings will be distinctive and important. Each book will be between 200 and 250 pages, engagingly written by an experienced thinker in the field. The books will not attempt to be a 'neutral' description of some subject area, but will express a comprehensive and personal vision by authors who have devoted years to studying, teaching, writing and often actively resisting the environmental crisis. The books will be aimed at undergraduates, and will have the personal stamp of a passionate and articulate spokesperson for environmental sanity. The market for the books includes both primary and supplementary text adoption. As beautifully produced and aggressively marketed trade books they will appeal to a wide audience of environmentally concerned readers.

Under contract: The Social Meaning of Nature Writing, David Barnhill. Third World Environmentalism, Deane Curtin. Possible future titles and their subject areas include: Thinking Nature: The meanings of nature as constructed by philosophy, religion, and science. Nature's Values: How the environmental crisis changes ethical life. Nature's Politics: Environmental movements, ideologies, theories, and struggles. Nature's Work: From occupational health and safety issues to labor and the environment; from Bhopal to the Exxon Valdez, the ecological meanings of work, industry, and the economy. Nature's Spirit: The intersection of religion, spirituality, and the global environmental movement. Nature's Science: How the environmental crisis alters our understanding of science; how science alters 'nature'; and what we should do about it. For more information or to propose a title, contact Roger Gottlieb (gottlieb@wpi.edu; 508-831-5439).

**Education for a Sustainable and Secure Future**, a conference, will take place January 30-31, 2003 in Washington, DC. World Resources Institute President Jonathan Lash will present the keynote lecture at the 3rd National Conference on Science, Policy and the Environment. Visit the Conference website to read pre-conference background papers, get the latest program updates, participate in on-line discussions, and find useful links to education resources. <http://www.NCSEonline.org>.

**Strategic Sustainability: the State of the Art in Corporate Environmental Management Systems.** Greenleaf Publishing invites contributions for: (1) a Special Issue of "Greener Management International"; and (2) a subsequent new book on the topic of "Strategic Sustainability: The State of the Art in Corporate Environmental Management Systems." Practical and theoretical papers will be sought in topical areas. Contributors with ideas for papers are encouraged to communicate with the co-editors before submission by phone or e-mail: Joseph Sarkis, Graduate School of Management, Clark University, (508) 793-7659, E-mail: [jsarkis@clarku.edu](mailto:jsarkis@clarku.edu). Robert Sroufe, Carroll School of Management, Boston College, (617) 552-0469, E-mail: [sroufe@bc.edu](mailto:sroufe@bc.edu). Paper submission deadline: 31 May 2003.

## MEDIA

Thomas Berry: The Great Story. 49 minutes. Produced by Nancy Stetson and Penny Morell. \$ 250 purchase. Rental \$ 85. Free preview for purchase evaluation. Life and work of Thomas Berry, ecotheologian. Berry's experience of the universe as a cosmic liturgy. "We are not a collection of objects but a communion of subjects." "I am not myself without everything else." Earth in the universe as a center of spirituality and cosmic awareness. Caring for the planet. Available from Bullfrog Films, Box 149, Oley, PA 19547. [www.bullfrogfilms.com](http://www.bullfrogfilms.com)

Rolston-Rollin Debate. 50 minutes. A debate before a Colorado State University introductory philosophy class. Bernard Rollin defends duties directly to sentient animals only, with other components of the environment having only instrumental value. Holmes Rolston defends an ethic of respect for all forms of life, flora as well as fauna, including ethical concern at the level of species and ecosystems. Includes questions from class members. This not only works to get a discussion started, but is useful to cover for a class in which the instructor needs to be absent. \$ 10.00. For a VHS copy, contact Holmes Rolston, Department of Philosophy, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523. E-mail: [rolston@lamar.colostate.edu](mailto:rolston@lamar.colostate.edu) Fax: 970-491-4900. Copies on the British-European PAL system can be arranged, \$ 20.00.

## RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Thanks to Greg Pritchard for much editorial help (again) in assembling this bibliography. Greg R. Pritchard, P.O. Box 30, Natimuk, 3409, Australia. [rubyb@netconnect.com.au](mailto:rubyb@netconnect.com.au).

--Achterhuis, Hans. ed., American Philosophy of Technology. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2001. Offers thumbnail sketches of the work of six American philosophers of technology: Albert Borgmann, Hubert Dreyfus, Andrew Feenberg, Donna Haraway, Don Ihde and Langdon Winner.

--Adams, J. M., Piovesan, G., Strauss, S., and Brown, S., "The Case for Genetic Engineering of Native and Landscape Trees against Introduced Pests and Diseases," Conservation Biology 16(no.4, 2002): 874-79.

--Alexander, T. G., "Review of: Norris Hundley, Jr., The Great Thirst: Californians and Water: A History, Revised Edition," Environmental History 7(no.3, 2002): 515.

--Anderson, J. W., "U. S. Has No Role in U. N. Treaty Process; Senate Reluctant to Ratify," Resources (Resources for the Future), Issue 148, Summer 2002, pp. 12-16. Thirteen global environmental treaties have gone into force in the last three decades, but the United States is party to only half of them. The Senate's great reluctance to ratify loosely worded treaties, such as the Kyoto Protocol, has meant the United States has no role in their implementation. One reason the Senate is reluctant to ratify is that the United States takes these treaties more seriously than do other nations. Elsewhere the treaties, vaguely worded, are loosely enforced. In the United States treaties become U.S. law, and the nature of the legal system, including lawsuits by environmentalists, would force the U.S. government to live up to its treaty commitments more rigorously than other countries might. Elsewhere, especially in developing countries, these treaties mostly gather dust on the desks of government officials. Thoughtful article. Anderson is a journalist in residence at Resources for the Future, Washington.

--Anderson, Sarah, ed., Views from the South: The Effects of Globalization and the WTO on the Third World. Oakland, CA: Foodfirst Books, Institute for Food and Development Policy, 2002. [www.foodfirst.org](http://www.foodfirst.org). Phone 510-654-4400. Essays by Third World activists and scholars.

--Asato, Cathy, "Beneath the Surface," Blue Planet 2 (no. 2, Fall 2002):30-33. Thirty years after the Clean Water Act mandated healthy water for America, American oceans are still in peril. This whole issue of Blue Planet is a thirty-year retrospective on progress and the lack of it in conserving oceans.

--Asquith, Pamela J., and Kalland, Arne, eds., Japanese Images of Nature: Cultural Perspectives. Richmond, Surrey, UK: Curzon Press, 1997. Sample contributions:

- Hendry, Joy, "Nature Tamed: Gardens as a Microcosm of Japan's View of the World"
- Knight, John, "Soil as Teacher: Natural Farming in a Mountain Village," and many more.

--Bailey, S. A., Haines Young, R. H., and Watkins, C., "Species Presence in Fragmented Landscapes: Modelling of Species Requirements at the National Level," Biological Conservation 108(no.3, 2002): 307-16.

--Balmford, Andrew et al (eighteen others), "Economic Reasons for Conserving Wild Nature," Science 297(9 August 2002):950-953. "On the eve of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, it is timely to assess progress over the 10 years since its predecessor in Rio de Janeiro. Loss and degradation of remaining natural habitats has continued largely unabated. However, evidence has been accumulating that such systems generate marked economic benefits, which the available data suggest exceed those obtained from continued habitat conversion. We estimate that the overall benefit/cost ratio of an effective global program for the conservation of remaining wild nature is at least 100:1." "Development is clearly essential. However, current development trajectories are self-evidently not delivering human benefits in the way that they should: income disparity world-wide is increasing and most countries are not on track to meet the United Nations' goals for human development and poverty eradication by 2015. ... Retaining as much as possible of what remains of wild nature through a judicious combination of sustainable use, conservation, and, where necessary, compensation for resulting opportunity costs ... makes overwhelming economic as well as moral sense." Balmford is with the Conservation Biology Group, Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, UK.

--Barbanell, Edward Morris, Private Property and Common-property Arrangements: The Case of Water in the West, Pd.D. thesis, Department of Philosophy, University of Utah, 1999. Private ownership is not the preferred end state for all scarce resources, illustrated by water in the American West. Because of water's "factor endowments", e.g., its degrees of jointness, divisibility and excludability, one individual's use creates significant negative externalities for other users. Individuals' interests can be better protected by splitting the various rights of ownership between individual resource users and the "resource community" to which they belong. This dissertation offers an expanded framework of "ownership", or rights-relationships. Locke's account of property is inadequate for water and other resources with similar factor endowments. Economists often conflate "open access" with "common ownership." The former describes a state of affairs where there are no rights-relationships at all, whereas the latter denotes a situation where definite property rights have been established. When the rights-relationship among members of a resource community is based on shared expectations of reciprocal behavior, then a common-property arrangement can function effectively to control the overuse of scarce resources. The advisor was Bruce Landesman.

--Barbour, Ian G., Nature, Human Nature, and God. Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 2002.

--Barnett, Tanya Marcovna, ed., Greening Congregations Handbook: Stories, Ideas, and Resources for Cultivating Awareness and Care in Your Congregation. Seattle, WA: Earth Ministry, 2002. (6512 23rd Ave. N.W., Suite 317, Seattle, WA 98117).

--Bell, R. G., Stewart, J. B., and Nagy, M. T., "Fostering a Culture of Environmental Compliance through Greater Public Involvement," Environment 34-44, 2002

--Bensted-Smith, Robert, "Repelling Invaders and Other Challenges for the Charles Darwin Foundation and the Galapagos National Park Service," Society for Conservation Biology Newsletter 9 (no. 4, 2002):1, 3. As of May 2002, after intensive efforts, including GPS technology, feral pigs have been finally and completely removed from Santiago, the largest island in the world from which pigs have been eradicated. The pigs have wreaked havoc on Santiago since the mid 1800's. Now the biggest challenge to conservation in the Galapagos is exotic insects and plants. There are over 600 introduced species of plants, and these outnumber native species.

--Bernstein, Steven, The Compromise of Liberal Environmentalism. New York: Columbia University Press, 2001. "Liberal environmentalism" predicates environmental protection on the promotion and maintenance of a liberal economic order, legitimated at the UNCED Rio Summit. Accepting this position, revising classical accounts over the last three decades, has significant implications for our ability to address global environmental problems.

--Berrens, R. P. , Jenkins Smith, H., and Bohara, A. K., "Further Investigation of Voluntary Contribution Contingent Valuation: Fair Share, Time of Contribution, and Respondent Uncertainty," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 44(no.1, 2002): 144-68.

--Birdsong, B. C., "Adjudicating Sustainability: New Zealand's Environment Court," Ecology Law Quarterly 29(no.1, 2002): 1-70.

--Blühdorn, Ingolfur. Post-Ecologist Politics: Social Theory and the Abdication of the Ecologist Paradigm. London: Routledge, 2000. An extreme social constructivist. "The concept of the environmental crisis is dubious" (p. 14), but there is a "crisis of the eco-movement" (p. 30), which is now found to be socially constructed. But it is true that nature has been abolished, because it is no longer possible to believe in the existence of a realm of pure objective nature separated from and underlying culture. So we will need a post-ecologist politics. "Ecological thought ... has to become fully anthropocentric and turn into social theory" (p. 39). Nevertheless, Blühdorn concedes that most of the rainforest is gone and that there is great loss of biodiversity. Reviewed by Smith, Mick, "Negotiating Nature: Social Theory at its Limits?", Environmental Politics 11 (no. 2, 2002):181-186.

--Bonhomme, B., "A Revolution in the Forests? Forest Conservation in Soviet Russia, 1917-1925," Environmental History 7(no.3, 2002): 411-34.

--Booker, M., "Review of: Chris J. Magoc, So Glorious a Landscape: Nature and the Environment in American History and Culture," Environmental History 7(no.3, 2002): 514.

--Boulter, Michael, Extinction: Evolution and the End of Man. London: Fourth Estate, 2002. Nature is a self-organizing system. If the system is disrupted, nature will do what it must to restore balance, and one of its tools is extinction. The science of life, and the chilling effect that humans have had on the planet. The world will adapt and survive; humanity most probably will not. Boulter is in paleobiology at the University of East London, author of the text Basic Paleontology.

--Boulting, Noel. To Be or Not to Be Philosophical: A Triptree Inspector Decides. London: Minerva Press, 2001. Boulting gives his readers an introduction to philosophical inquiry by examining issues of environmental aesthetics and ecological ethics which arise in an actual public inquiry into the creation of a landfill site.

--Bowler, I., "Book Review: Buller, H. and Hoggart, K. Agricultural Transformation, Food and Environment: Perspectives on European Rural Policy and Planning," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.5, 2002): 685.

--Bowman, M. B., "Legal Perspectives on Dam Removal," Bioscience 52(no.8, 2002): 739-42.

--Braun, Bruce, Castree, Noel, eds., Remaking Reality: Nature at the Millennium. New York: Routledge, 1998. Sample contents:

-Katz, Cindi, "Whose nature, whose culture?: Private productions of space and the 'preservation' of nature."

-Keil, Roger, and Graham, John, "Reasserting nature: Constructing urban environments after Fordism."

-McCarthy, James, "Environmentalism, wise use and the nature of accumulation in the rural West."

-Demeritt, David, "Science, social constructivism and nature."

-Smith, Neil, "Nature at the millennium: Production and re-enchantment."

--Brax, J, "Zoning the Oceans: Using the National Marine Sanctuaries Act and the Antiquities Act to Establish Marine Protection Areas and Marine Reserves in America," Ecology Law Quarterly 29(no.1, 2002): 79-129.

--Bright, A. D., Barro, S. C., and Burtz, R. T., "Public Attitudes toward Ecological Restoration in the Chicago Metropolitan Region," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.9, 2002): 763-86.

--Brock, W., and Xepapadeas, A., "Optimal Ecosystem Management when Species Compete for Limiting Resources," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 44(no.2, 2002): 189-220.

--Brooks, T. M. et al, "Habitat Loss and Extinction in the Hotspots of Biodiversity," Conservation Biology 16(no.4, 2002): 909-23.

--Broszmitter, F. J., "Lawrence, Geoffrey, Vaughan Higgs, and Steward Lockie, eds. Environment, Society and Natural Resource Management: Theoretical Perspectives from Australasia and the Americas," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.7, 2002): 656-60.

--Brown, Peter, Ethics, Economics and International Relations. New York: Columbia University Press, 2000. Locke's general theory of natural rights and his concept of trusteeship, as an alternative framework for international relations in the modern world. Duties governments have toward other governments and peoples of the world, and the dilemmas they face.

--Brulle, Robert J., Agency, Democracy, and Nature: The U.S. Environmental Movement from a Critical Theory Perspective. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2000. A wide-ranging analysis of environmentally oriented social movements in the U.S., examining their limited effectiveness in realizing their often diverse goals. Environmental movements have often been elitist and must adopt democratic rather than oligarchic institutional structures and develop together an "environmental metanarrative" that can speak effectively in power politics. Often uses the perspective of Habermas.

--Bruno, Kenny and Karlner, Joshua, Earth Summit. biz: The Corporate Takeover of Sustainable Development. Oakland, CA: Foodfirst Books, Institute for Food and Development Policy, 2002. www.foodfirst.org. Phone 510-654-4400. How transnational corporations have coopted the rhetoric of social and environmental responsibility. But there are principles and structures within the United Nations with some potential to counter the World Trade Organization. Alas, however, with the unveiling of the Global Compact in 2000, the U.N. has given corporations the chance to declare their declaration to social and environmental responsibility without actually being held accountable for their actions.

--Bryant, R. L., "False Prophets? Mutant NGOs and Philippine Environmentalism," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.7, 2002): 629-40.

--Budd, Malcolm, "Delight in the Natural World: Kant on the Aesthetic Appreciation of Nature," British Journal of Aesthetics 38(1998):Part I:1-18. Part II:117-126. Part III: 233-250. A tripartite examination of Kant's theory of the aesthetic appreciation of nature. Part I. Beginning with an exposition of Kant's notion of an aesthetic judgment and his classification of noncompound aesthetic judgments, it expounds his theory of beauty, rejects his identification of the distinctive pleasures of the beautiful, rejects his account of a judgment of dependent beauty about a natural object, identifies a gap in his classification of aesthetic judgments about natural items and faults his thoughts about the possibility or impossibility of an ideal of beauty for things of a particular natural kind.

Part II. This part elucidates and defends Kant's claim that a pure judgment of taste does not, of itself, generate an interest, before considering, and rejecting as unconvincing, Kant's arguments for his views that (i) someone who takes an immediate interest in natural beauty can do so only in virtue of possessing the basis of a morally good disposition, (ii) someone who reflects on nature's beauty will inevitably take an immediate interest in natural beauty, and (iii) each person ought to take such an interest.

Part III. This part expounds Kant's conception of a judgment of the sublime in nature, elucidates his accounts of the mathematically and the dynamically sublime, rejects his account of the emotion of the sublime and presents an alternative. Budd is in philosophy at University College London.

--Budd, Malcolm, "The Aesthetics of Nature," Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society 100(2000):137-157. I begin by demonstrating the inadequacy of the idea that the aesthetic appreciation of nature should be understood as the appreciation of nature as if it were art. This leads to a consideration of three theses: (i) from the aesthetic point of view natural items should be appreciated under concepts of the natural things or phenomena they are, (ii) what aesthetic properties a natural item really possesses is determined by the right categories of nature to experience the item as falling under, and (iii) (the doctrine of positive aesthetics with respect to nature) the natural world untouched by humanity is essentially aesthetically good. I indicate an unclarity in (i) and identify difficulties facing (ii). I distinguish various versions of (iii), reject certain of these, and fault a number of arguments in support of (iii). I conclude that the idea of the aesthetic value of a natural item is such that it endows the aesthetic appreciation of nature with a freedom and relativity denied to the appreciation of art and renders (iii) problematic. With criticisms of Allen Carlson and Holmes Rolston.

--Bugallo, Alicia Irene, "Las ideas de naturaleza en la Ecología Profunda y sus implicancias prácticas (The ideas of nature in Deep Ecology and their practical implications)," Ludus Vitalis, vol. X, no. 17, first semester 2002) In Spanish. A review of Norwegian ecosopher Arne Naess' distinction between 'deep' and 'shallow' ecology, and the philosophical roots of this in Spinozan pantheism, Gandhian nonviolence and Mahayana Buddhism. Nature as an interrelated whole and deep ecology as a tool for enabling systematic discussion of total views, of how norms and consequences interact. The movement has an inseparable ecopolitical aspect.

Later proposals of the movement Platform (since Naess-Sessions in 1984) stressed the eight principles of the platform constituting a methodological way from ultimate premises to the level of decisions in concrete situations. Alicia Bugallo is at Universidad Tecnológica Nacional, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Web page: ludusvitalis.org.mx.

--Cafaro, Philip and Primack, Richard, "Ecological Integrity: Evaluating Success in National Parks and Protected Areas." In J. Bottrill, ed., Encyclopedia of Life Sciences (New York: MacMillan Publishers: 2002). Volume 6, pp. 136-141. National parks and protected areas have been established for a variety of purposes, but three concepts are important in defining what we are trying to protect: wilderness, biodiversity, and ecological integrity. These concepts can be used to evaluate the success of a park or protected area.

--Cafaro, Philip, "Rachel Carson's Environmental Ethics," Worldviews: Environment, Culture, Religion 6(2002):58-80. Rachel Carson is well known as a founder of the modern environmental movement. Her life and writings have much to offer contemporary environmental philosophy. I begin by discussing the environmental ethics articulated in Silent Spring. I next examine Carson's earlier natural history writings and the non-anthropocentrism they express. I conclude with some suggestions for how Carson points the way forward for environmental ethics. (An abridged version of this article appeared in Reflections: Newsletter of the Program for Ethics, Science, and the Environment, volume 9, no. 2 (May, 2002): 17-21.)

--Cahalan, James M., Edward Abbey: A Life. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2001. Meticulous research, separating fact from fiction, from Abbey's birth to his secret burial in the desert. Chronicles Abbey's many trips in the wilderness and the corresponding development of his career as an author and defender of the wilderness.

--Carey, P. D. et al, "A Comparison of the Ecological Quality of Land between an English Agri-Environment Scheme and the Countryside as a Whole," Biological Conservation 108(no.2, 2002): 183-97.

--Cassingham, K. M., Sills, E. O., Pattanayak, S. K., and Mansfield, C. A., "North Carolina's Natural Heritage Program: A Case for Public-Private Cooperation," Journal of Forestry 100(no.5, 2002): 16-23.

--Caviglia Harris, J. L., "Book Review: Natural Resource Valuation and Policy in Brazil, Peter H. May, ed. (Columbia University Press, 1999), Human Ecology 30(no.3, 2002): 417-19.

--Chapman, K., "Book Review: Bluestone, B. and Harrison, B., Growing Prosperity: The Battle for Growth with Equity in the 21st Century," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.5, 2002): 684.

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2002): 28-34.

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Crosby urges us to grant to nature the kind of reverence, respect, love, and devotion we in the West have formerly reserved for God. He explores such topics as the concept of nature, the character and status of natural values, commonalities and differences between humans and other forms of life on earth, and the place of humans in the natural order. Finally, he makes a case for a religion of nature by showing how nature can function as an appropriate focus of religious commitment, responding to six basic objections to a religion of nature, and explaining why nature should be regarded as the ultimate source of and impetus toward goodness in the world. Crosby is professor of philosophy, Colorado State University, emeritus.

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--Devuyst, Dimitri, Hens, Luc, and DeLannoy (De Lannoy), Water, eds, How Green Is the City: Sustainability Assessment and the Management of Urban Environments. New York: Columbia University Press, 2001. Devuyst is with the Fund for Scientific Research, Flanders, Belgium.

--Dimitrov, R. S., "Water, Conflict, and Security: A Conceptual Minefield," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.8, 2002): 677-92.

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My own version of ecopsychology, "naturalistic psychology," asserts that to be claimed by the natural order means to belong to it, to be limited by it, and to feel its demands within our bodily experience. Naturalistic psychology advocates fidelity to nature, being in service of nature, and cultivating our inherent relations with a more-than-human world. This calls for a countering of the dominant pattern of our technologized and economized society. The general advance of technology leads not to the fulfilment of our nature but to a natural rebellion that the ruling powers of our society must constantly turn to advantage, administer, or out-manuever. The radical task is to recognize the suffering intrinsic to the modern enterprise and to create loving contexts for the bearing of this suffering. Thus may we both discover what our suffering means and work toward a society more congruent with and respectful of our nature and our experience. The advisor was Mora Campbell. This thesis has been published as Radical Ecopsychology: Psychology in the Service of Life (Albany, State University of New York Press, 2002); see that entry.

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--Gebara, Ivone, Longing for Running Water: Ecofeminism and Liberation. Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 1999. Features the daily experiences of poor women in urban areas in Brazil. Indigenous peoples are subject to progressive elimination, racism is on the rise, poverty is the norm, natural "resources" (such as entire jungles, lakes, and rivers) are being swallowed by corporate greed. Her women face garbage in the streets, the smell of raw sewage in the alleys, a lack of drinking water or nutritious food, and inadequate health care. Gebara articulates the links between these daily realities and a patriarchal system of androcentrism and anthropocentrism. She argues for and appeals to a revised worldview that breaks with dualistic systems of domination, her hope based on a comprehensive theological stance.

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--Godlovitch, Stan, "Valuing Nature and the Autonomy of Natural Aesthetics," British Journal of Aesthetics 38(no. 2, 1998):180-197.

--Goff-Yates, Amy Lee, Beasts of Burden: Women, Animals, and Oppression, Ph.D., 1999, Department of Philosophy, Women's Studies, University of Kentucky. Ecofeminists maintain that the oppression of nature, and specifically animals, is connected to the oppression of women. I clarify this claim and argue that it is reasonable. Ecofeminists often describe the connection as conceptual. I distinguish material and formal conceptual connections. I defend the views of two influential ecofeminists who find a conceptual connection. I then offer an analysis of the concept of oppression which elucidates both the conceptual and cultural features. Oppression is a wrongful institutionalized hierarchy wherein the members of a subordinate group suffer ultimately for the benefit of persons in a dominant group. A dominant cultural ideology maintains and attempts to justify this unjust social arrangement.

The oppression of women and the oppression of animals are conceptually connected because the ideologies that inform their oppressions share important and necessary features.

I argue that it makes sense to ascribe oppression to the condition of animals today because both the conceptual and cultural features of oppression apply. It is reasonable to describe animals as oppressed and given that the oppressions of women and animals are connected by a common structure of oppressive ideology, the treatment of animals is a feminist issue. The advisor was Joan C. Callahan.

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Goodall: "I have seen that appeal for help in the eyes of so many suffering creatures. An orphan chimp tied up for sale in an African market; an adult male [chimp] looking out from his five-by-five-foot sterile cell in a medical research laboratory; a dog, emaciated and starving, abandoned by her owner in the beach in Dar es Salaam; an elephant chained to a cement floor by one front and one hind foot. I have seen it in the eyes of street children, and those who have seen their families killed in the 'ethnic cleansing' in Burundi."

Bekoff: "As big-brained, omnipresent, powerful and supposedly omniscient animals, we are the most powerful beings on Earth. We really are that powerful, and with that might are inextricably tied innumerable staggering responsibilities to be ethical human beings. We can be no less." Goodall is famed for her researches on chimpanzees; Bekoff is an animal behaviorist at the University of Colorado.

--Gottlieb, Roger S., "Saving the World: Religion and Politics in the Environmental Movement," pages 151-177 in Gottlieb, Joining Hands: Politics and Religion Together for Social Change. Cambridge, MA: Westview Press, 2002. Gottlieb argues that religion and politics, often at odds, can and ought to complement each other for effective solving of global problems. This chapter argues that the environmental problem, if a secular and political problem, is equally a religious and spiritual problem. Various of the world faiths have addressed environmental policy issues, and effective activism here needs to ally both religious and political motivations. Gottlieb is in philosophy, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, MA.

--Gregory, S., Li, H., and Li, J., "The Conceptual Basis for Ecological Responses to Dam Removal," Bioscience 52(no.8, 2002): 713-23.

--Groves, A. L., "Review of: Reflections on Water: New Approaches to Transboundary Conflicts and Cooperation, ed. Joachim Blatter and Helen Ingram," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.3, 2002): 316-17.

--Gunn, Alastair S., and Tudhope, Kelly A., "The Report of the (New Zealand) Royal Commission on Genetically Modified Organisms: Ethical, Cultural and Spiritual Issues of Field Release," Organic NZ, September/October 2002, pp. 12-13. "We think the Commission's recommendations are wrong because it didn't give enough weight to ethical and cultural concerns, and underestimated risks. Furthermore, it derives conclusions that are inconsistent with both the general principles that it praises and with much of the material submitted to it, and advocates a dangerous experiment that carries serious risk of irreversible harm." "We think any field release is undesirable, because of the environmental and cultural risks and potential loss of intrinsic value." "The Report is a bit of a puzzle because someone reading it might almost imagine that the first half was written by staff from the Department of Conservation and the second half by the Business Roundtable." Gunn is in philosophy, University of Waikato. Tudhope is a law/philosophy student at the University of Waikato, New Zealand.

--Habgood, John, The Concept of Nature. London: Darton, Longman and Todd, 2002. Gifford Lectures at the University of Aberdeen, 2000. Chapters: 1. Words and Things (Realism and Social Construction of Nature). 2. Studying Nature. 3. Respecting Nature. 4. Following Nature. 5. Improving Nature. 6. Nature's God. Meanings of the complex word "nature" in ancient classical thought and in the natural sciences, environmentalism, ethics, genetics, and theology. The natural and the unnatural. Laws of nature and whether these can guide our conduct. Habgood is the former Archbishop of York and an honorary fellow, King's College, Cambridge.

--Hamilton, P., "The Greening of Nationalism: Nationalising Nature in Europe," Environmental Politics 11(no.2, 2002): 27-48.

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--Hart, D. D., and Poff, N. L., "A Special Section on Dam Removal and River Restoration," Bioscience 52(no.8, 2002): 653-55.

--Hattingh, Johan, and Attfield, Robin, "Ecological Sustainability in a Developing Country such as South Africa? A Philosophical and Ethical Inquiry," International Journal of Human Rights 6 (no. 2, Summer 2002):65-92. "Although South Africa has adopted the notion of ecologically sustainable development not only as a human right entrenched in its Constitution, but also as one of its major policy objectives, there are major practical, conceptual, and ethical stumbling blocks impeding the achievement of this goal. In this article we investigate the conceptual and some of the ethical problems, including apparent conflicts with other pressing goals such as the alleviation of poverty. We conclude that the concept of ecologically sustainable development has a substantive core, and that radical reforms of human systems allow this right and goal to be reconciled with other human needs."

"Before we allow further destruction of nature, or what is left of nature, we should first reverse the unwise decisions of the past that made environmental destruction possible and 'inevitable' in the first place. We should not allow nature, or what is left of it, to pay the ultimate price for the unwise human decisions of the past. So we should rather focus on the human system to make it more efficient and effective, to make it more just and fair, to make it less exploitative of people and of nature. Nothing less is required by the path of development. Now, if this argument is sound, ... the conservation of nature and natural ecosystems need not be incompatible with human interests in survival" (p. 87). Hattingh is at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa. Attfield is at the University of Wales, Cardiff.

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--Haynes, R. W., and Skog, K. E., "The Fifth Resources Planning Act Timber Assessment: A Critical Tool for Sound Stewardship," Journal of Forestry 100(no.2, 2002): 8-13.

--Haynes, R. W., "Forest Management in the 21st Century: Changing Numbers, Changing Context," Journal of Forestry 100(no.2, 2002): 38-44.

--Heal, Jeffrey, Valuing the Future: Economic theory and Sustainability. New York: Columbia University Press, 1998.

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--Hendrix, P. F., and Bohlen, P. J., "Exotic Earthworm Invasions in North America: Ecological and Policy Implications," Bioscience 52(no.9, 2002): 801-12.

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--Hoffert, Martin I. et al (two dozen others). "Advanced Technology Paths to Global Climate Stability: Energy for a Greenhouse Planet," Science 298(1 Nov. 2002):981-987. A survey of possible future energy sources that are carbon dioxide free: terrestrial solar and wind energy, solar power satellites, biomass, nuclear fission, nuclear fusion, and fossil fuels from which carbon has been sequestered. All of these approaches currently have severe deficiencies. A broad range of intensive research and development is urgently needed to produce technological options that can allow both climate stabilization and economic development. A technofix article, with doubts.

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--Irwin, E. R., and Freeman, M. C., "Proposal for Adaptive Management to Conserve Biotic Integrity in a Regulated Segment of the Tallapoosa River, Alabama, U.S.A," Conservation Biology 16(no.5, 2002): 1212-22.

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--Jacques, David, The Millennial Landscape: The Ethics and Aesthetics of Dealing with the Landscape. New York: Garden Press, 2003.

--Johnson, S. E., and Graber, B. E., "Enlisting the Social Sciences in Decisions About Dam Removal," Bioscience 52(no.8, 2002): 731-38.

--Kahn, Joseph, "The Science and Politics of Super Rice," New York Times, October 22, 2002, pp. C1, C12. China was once enthusiastic about genetically modified, pesticide resistant rice, and the Chinese at their National Rice Research Institute, Hangzhou, have developed such a rice. But now the Chinese are going quite slow about using it, worrying that pests quickly evolve to overcome the resistance (as has happened with corn in China). Even more they seem to fear that Chinese inefficient farmers cannot compete with food imports from the United States and other big high-tech producers.

--Kahn, P. H. , and Lourenco, O., "Water, Air, Fire, and Earth: A Developmental Study in Portugal of Environmental Moral Reasoning," Environment and Behavior 34(no.4, 2002): 405-30.

--Kaufman, Frederik A., Foundations of Environmental Philosophy: A Text with Readings. New York: McGraw Hill, 2003. Combines an authored text with readings. Focus: "The central question in environmental ethics is this: Which things count morally?" Chapter 1. Case study of the banana industry, used as a springboard into moral philosophy and the relevance of utilitarianism, Kantianism, natural law, and virtue ethics to the environment. Chapter 2. Moral reasoning and argument identification and analysis. Chapters 3-10: Differing conceptions of our relation to the nonhuman world. Chapter 3: The Human-Nature Relation (Human Dominion over Nature; Endangered Species). Chapter 4. Intrinsic Value in Nature. Chapter 5. Animals. Chapter 6. Biocentrism. Chapter 7. Ecocentric Ethics. Chapter 8. A New Anthropocentrism. Chapter 9. Environmental Economics and Policy. Chapter 10: Thoreau, Deep Ecology, and Ecofeminism. Kaufman is in philosophy at Ithaca College, Ithaca, NY.

--Kearns, R., and Moon, G., "From Medical to Health Geography: Novelty, Place and Theory after a Decade of Change," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.5, 2002): 605-28.

--Kiepas, A., (ed.), Cz owiek-Technika- rodowisko. Cz owiek wspó czesny wobec wyzwa ko ca wieku, (Human - Technicality - Environment. Contemporary Human in the Face of the Challenges of 20<sup>th</sup> Century's End), Philosophy Department of Silesian University Press, Katowice, 1999. Including articles of Czech, Polish, and Slovak authors.

--Kinnear, J. E., Sumner, N. R., and Onus, M. L., "The Red Fox in Australia - an Exotic Predator Turned Biocontrol Agent," Biological Conservation 108(no.3, 2002): 335-59.

--Klug, H., "Straining the Law: Conflicting Legal Premises and the Governance of Aquatic Resources," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.8, 2002): 693-708.

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--Korpikiewicz, H., "Wpisani w Natur\_. Spojrzenie holistyczne (The Imprinted into Nature. A Holistic Outlook)", in: H. Korpikiewicz (ed.), Cz owiek - Zwierz\_ - Cywilizacja. Aspekt humanistyczny (Human - Animal - Civilization. Humanistic aspect), ProDRUK Publishers, Pozna\_, 2001.

--Ko\_micki, E., "Odpowiedzialno\_\_ cz owieka za ewolucj\_. Podstawowy problem etyki \_rodowiskowej (Human Responsibility for Evolution. The Basic Problem of Environmental Ethics)", in: H. Korpikiewicz (ed.), Cz owiek - Zwierz\_ - Cywilizacja. Aspekt humanistyczny (Human - Animal - Civilization. Humanistic aspect), ProDRUK Publishers, Pozna\_, 2001.

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--Lauber, T. B. , Knuth, B. A. , and Deshler, J. D., "Educating Citizens About Controversial Issues: The Case of Suburban Goose Management," Society and Natural Resources 17(no.7, 2002): 581-98.

--Lawton, John H., "Conservation Biology: Where Next?" Society for Conservation Biology Newsletter 9 (no. 4, 2002):1-2. "Finally, the biggest challenge of all is that we live in a world in which the gap between the minority of 'haves' and the majority of 'have nots' is growing ever wider. We live in a desperately unfair, unequal world. Effective conservation is impossible in the face of grinding human poverty on the one hand, and blinding human greed on the other. More effective conservation of Earth's biological riches will not happen without sustainable development, the stabilization of the global population, and social justice, for all nations." Lawton is Chief Executive, Natural Environment Research Council, UK, and at Imperial College, London.

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--Malakoff, David, "Arizona Ecologist Puts Stamp on Forest Restoration Debate," Science 297(27 September 2002):2194-2196. Wally Covington, forest ecologist at Northern Arizona State University, wants to return ponderosa pine forests to their "presettlement" state, but argues that managed burning is not enough; present forests, laden with fuel from too much suppression, need to be heavily cut, as well as burned. Loggers and President Bush find this a desirable forest policy, since they can both cut and prevent fires. They keep Covington well funded. But other environmentalists are not so sure, even about the ponderosa pines in Arizona, and are quite sure that one ought not to extrapolate a "one size fits all" to policy for other kinds of forests. Summer fires in 2002 in the West have heated up this debate.

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--Meyerson, L.A., and Reaser, J. K., "Biosecurity: Moving toward a Comprehensive Approach," Bioscience 52(no.7, 2002): 593-600.

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--Miles, J. C., "Review of: Stephen C. Trombulak, ed., So Great a Vision: The Conservation Writings of George Perkins Marsh," Environmental History 7(no.3, 2002): 526-27.

--Miller, Peter and Westra, Laura, eds., Just Integrity. Lanham, Md: Rowman and Littlefield, 2002.

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inevitable.

Biologists shy away from such studies for two reasons. (1) If evolution is in some sense channeled, then this reopens the controversial prospect of a teleology. The constrained and inevitable process is underpinned by a purpose, a sort of biological Anthropoc Principle, which broadly sets boundary conditions for evolutionary history. (2) The study of evolution is strongly historical, and the prospect of a seemingly unique trajectory of circumstances for the history of life may be discouraging to those who are seeking general principles. Here convergences may be more common and more determinative than suspected; different genetic origins produce a similar complex result. The central conundrum of evolution is: how do we balance the process of change against the emergence of form. Conway Morris is a well-known paleontologist at Cambridge University, and this is an invited "millennium review" of the field.

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--Najam, A. et al, "From Rio to Johannesburg: Progress and Prospects," Environment 44(no.7, 2002): 26-37.

--Newman, D., "Book Review: Blouet, B.W., Geopolitics and Globalization in the Twentieth Century," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.5, 2002): 683.

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--O'Toole (O'Toole), J. Mitchell, "An Ecological Approach to Environmental Ethics," International Research in Geographical and Environmental Education 11 (no. 1, 2002):48-52. (International Geographical Union, Channel View Publications, Clevedon, UK). ISSN 1038-2046. Introduces a Forum on Environmental Ethics, with nine papers (really 3-4 page summaries) from a forum held at the 10th Pacific Science Inter-Congress, held at the University of Guam, June 1-6, 2001. Sample papers:

--Sellman, James D., "Living on the Edge in Micronesian Ecological Philosophy," pages 54-57.

--Rolston, Holmes, III, "Enforcing Environmental Ethics: Civic Law and Natural Value," pages 76-79.

--Rowe, Sharon, "Returning to What Matters: Daoist Lessons for Ecofeminism," pages 63-67.

--Parks, N., "Measuring Climate Change," Bioscience 52(no.8, 2002): 652.

--Paul, E., "Science: The Newest Political Football in the Endangered Species Game," Bioscience 52(no.9, 2002): 792-856.

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find ways of living harmoniously with the rest of life on our ever-changing planet, otherwise we may degrade and destroy the creative sacred process. Peters taught religion and philosophy, including environmental ethics, at Rollins College, Winter Park, FL; he is now emeritus.

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--Poff, N. L., and Hart, D. D., "How Dams Vary and Why It Matters for the Emerging Science of Dam Removal," Bioscience 52(no.8, 2002): 659-68.

--Poirier, R., and Ostergren, D., "Evicting People from Nature: Indigenous Land Rights and National Parks in Australia, Russia, and the United States," Natural Resources Journal 42(no.2, 2002): 331-52.

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--Potter, B., "Predatory Politics: Group Interests and Management of the Commons," Environmental Politics 11(no.2, 2002): 73-94.

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--Quivik, F. L., "Review of: Ellen E. Wohl, Virtual Rivers: Lessons from the Mountain Rivers of the Colorado Front Range," Environmental History 7(no.3, 2002): 517-18.

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--Raven Peter H., "Science, Sustainability, and the Human Prospect," Science 297 (9 August 2002):954-958. The presidential address of a noted conservationist to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with as much ethics in it as science. We looked forward to a world with (Franklin Delano Roosevelt's) four freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom to worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear. Where have those dreams gone? Most of the world is no better off today than then, despite advances in science and technology. Americans enjoy more privilege than most and show little responsibility for a planetary future in crisis. "It is against our common interests that hundreds of millions of women and children, living in extreme poverty, are unable to make the best use of their abilities. Such discrimination, whether we focus on it or not, is morally abhorrent" (p. 957). Raven is director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.

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--Reiss, Michael J. and Straughan, Roger, Improving Nature: The Science and Ethics of Genetic Engineering. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996. Chapters: Practicalities of genetic engineering. Moral and ethical concerns. Theological concerns. Genetic engineering of microorganisms. Of plants. Of animals. Of humans. Public understanding of genetic engineering. Useful and comprehensive introduction to the issues. Reiss is a biologist at Homerton College, Cambridge, and also a priest in the Church of England. Straughan is a moral philosopher, University of Reading, UK.

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--Ricketts, Taylor, "Conservation Biology and Biodiversity." In J. Bottrill, ed., The Encyclopedia of Life Sciences. London: MacMillan Press, 2002. Volume 5, pp. 82-88.

--Robinson, Thomas, and Westra Laura, eds., Thinking about the Environment: Our Debt to the Ancient and Medieval Past. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2002.

--Rolston, Holmes, III. "Environmental Ethics." Pages 517-530 in Nicholas Bunnin and E. P. Tsui-James, eds., The Blackwell Companion to Philosophy, 2nd ed. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2003. An introductory article to the field. Environmental ethics was not present in the first edition as one of the leading twenty areas in the discipline of philosophy, but it has now made it into the second edition of the Companion.

--Rootes, C., "Greens and the Environment in the Australian Election of November 2001," Environmental Politics 11(no.2, 2002): 145-53.

--Ross, Heather L., "Producing Oil or Reducing Oil: Which is Better for U.S. Energy Security," Resources (Resources for the Future), Issue 148, Summer 2002, pp. 18-21. When it comes to lowering the risk of an energy shock to our economy, measures to reduce domestic oil demand outperform measures to increase domestic oil supply. U.S. total

oil consumption returned in 2000 to the highs of the late 1970's, but what more relevant is that U.S. oil consumption to produce \$ 1,000 of Gross Domestic Product has steadily declined from 1.5 barrels to almost half that, 0.8 barrels. Ross is a visiting scholar at Resources for the Future.

--Royte, Elizabeth, "Wilding America," Discover, September 2002, pp. 42-47. The importance of wildlife corridors connecting wilderness and conservation areas. A radio-collared mountain lion has been tracked using a wildlife passageway, a culvert under a heavily traveled freeway near Santa Anna, California. The lion used the culvert twenty-two times over nineteen months. Also the culvert was often used by coyotes and foxes. California authorities plan to close off some existing highway underpasses and convert them to wildlife corridors.

--Ruse, Michael, and Castle, David, eds., Genetically Modified Foods: Debating Biotechnology. Buffalo, NY: Prometheus, 2002. Sample contents: The Prince of Wales, "Reith Lecture 2000"; Richard Dawkins, "An Open Letter to Prince Charles"; Biotechnology Case Study: Golden Rice; Ethics in Agriculture; Paul B. Thompson, "Bioethics in a Bio-Based Economy"; Gary Comstock, "Ethics and Genetically Modified Foods"; Jack Wilson, "Intellectual Property Rights in Genetically Modified Agriculture: The Shock of the Not-So-New".

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--Schroeder, H., "Experiencing Nature in Special Places: Surveys in the North-Central Region," Journal of Forestry 100(no.5, 2002): 8-15.

--Schullery, Paul, Lewis and Clark Among the Grizzlies: Legend and Legacy in the American West. Helena, MT: Falcon Press, 2002. What Lewis and Clark's experiences revealed regarding the great bears and the men who encountered them. Schullery, a historian and a naturalist, well-known for his attention to Yellowstone National Park, examines the expedition's rich legacy of grizzly lore in the light of modern scientific knowledge and separates the legends from the still quite thrilling realities. "I suspect that in no other sphere were their perceptions more astute, their imaginations more challenged, and their dreams more vividly fulfilled, than in their dealings with the grizzly bear" (p. 9).

--Schwartz, M. W., Jurjavic, N. L., and O'Brien, J. M., "Conservation's Disenfranchised Urban Poor," Bioscience 52(no.7, 2002): 601-06.

--Scully, Matthew, Dominion: The Power of Man, the Suffering of Animals, and the Call to Mercy. New York: St. Martins, 2002. We humans may be "of" nature but we are not in it. For better or worse we have dominion over the Earth, and how we manage nature is a moral issue. In our relations to animals we have become insensitive tyrants rather than benign caretakers. It is wrong to be cruel to animals, and when our cruelty expands to the point where we no longer recognize the animals in a factory farm as living creatures capable of feeling pain, or when we insist on an inalienable right to shoot magnificent creatures like elephants for the thrill of it, we debase ourselves. We are called to treat them with kindness, not because they have rights or power or some claim to equality, but in a sense because they don't, because they stand unequal and powerless before us. Until we treat animals with more thoughtfulness, we forfeit the right to call ourselves *Homo sapiens*. Animals are more than ever a test of our character. Scully is a conservative Republican, one-time speech writer for George W. Bush. Reviewed by Natalie Angier in The New York Times, October 27, 2002.

--Sherlock, Richard, and Morrey, John D., eds., Ethical Issues in Biotechnology. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2002. With a general introduction to moral theory, the basics of genetics, and the science of biotechnology. Sections reviewing specific moral issues. Case studies. Readings by scientists, philosophers, government regulators, lawyers, and religious leaders. Sherlock is in philosophy, Morrey in animal, dairy, and veterinary sciences at Utah State University, and the two team teach an undergraduate course in ethical issues in biotechnology.

--Siitonen, P., Tanskanen, A., and Lehtinen, A., "Method for Selection of Old-Forest Reserves," Conservation Biology 16(no.5, 2002): 1398-408.

--Silva Matos, D. M., and Bovi, M. L., "Understanding the Threats to Biological Diversity in Southeastern Brazil," Biodiversity and Conservation 11(no.10, 2002): 1747-58.

--Silver, T., "Review of: John F. Reiger, American Sportsmen and the Origins of Conservation," Environmental History 7(no.3, 2002): 525.

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"Navigating the Ethics of Globalization," Chronicle of Higher Education, Oct. 11, 2002, B7-B10.

--Slattery, D, "Resistance to Development at Wilsons Promontory National Park (Victoria, Australia)," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.7, 2002): 563-80.

--Smith, Jesse, Stone, Richard, and Fahrenkamp-Uppenbrink, Julia, "Trouble in Polar Paradise," Science 297(30 August 2002):1489. With an accompanying set of articles on science at both poles revealing troubles at the poles, disintegrating ice shelves, melting sea ice, glaciers, which affect both wildlife and ecosystems there, such as seabird populations and bears, and also will affect conditions over the globe.

--Smith, M., "Negotiating Nature: Social Theory at Its Limits?," Environmental Politics 11(no.2, 2002): 181-86. Review essay of Blühdorn, Ingolfur. Post-Ecologist Politics: Social Theory and the Abdication of the Ecologist Paradigm; Brulle, Robert J., Agency, Democracy, and Nature: The U.S. Environmental Movement from a Critical Theory Perspective; and Hornberg, Alf and Pálsson, Gísli, eds., Culture, Power, and Environmental Argument.

--Sneddon, C., Harris, L., Dimitrov, R., and Ozesmi, U., "Contested Waters: Conflict, Scale, and Sustainability in Aquatic Socioecological Systems," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.8, 2002): 663-76.

--Snyder, B., "Book Review: Desert Puma: Evolutionary Ecology and Conservation of an Enduring Carnivore by Kenneth A. Logan & Linda L. Sweeney," Natural Resources Journal 42(no.1, 2002): 226-29.

--Soromenho-Marques, Viriato, "The Portuguese Environmental Movement." Pages 85-127 in Vasconcelos, Lia and Baptista, Idalina, eds., Environmental Activism in Society: Proceedings of a Workshop on the Role of Environmental Activism in Society: Environmentalism in 2020. Lisbon: Luso-American Foundation, 2002. In English. Environmentalism in Portugal, with comparisons to Germany and to the United States, differences and similarities, and ways in which Germany with its Green Party is a bridge between the environmental movement as a social movement in Portugal and in the U.S. Also attention to how Portuguese environmental interest was delayed by nearly a half century of dictatorship, prior to the contemporary democracy. With an extended discussion following. Soromenho-Marques is in philosophy Cidade Universitaria, Lisboa, Portugal. For a web copy, inquire of him at: e-mail: vsmarques@mail.telepac.pt.

--Soules, M. C., "An Analysis of Northwest Forest Plan Land Use Allocations," Natural Resources Journal 42(no.2, 2002): 353-84. Soules is a J. D. candidate at Yale Law School.

--Speth, J. G., "A New Green Regime: Attacking the Root Causes of Global Environmental Deterioration," Environment 44(no.7, 2002): 16-25.

--Srinivas, K. R., "Bt Cotton in India: Economic Factors Versus Environmental Concerns," Environmental Politics 11(no.2, 2002): 154-58.

--Stafford, S. L., "The Effect of Punishment on Firm Compliance with Hazardous Waste Regulations," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 44(no.2, 2002): 290-308.

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--Behnke, Elizabeth, "From Merleau-Ponty's Concept of Nature to an Interspecies Practice of Peace"

--Steinberg, Ted, Down to Earth: Nature's Role in American History. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. I. The preindustrial age. II. The great industrial expansion of the nineteenth century. III. Twentieth century consumer society has processed and packaged nature on an unprecedented scale. What that did to the land and to Americans. Nature has profoundly shaped American history, but here it is hard to see how Americans understood their land or that they cared about it except as natural resources. Environmentalism's most radical contribution--translating scientific descriptions of human involvement in nature into definite moral tasks for individuals and society--appears only as the bland statement that a "sharpening of the links between everyday life ... and its ecological consequences laid the groundwork for ... a new moral framework, one that urged Americans to take responsibility for their actions with respect to nonhuman nature." Steinberg teaches history and law at Case Western Reserve University. Reviewed by Thomas R. Dunlap, "What Hath Nature Wrought?" Science 297(30 August 2002):1480.

--Stephens, P. H. G., "Hubris, Humility, History and Harmony: Human Belonging and the Uses of Nature," Environmental Politics 11(no.2, 2002): 174-80.

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"I have written this book because while I was at the World Bank, I saw firsthand the devastating effect that globalization can have on developing countries, and especially the poor within those countries. ... Especially at the International Monetary Fund ... decisions were made on the basis of what seemed a curious blend of ideology and bad economics, dogmas that sometimes seemed to be thinly veiling special interests ... The IMF's policies, in part based on the outworn presumption that markets, by themselves, lead to efficient outcomes, failed to allow for desirable government interventions in the market, measures which can guide economic growth and make everyone better off" (p. ix, p. xiii, p. xii). Stiglitz was on the Council of Economic Advisors under U.S. President Bill Clinton, and then Chief Economist for the World Bank.

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"Need one consider the underwater-swimming polar bear as a beautiful living thing or a beautiful natural thing or just a beautiful thing. I think this last will do. It is a formally extraordinary phenomenon. It might even turn out to be an artfully choreographed swimmer dressed in a polar bear suit. No matter. It is still a beautiful spectacle. It has a free, formal beauty" (p. 214). Zangwill is in philosophy, University of Glasgow, Scotland.

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## ISSUE

**Environmental protection likely to weaken with new U.S. Congress.** Businesses and industries that donated millions in the last election are hoping that the new Republican controlled Congress will be more friendly toward their interests. They are hoping for an energy bill that would open up public lands in the Rocky Mountain West to further oil and gas exploration and are paying for a multimillion-dollar ad campaign that argues such policies will benefit local economies with minimal damage to the environment. Industries are seeking "regulatory relief" from what they consider to be growth-stifling rules that protect air, water, endangered species and wetlands. New Republican control of Senate environmental committees insures a more sympathetic hearing for these ideas than they received under Democratic control. For example, Senator James M. Inhofe of Oklahoma--who will lead the Environment and Public Works Committee--is a former real estate developer and an advocate for oil and gas interests. Mr. Inhofe is skeptical about global warming, and has called the Environmental Protection Agency a "Gestapo bureaucracy." Inhofe was the only senator to vote in 2000 against a \$7.8 billion project to restore the Everglades, legislation that he likened to throwing money out the window. Before the recent election, Senator James Jeffords of Vermont, one of the strongest environmental supporters in Senate, chaired this committee. See Katharine Q. Seelye, "Industry Seeking Rewards From G.O.P.-Led Congress," New York Times (12/3/02).

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