

International Society for Environmental Ethics

Newsletter

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A pine cut down, a dead pine, is no more a pine than a dead human carcass is a man. Can he who has discovered only some of the values of whalebone and whale oil be said to have discovered the true use of the whale? Can he who slays the elephant for his ivory be said to have “seen the elephant”? These are petty and accidental uses; just as if a stronger race were to kill us in order to make buttons and flageolets of our bones; for everything may serve a lower as well as a higher use. Every creature is better alive than dead, men and moose and pine trees, and he who understands it aright will rather preserve its life than destroy it.

—Henry David Thoreau, “Chesuncook”

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ISEE Membership: ISEE membership dues are now due annually by Earth Day (April 22nd) of each year. If you have not yet paid your 2008-2009 dues, please do so now. You can either use the form on the last page of this Newsletter to mail check to ISEE Treasurer Lisa Newton, or you can use PayPal with a credit card from the membership page of the ISEE website: <http://www.cep.unt.edu/iseememb.html>.

The Power and Hope of Sustainable Community Development: This is a 27 minute multimedia presentation examining the need for and benefits of development which is socially and environmentally sustainable. Its purpose is to motivate and inform audiences through powerful community success stories from around the world. The video and its accompanying Presenter’s Guide can be downloaded for free at: <http://www.harmonyfdn.ca>.

National Teach-in on Global Warming Solutions, 5 February 2009: The national educational initiative that ran last year as “Focus the Nation” has a new name: the National Teach-in on Global Warming Solutions or “National Teach-in” for short. Following the success of the national teach-in last 31 January 2008, the board of directors of the non-profit that sponsored Focus the Nation developed a direction that differed from the vision of the two project directors, Chungin Chung and Eban Goodstein. As a result, Chungin and Goodstein are now leading the 5 February 2009 National Teach-in on global warming solutions from a new organization. The two of them are no longer working for or are otherwise involved with Focus the Nation, and Focus the Nation is no longer involved with the National Teach-in. (To learn about the new direction for the Focus the Nation project, please visit: <http://www.focusthenation.org/>.) The 2009 National Teach-in on Global Warming Solutions is again being organized from a national office at Lewis & Clark College in Portland, Oregon. The governing and advisory boards for the initiative include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Vice-Chair Mohan Monasinghe, Dr. Stephen Schneider, Dr. David Orr, Hunter Lovins, Dr. Gus Speth, Pulitzer Prize winning author Ross Gelbspan, and Cliff Bar’s Sustainability Director Elysa Hammond.

February 2009, at the beginning of the first 100 days of the new presidential administration in the United States, will be a critical period for the US, and given the stakes, the future of life on the earth. Recently, National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) James Hansen told the National Press Club yet again that if the US fails to act *next year*, then it may become impractical to prevent "disastrous climate changes that spiral dynamically out of humanity's control." These words demand action. As done together last January, the National Teach-in will engage more than a million Americans at thousands of campuses and other institutions in a national dialogue about the clean energy transformation that can both stop global warming—and also renew the US's economy and spirit. Once again, young people will engage national political leaders and other key decision-makers in critical face-to-face dialogue about their future. The National Teach-in needs help enlisting thousands of colleges, universities, high schools, middle schools, faith groups, civic organizations and businesses. Sign up began on 1 September 2008 at: <www.nationalteachin.org>.

Holmes Rolston, III has retired: At the Joint ISEE-IAEP Conference in Allenspark Colorado this past May (2008), participants celebrated Rolston's retirement with cake and stories.



Holmes Rolston is pictured with Clare Palmer (President, ISEE) and Phil Cafaro (fellow Colorado State University colleague). To the right is the tail end of a Rolston-led hike to Bierstadt Lake in Rocky Mountain National Park. Thanks to Avram Hiller for the pictures!

Association for Environmental Studies and Sciences (AESS): AESS is a newly created professional organization for people who teach and do research in the area of environmental studies and environmental science. The purpose of AESS is to serve the faculty, students, and staff of the 1,000+ interdisciplinary "environmental" programs in North America and around the world. AESS seeks to strengthen teaching, research, and service in environmental studies and sciences, and to improve communication across boundaries that too often divide the traditional academic disciplines—the physical, biological, and social sciences, and the humanities—that need to be brought to bear in understanding and dealing with environmental problems and solutions. AESS works to support the professional development of Association members not just as individuals but also to advance Environmental Studies and Sciences as a whole. AESS recently launched its first newsletter and will hold an annual meeting in Madison, Wisconsin on 8-11 October 2009. For more information, visit AESS's website at: <http://aess.info/content.aspx?page_id=0&club_id=939971>.

Conservation Letters: *Conservation Letters* is a new journal of the Society for Conservation Biology. This online journal is will publish empirical and theoretical research with significant implications for the conservation of biodiversity. More specifically, it will publish three types of

articles: (1) letters: novel findings with high relevance for practice or policy, (2) mini-reviews: overviews of emerging subjects that merit urgent coverage or succinct syntheses of important topics that are rarely encountered in the mainstream literature, and (3) policy perspectives: brief essays for a general audience on issues related to conservation and society. There is open access to *Conservation Letters* for the rest of 2008:

<http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=1755-263X&site=1>.

ISEE-Listserv: The ISEE Listserv is a discussion list for the International Society for Environmental Ethics. Its creation was authorized by the ISEE Board of Directors in December 2000. It is intended to be a forum for announcements and discussion related to teaching and research in environmental ethics. To join or leave the listserv, or to alter your subscription options go to: <http://listserv.tamu.edu/archives/isee-l.html>. Contact Gary Varner, the listserv manager, for more information: gary@philosophy.tamu.edu.

ISEE BUSINESS

At the Joint ISEE-IAEP Conference in Allenspark, Colorado, twenty-one ISEE members held a business meeting on 28 May 2008. The following issues were addressed:

1. Joint ISEE-IAEP Conference: There was a discussion once again about whether or not this conference should occur again in 2009. There was general consensus (once again) in favor of continuing this annual conference. Next year's conference will be held at the same location in Allenspark, Colorado, but it will occur in mid-June instead of its customary time in late May in order to draw more ISEE members from England and elsewhere. Look for a call for papers for the 2009 Joint ISEE-IAEP Conference in the near future.
2. ISEE Membership Renewal: ISEE membership dues are due each year on Earth Day (April 22nd). In addition to stating this in each issue of the ISEE Newsletter, the ISEE Secretary will send out periodic reminders of this fact on the ISEE Listserv.
3. ISEE Membership: As of 1 June 2008, ISEE had 349 total members. Only 71 members had paid their membership dues on time, on or around Earth Day 2008; dues were in remiss for all other ISEE members. 65 members had last paid their dues in 2007, 111 members had last paid their dues in 2006, and 102 members had last paid their dues in 2005 or earlier. In April 2008, the ISEE Secretary sent out notice to all ISEE members whose dues were in remiss. The Secretary will send out one final reminder to these members in September 2008. Members who fail to pay their dues after this will be dropped from the ISEE membership list.
4. Giving Papers at ISEE Sessions: Past ISEE President Dale Jamieson had instituted a general rule that no single person should give more than one paper once every three years at ISEE sessions at the Eastern, Pacific, and Central division meetings of the American Philosophical Association (APA). (This rule only applies to giving papers and does not apply to commenting on papers.) This rule apparently has not been followed in recent years. The new rule will be that no single person should give more than one paper once every two years at APA meetings. The ISEE session organizers for the Eastern, Pacific, and Central divisions will cooperate to enforce this rule.
5. ISEE Non-Profit Status: There have been a number of past suggestions about making ISEE into a non-profit organization. The current ISEE Treasurer is unsure about doing this. After the next Treasurer election, ISEE will more formally investigate non-profit status.

6. ISEE Officers and Voting: There was some confusion about which specific ISEE officer positions will be coming up for next election. The ISEE President said that she would refer this matter to the ISEE Nominations Committee. Historically, very few ISEE members actually vote in elections. There was some discussion about how to encourage more members to vote.
7. Relationship of ISEE Officers: ISEE officers have only rarely met in person for business meetings. There was some discussion about whether or not there was a need for an annual meeting of officers, including the carbon footprint of such a meeting.
8. ISEE Institutional Members: There was discussion about institutions that belong to ISEE. Given the historical association of the University of North Texas (UNT) with ISEE (and with the journal *Environmental Ethics*), some members suggested using UNT to unite institutional members.
9. ISEE Newsletter: There was consensus that electronic delivery of the ISEE Newsletter and the posting of current issues on the ISEE website are both working well. The ISEE Newsletter editor will create a new section of the Newsletter that tracks recent articles in the standard environmental philosophy journals, beginning in the January 2009 issue.
10. Relationship of ISEE to IAEP: Similar to last year (2007), there was discussion about the relationship of ISEE to the International Association for Environmental Philosophy (IAEP). A number of ISEE members expressed willingness to merge ISEE with IAEP. Several ISEE members agreed to continue this conversation with IAEP members.
11. Relationship of ISEE to Other Organizations: There was discussion about the relationship of ISEE to the Association for the Study of Literature and the Environment (ASLE), the American Society for Environmental History (ASEH), the Society for Conservation Biology (SCB), and other organizations. There was general consensus that ISEE members should be encouraged to submit environmental philosophy papers for presentation at ASLE, ASEH, SCB, and other conferences to network with the larger environmental community and to increase the visibility of environmental philosophy.

ISEE members who wish to discuss any of these issues further should do so with the ISEE officers listed near the end of this Newsletter and/or with others on the ISEE Listserv.

ISSUES

Religious Greening in India: The Tirumala temple in the south Indian city of Tirupathi uses solar panels to help operate steam cookers, making it the world's largest solar steam cooking system to prepare 30,000 meals a day; by cutting down on its use of diesel fuel, the temple now sells emission reduction credits to the Swiss green technology investor Good Energies Inc. Muni Seva Ashram in Gujarat is switching to solar, wind, and biogas energy to power its residential school and other structures; the ashram will soon be selling three million carbon credits. Sai Baba Temple in Shirdi, Maharashtra is moving in a similar direction. The thirty million member Art of Living spiritual organization in India uses Hindu scriptures to espouse a return to a green way of life; its ashram in Bangalore uses biogas for part of its lighting, recycles all of its water, and is developing a program to teach organic farming methods and ancient water harvesting techniques; Art of Living is also working with the government of Uttaranchal state to help clean up the Ganges River and develop a water disposal system for the holy city of Rishikesh. Alliance of Religions and Conservation of the United Kingdom is encouraging India's 28,000 Sikh temples to convert to green technology in Sikh kitchens and is developing a conservation

campaign in the city of Vrindavan. Given that 99% of all Indians profess to one faith or another, the greening of religion might be an essential component of the Indian environmental movement.

Sports Greening in the United States: With a giant red carpet made of recycled fibers, a playground largely made from recycled materials, free reusable tote bags, and a message for fans to lead eco-friendly lives, the All-Star Game in Yankee Stadium, New York on 15 July 2008 was billed as the “greenest event” in Major League Baseball history. The design and construction of Nationals Park—the new ballpark home of the Washington (DC) Nationals baseball team—exceeded the target for being a certified “Green Building” and was the first major stadium in the US to receive a “Silver Status” certification from the US Green Building Council. The marketing company GreenMark that specializes in helping sports franchises improve their environmental programs with financial sponsors is working with the Minnesota Twins baseball team to develop a field that is steam-heated from a garbage incinerator in the Twins’ new stadium under construction in Minneapolis. The Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) football team now plants trees at a state park to offset the carbon emissions from the team’s travel. In San Diego California, the Chargers football team and Padres baseball team both tout their new recycling programs and offer ticket discounts to select games for fans that use public transit.

United States Republican Vice-Presidential Candidate Sarah Palin and the Alaskan Environment: As Governor of Alaska, Sarah Palin’s environmental record is dismal. There was a clean water initiative to protect salmon streams from toxic effluent from mining on a recent Alaskan ballot; Palin aggressively opposed and helped defeat this initiative. Although she has held some state meetings to talk about global climate change, she apparently does not believe that global warming is caused by human actions or is a cause for alarm. Palin approved a \$2 million Alaskan state appropriation for a conference on the economic impacts of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to help persuade people that endangered species listings are too expensive. She filed suit against the Bush Administration to oppose the listing of polar bears as threatened based on what she called a “comprehensive scientific review” showing that the bears are not threatened; she has refused to make this review public, and her opposition to ESA polar bear listing likely stems from her interests in Alaskan oil and gas development. She supports such development in the entire Arctic Ocean and anywhere in Alaska including the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), Bristol Bay, and Cook Inlet. Palin’s administration offered \$150 bounty for killing individual wolves in 2007 until this bounty was ruled illegal, and she has expanded the Alaskan aerial predator control program that is responsible for shooting wolves and bears.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Environmental Ethics: South American Roots and Branches



APROXIMACIONES AL PENSAMIENTO AMBIENTAL DE ENRIQUE LEFF: UN DESAFÍO Y UNA AVENTURA QUE ENRIQUECE EL SENTIDO DE LA VIDA

María Luisa Eschenhagen¹

Contexto del aporte de Leff al pensamiento ambiental en América Latina

Después del llamado internacional en Tbilisi² (1977) para crear una red de formación ambiental en cada continente, la única red que se logró crear y consolidar fue la de América Latina, bajo la coordinación (a partir de 1985) de Enrique Leff, desde y con el apoyo del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente, PNUMA. En esta posición Leff ha jugado un papel central en Latinoamérica para estimular, apoyar y fortalecer la educación ambiental, la interdisciplinariedad y la investigación ambiental, especialmente en centros universitarios³. Pero no solamente como funcionario del PNUMA Leff ha jugado un papel importante en la educación y el pensamiento ambiental, sino también - o mejor, especialmente - como intelectual y filósofo. Su extensa obra (más de 100 artículos y 7 libros) ha logrado trascender y fraguar amplios espacios del pensamiento ambiental, no sólo en educación y filosofía ambiental, sino también en las concepciones de la economía, la sociología y el desarrollo. Leff propone lecturas innovadoras y constructivas sobre los problemas ambientales en América Latina, y sugiere que éstos serían el resultado de una crisis civilizatoria, por lo cual urge pensar los fundamentos de la racionalidad moderna.

Algunas consideraciones previas

Los primeros aportes al pensamiento ambiental de Enrique Leff⁴ datan de comienzos de los años 1980s. Es decir, Enrique lleva más de 20 años pensando, analizando, así como de- y re-

¹ Ph.D. en Estudios Latinoamericanos de la UNAM, profesora investigadora de la Universidad Central de Colombia en Bogotá. Agradezco los comentarios surgidos en nuestras tertulias de Juan Carlos Ruiz y Cesar Beltrán. Véase <www.pensamientoambiental.de>.

² Conferencia Internacional Sobre Educación Ambiental de Tbilisi (Rusia), convocada por UNESCO (Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura) y PNUMA.

³ Ver por ejemplo su valiosa iniciativa de propiciar una línea de publicación en el PNUMA sobre Pensamiento Ambiental: <<http://atencionprimaria.wordpress.com/2008/02/19/pnuma-biblioteca-virtual/>> (consultado 04.04.2008).

⁴ Enrique Leff nació en México. Doctorado en Economía del Desarrollo en París, Francia en 1975. Trabaja en los campos de la Epistemología, la Economía Política, y la Educación Ambiental. Desde 1986 es Coordinador de la Red de Formación Ambiental para América Latina y el Caribe en el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente. Ha sido investigador titular del Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales de la UNAM hasta 1986, es Investigador Nacional Nivel III del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores. En 1985 fue Director del Programa Universitario *Justo Sierra*, de la Coordinación de Humanidades de la UNAM. Actualmente es profesor del postgrado de la Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales de la UNAM en temas de Ecología Política y Políticas Ambientales. Es miembro de diversos órganos académicos y consultivos, entre ellos, del Comité de Evaluación

construyendo pensamientos y reflexiones en torno al problema ambiental. Su tesis fundamental es: *la crisis ambiental es el reflejo y el resultado de la crisis civilizatoria occidental, causada por sus formas de conocer, concebir, y por ende transformar, el mundo.*

Toda su obra gira en torno a esta tesis central. Por un lado, para demostrarla y por el otro, para proponer caminos concretos para una transformación cultural que contribuya a superar esta crisis civilizatoria. Plantea que las causas profundas de la crisis ambiental se encuentran en las formas de conocer dominantes, es decir, en las bases epistemológicas de la modernidad. Leff se dedica sistemáticamente a proponer y construir conceptos que deconstruyen los supuestos modernos. A la vez, estos conceptos posibilitan nuevas formas de entender y de aprehender el mundo.

Antes de entrar a presentar este estrecho entretejido de propuestas conceptuales, es necesario considerar las siguientes reflexiones.

Al vivir en un mundo moderno y estar acostumbrados a la fragmentación, y por ende a la especialización del conocimiento - que constantemente nos presenta propuestas “objetivas”, conceptos “universales”, hechos “verdaderos”, y que está sobre todo preocupado por explicar el “cómo” y “qué” de las cosas - , muchos aspectos vivenciales se han quedado en el camino. El “por qué”, “para qué”, “de dónde”, y otras muchas preguntas más se han perdido en este camino. Resulta ser un conocimiento que ya no piensa la vida y su sustentabilidad. Un conocimiento que ya no cuestiona la “objetividad”, “universalidad” y “verdad”. En contraste, las crisis ambientales, sociales, políticas, económicas y los replanteamientos epistemológicos en las ciencias, están cuestionando cada vez más estos supuestos.

Al estar enclaustrados en una episteme de mundo, ésta nos imposibilita con frecuencia ver sus (nuestros) límites de validez, visualizar otros caminos posibles, y termina ocultándonos las causas, las raíces de los problemas. Estamos enfrascados, enjaulados en una racionalidad economicista e instrumental que forjó la modernidad. Esta visión de mundo “naturaliza” ideas como “progreso”, “desarrollo”, “individuo”, “propiedad”, olvidando la diversidad, multiplicidad, heterogeneidad de visiones posibles. La “universalización” de la racionalidad moderna como forma hegemónica de conocimiento, ha suprimido, eliminado e invisibilizado otros conocimientos, saberes y visiones de mundo.

Si la crisis ambiental es la expresión visible de la crisis civilizatoria causada por sus formas de conocer (cuyas bases epistemológicas se encuentran en la modernidad), entonces la crítica se debe dar en, de y desde sus propias bases. Es así como Leff se nutre e inspira en una primera etapa, desde un racionalismo crítico, en Marx, Bachelard, Canguilhem y Althusser, sin olvidar a Prigogine y más recientemente, al realizar indagaciones sobre el mundo, el ser y la condición existencial del ser humano en Heidegger, Nietzsche, Sartre, Derrida, y Lévinas. Todos pensadores críticos europeos. Pero esto no significa que por ello deje de ser un pensador

Externa del Instituto de Ecología de Xalapa, la Comisión Asesora de la Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, el Comité de Sustentabilidad de la Academia Mexicana de Ciencias y del Fondo para la Comunicación y la Educación Ambiental en México, así como del Consejo Asesor Internacional del Foro Latinoamericano de Ciencias Ambientales, FLACAM en Argentina. Es miembro del Consejo Editorial de las revistas *Capitalism, Nature, Socialism* (USA); *Ecología Política* (España); *Theomai* (Argentina); *Ambiente & Sociedade* (Brasil), *Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente* y *Sociedade em Debate* (Brasil); *Ideas Ambientales* (Colombia); *Ciencias Ambientales* (Costa Rica); *Revista Iberoamericana de Economía Ecológica* (Ecuador); *Gaceta Ecológica* y *Quivera* (México). También es miembro del Consejo Asesor Editorial de la serie “Ecologies for the Twenty- First Century” de la Universidad de Duke, USA.”

(<http://www.educacionambiental.org.ar/congreso/conferencias/Curriculum/curri_Leff.pdf>, consultado 10.6.2008)

latinoamericano, ya que su lugar de enunciación y su preocupación son claramente latinoamericanas, realizando por ello una lectura *sui generis* de los autores nombrados.

Leff realiza un esfuerzo enorme por salir de la episteme moderna y sus formas de argumentación, explorando también otros estilos de escritura que rebasan los marcos convencionales de la ciencia. Aunque, claro está, tampoco logra salir del todo de la modernidad (aun cuando ésta fuera su pretensión). Más bien quiere evidenciar, desde múltiples aproximaciones y ángulos, las falencias de la modernidad. Para este fin, Leff propone otros conceptos para releer y replantear el conocimiento moderno que inhibe ver y entender al Otro, en este caso el ambiente. Por lo tanto, no se puede leer a Leff desde posturas estrechas y cerradas, sino que es necesario tener una posición abierta, estar dispuesto a perder certezas asumidas, estar preparado para aventurarse hacia otros caminos posibles, más allá de los conocidos y establecidos. Sin esa apertura se perderá la oportunidad de entender sus propuestas innovadoras e inspiradoras.

Otro aspecto fundamental para tener en cuenta antes de iniciar el intento de una aproximación posible a su pensamiento, es que su propuesta sobre los diversos conceptos ambientales (*racionalidad ambiental, epistemología ambiental, saber ambiental, complejidad ambiental, diálogo de saberes*), tienen sus matices y características propias. Estos conceptos pueden definirse individualmente, sin embargo, ellos terminan por componer un tejido estrechamente interrelacionado, potenciándose mutuamente. Por lo tanto, estos conceptos ambientales de Leff no pueden retomarse ni comprenderse aisladamente.

Tal vez la propuesta de Leff se puede resumir de la siguiente manera: al reconocer que las raíces de la crisis ambiental se encuentran en las formas de conocer con las cuales se transforma y se apropia el mundo, su trabajo se concentra en la construcción de conceptos capaces de criticar y evidenciar las falencias existentes del conocimiento. Esta crítica posibilita, a su vez, visualizar nuevas y diversas formas de conocer para reapropiarse del mundo. Leff procura la conformación de un *saber ambiental* para construir una *racionalidad ambiental* a través de un *diálogo de saberes*, desde una *epistemología ambiental*, que permiten proponer por ejemplo una *educación ambiental amplia* y una *ecología política concreta*. Se trata de construir nuevos saberes y racionalidades capaces de aprehender la complejidad ambiental. Este camino también podría denominarse *una estrategia de epistemología política*.

Aproximaciones al pensamiento de Leff

Según Leff, resulta necesario entender “la producción teórica en tanto que genera un efecto de conocimiento de lo real, al mismo tiempo que induce una transformación de lo real”⁵. Esto significa que existe una interdeterminación entre los procesos que tienen lugar en el mundo material y los procesos de producción del conocimiento, definiendo conocimiento como “una *relación* [de conocimiento] que busca aprehender la materia, la naturaleza, a través de una correspondencia entre el pensamiento y la realidad, entre el concepto y lo real, entre la palabra y la cosa”⁶ (cursivas agregadas por la autora).

Desde esta perspectiva, Leff propone la epistemología como una estrategia hacia un nuevo entendimiento e interacción diferente con el entorno natural. Cabe señalar que para Leff el conocimiento no se constituye en un vacío ideológico, sino que se produce dentro de una lucha

⁵ Leff, Enrique, *Ecología y capital, racionalidad ambiental, democracia participativa y desarrollo sustentable*, Siglo XXI, México 1994 [1986], p. 32.

⁶ Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza*, Ed. Siglo XXI, México, 2004, p. 19.

constante por el poder. Esta confrontación de conocimientos posibilita a una u otra comunidad una cierta autonomía cultural, así como una producción y aplicación de ciertos conocimientos para una autogestión tecnológica y una apropiación de las tierras y los recursos respectivos. Y son estas formas de conocer autóctonas que hacen una vida y formas de organizaciones productivas más sustentables, acordes al lugar⁷.

El objeto del conocimiento resulta ser las relaciones estructurales de lo real; por lo tanto, Leff define al conocimiento científico como “el proceso de producción de los conceptos - del concreto de pensamiento - que permite la aprehensión cognoscitiva de lo real”⁸. Es por esta premisa básica que Leff propone una estrategia epistemológica a través de la cual se pueda crear una política ambiental alternativa. Esta estrategia la entiende como “una lucha en el campo del conocimiento contra el reduccionismo de las ideologías teóricas generadas por una ecología generalizada y un pragmatismo funcionalista”⁹.

Es dentro de este contexto que se deben comprender los aportes conceptuales de Enrique Leff. Comienza por el saber ambiental, que problematiza el conocimiento fragmentado de la ciencia moderna y la racionalidad moderna dominante (economicista e instrumental) insustentable. Este cuestionamiento además posibilita “hablar a las verdades silenciadas, los saberes subyugados, las palabras acalladas, y a lo real sometidos para el poder de la objetivación científica del mundo”¹⁰. Al *no* plantear a través del saber ambiental la reconstrucción “de la lógica unitaria, de la verdad absoluta, del pensamiento unidimensional, de la ciencia objetiva; del crecimiento sin límites, del control científico del mundo, del dominio tecnológico de la naturaleza y de la gestión racional del ambiente”¹¹, resulta ser un saber que no se deja encerrar en dogmas, ni tampoco en la totalidad, lo absoluto y menos en el logocentrismo. Más bien, este saber posibilita una comprensión y mirada nueva del mundo, con lo cual resulta ser:

“un proyecto de revisión y reconstrucción del mundo a través de estrategias conceptuales y políticas que parten de principios y fundamentos de una racionalidad ambiental que han sido desterrados y marginados por los paradigmas dominantes de la ciencia”¹².

De esta manera, el saber ambiental asume una posición crítica frente al conocimiento moderno, que revisa y evidencia la relación que existe entre las condiciones sociales de producción del saber y los efectos que tiene este saber sobre lo real, considerando a la vez las estrategias de poder que existen en el saber. A su vez, este saber ambiental requiere del apoyo de una racionalidad ambiental, entendida no como “la expresión de una lógica, sino un nudo complejo de procesos materiales y simbólicos, de razonamientos y significaciones constituidas por un conjunto de prácticas sociales y culturales, heterogéneas y diversas.... es la resultante de un

⁷ Leff, Enrique (coord.), *Los problemas del conocimiento y la perspectiva ambiental del desarrollo*, Siglo XXI, México, 2000 [1986], p. 36 y Leff, Enrique, *Ecología y capital, racionalidad ambiental, democracia participativa y desarrollo sustentable*, Siglo XXI, México 1994 [1986], p. 78.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 29.

⁹ Leff, Enrique (coord.), *Los problemas del conocimiento y la perspectiva ambiental del desarrollo*, Siglo XXI, México, 2000 [1986], p. 31.

¹⁰ Leff, Enrique, *Saber ambiental: sustentabilidad, racionalidad, complejidad, poder*, Ed. Siglo XXI, PNUMA, CIICH, México, 1998, p. 128.

¹¹ Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza*, Ed. Siglo XXI, México, 2004, p. 244.

¹² Leff, Enrique, *Saber ambiental: sustentabilidad, racionalidad, complejidad, poder*, Ed. Siglo XXI, México, 1998, p. 219.

conjunto de normas, significaciones, intereses, valores y acciones que no se dan fuera de las leyes de la naturaleza, pero que la sociedad no las imita simplemente”¹³. Por lo tanto, no se trata de una racionalidad en el sentido moderno, sino de una refundamentación del saber sobre el mundo, ya no basada sobre la racionalidad logocentrista, economicista e instrumental-tecnológica moderna, sino basada sobre un diálogo de saberes y la Otriedad, teniendo como principio la diferencia y la diversidad¹⁴.

Para Leff la racionalidad ambiental se da a través de la articulación de procesos ecológicos, tecnológicos y culturales, reconociendo explícitamente sus diferentes espacialidades y temporalidades (dos aspectos cruciales) y especificidades, considerando a la vez principios de diversidad cultural y equidad social¹⁵. Esta articulación no será medible, cuantificable o calculable en términos modernos. Pero si un concepto clave para evaluar medidas de gestión y políticas ambientales, y para reconocer in-consistencias en los movimientos ambientales, así como para ofrecer estrategias y, sobre todo, para generar posibles parámetros de sustentabilidad.

Para construir esta racionalidad ambiental, Leff propone, por un lado, tres ejes en que se debe sustentar:

1. “las condiciones ecológicas del proceso productivo,
2. los valores de la democracia,
3. los principios de la diversidad cultural”¹⁶.

Por otro lado, propone la articulación de cuatro niveles de racionalidad:

1. “una racionalidad material o sustantiva que establece el sistema de valores que norman los comportamientos sociales y orientan las acciones hacia la construcción de una *racionalidad social* fundada en los principios teóricos (*saber ambiental*), materiales (*racionalidad ecológica*) y éticos (*racionalidad axiológica*) de la sustentabilidad;
2. una racionalidad teórica que construye los conceptos que articulan los valores de la racionalidad sustantiva con los procesos materiales que la sustentan;
3. una racionalidad técnica o instrumental que produce los vínculos funcionales y operacionales entre los objetivos sociales y las bases materiales del desarrollo sustentable a través de acciones coherentes con los principios de la racionalidad material y sustantiva;
4. una racionalidad cultural, entendida como un sistema de significaciones que conforma las identidades diferenciadas de formaciones culturales diversas, que da coherencia e integridad a sus prácticas simbólicas, sociales y productivas”¹⁷ (énfasis agregado por el editor).

La racionalidad ambiental es concebida, por lo tanto, como un proceso transformador, un proyecto social que surge como respuesta a la insustentabilidad y la irracionalidad del mundo actual. Por ende, desde la racionalidad ambiental Leff ofrece la posibilidad para evaluar la

¹³ Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza*, Ed. Siglo XXI, México, 2004, p. 210-211.

¹⁴ Leff se inspira en Levinás y Derrida para hablar de Otriedad.

¹⁵ Ver: Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza*, Ed. Siglo XXI, México, 2004.

¹⁶ Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza*, Ed. Siglo XXI, México, 2004, p. 198.

¹⁷ Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza*, Ed. Siglo XXI, México, 2004, p. 215. El tercer punto ya ha sido propuesto y desarrollado in extenso por Leff en uno de sus primeros libros, donde propone una definición de *productividad ecotecnológica* que “conduce hacia un proceso histórico y dinámico de transformaciones ecosistémicas, fundada en patrones cambiantes de aprovechamiento de los recursos, en un proceso de innovaciones científico-tecnológicas, de reorganizaciones productivas y de reestructuraciones ecosistémicas” (Leff, Enrique (coord.), *Los problemas del conocimiento y la perspectiva ambiental del desarrollo*, Siglo XXI, México, 2000 [1986], p. 74).

coherencia entre lo discursivo, teórico e ideológico de propuestas ambientalistas, de gestión ambiental, de estrategias de movimientos sociales ambientales, de las políticas públicas, y otros. Pero esta racionalidad ambiental no será posible si no se considera la importancia del diálogo de saberes que viabiliza el diálogo y el encuentro entre diferentes racionalidades. Este diálogo posibilita una hibridación entre diferentes saberes (e.g., científico, popular, técnico, ecológico) de manera no jerarquizada, respetando y aceptando las relaciones de otredad.

Cabe destacar que la coherencia entre saber y racionalidad ambiental es ineludible para la epistemología ambiental. Esta epistemología resulta ser un “trayecto para llegar a saber qué es el ambiente – ese extraño objeto del deseo de saber – que emerge del campo de exterminio al que fue expulsado por el logocentrismo teórico fuera del círculo de racionalidad de las ciencias. Trayecto y no proyecto epistemológico”¹⁸.

La epistemología ambiental implica resignificar el mundo y transformar las condiciones de las formas del ser en el mundo. Requiere de una política de la diversidad y la diferencia para dar lugar, por ejemplo, a los saberes subyugados. Para lograr este reto será necesario evidenciar las estrategias de poder que se encuentran en el saber y que se esconden detrás de los discursos. Por ejemplo del desarrollo sostenible o de la construcción de los instrumentos de gestión ambiental. Como lo plantea Leff claramente, la epistemología ambiental “orienta la construcción de un nuevo objeto de conocimiento de la economía y la construcción de una nueva racionalidad productiva fundada en la articulación de procesos ecológicos, tecnológicos y culturales.”¹⁹. Es decir, se plantea una reflexión innovadora de ver, conocer y entender el mundo.

Consideraciones finales

Aquí solamente he planteado algunos aspectos de los conceptos estructurantes y fundamentales del pensamiento de Enrique Leff. Los he presentado de manera sintética y consecutiva, sin olvidar que estos conceptos no se podrán plantear ni comprender en su plenitud de manera aislada, sino que están estrechamente interrelacionados y se potencian mutuamente. Es justamente la complejidad ambiental la que pone en diálogo todos estos conceptos, evidenciando sus imbricaciones.

Muchos aspectos y aclaraciones más específicas han quedado en el tintero. En un espacio tan limitado no me es posible sintetizar una obra tan grande y exigente. Más bien invito a leer a Enrique Leff, para luego pensar y discutir conjuntamente las implicancias y consecuencias de su pensamiento sobre nuestro quehacer ambiental en los múltiples y diversos ámbitos.

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¹⁸ Leff, Enrique, *Aventuras de la epistemología ambiental*, Ed. Siglo XXI, México, 2006, p. 13.

¹⁹ Leff, Enrique, *Aventuras de la epistemología ambiental*, Ed. Siglo XXI, México, 2006, p. 41.

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(consultado 04.04.2008).

**Approaches to Enrique Leff's Environmental Thought:
A Challenge and a Venture that Enriches the Meaning of Life
Maria Luisa Eschenhagen¹**

Translated by Charmayne Staloff, Tamara Contador, and Ricardo Rozzi

Context of Leff's Contribution to Environmental Thought in Latin America

After the international call in Tbilisi² (1977) to form a network to develop environmental thinking and education on every continent, and the only network that was successfully formed was the Latin American one. Enrique Leff coordinated this network with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In this position, Leff has played a central role in stimulating, supporting, and fortifying environmental education, interdisciplinarity, and environmental research in Latin America, particularly in university centers.³ Leff has played an important role for developing environmental education and thought not only as an officer at UNEP, but more importantly as an intellectual and philosopher. His extensive work (more than 100 articles and seven books) has succeeded in transcending and forging space for environmental thought, not only in education and environmental philosophy, but also in the areas of economics, sociology, and development. Leff proposes innovative and constructive readings of environmental problems in Latin America, and suggests that these problems are the result of a crisis of civilization, which urges us to re-think the foundations of modern rationality.

Some Previous Considerations

Leff's⁴ first contributions to environmental thought date from the early 1980s. That is to say, Enrique has been thinking, analyzing, and de- and re-constructing thoughts and reflections about

¹ Ph.D. in Latin American Studies UNAM, Associate Researcher at Universidad Central de Colombia in Bogota. See <www.pensamientoambiental.de>. I am grateful for commentary raised in social gatherings with Juan Carlos Ruiz and Cesar Beltrán.

² International Conference on Environmental Education of Tbilisi (Russia), summoned by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and UNEP. This was the first important UNEP international Conference and also the foundation of environmental education.

³ See for example his valuable initiative for creating a series of publications in UNEP about Environmental Thought: <<http://atencionprimaria.wordpress.com/2008/02/19/pnuma-biblioteca-virtual/>> (accessed 4/4/2008).

⁴ Enrique Leff was born in Mexico. He received his doctorate of Development Economics in Paris, France in 1975. He worked in the fields of Epistemology, Economics, Policy, and Environmental Education. Since 1986, he has been coordinator of the "Red de Formación Ambiental" (UNEP's Network of Environmental Education and Thought for Latin America and the Caribbean). He has been senior researcher of Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales (the Institute of Social Research) at UNAM (Universidad Autónoma de México) since 1986, and he is Level 3 National Researcher of the Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (National System of Researchers). In 1985 he was Director of Programa Universitario *Justo Sierra* (University Program *Justo Sierra*), of Coordinación de Humanidades (Coordination of Humanities) at UNAM. Currently, he is professor of post-graduates of the Department of Political and Social Sciences at UNAM in the areas of Political Ecology and Environmental Policies. He is a member of diverse academic and consultative organizations, among them, del Comité de Evaluación Externa del Instituto de Ecología de Jalapa (Committee of External Evaluation of the Institute of Ecology of Jalapa), la Comisión Asesora de la Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México (the Advisory Board of the Autonomous University of Mexico City), el Comité de Sustentabilidad de la Academia Mexicana de Ciencias (the Sustainability

environmental problems for more than 20 years. His fundamental thesis is: *the environmental crisis is the reflection and the result of the western crisis of civilization and is caused by this civilization's ways of knowing, understanding, and therefore transforming the world.*

All of his work revolves around this central thesis. On one hand, to demonstrate this thesis, and on the other, to propose concrete paths toward a cultural transformation that would contribute to the overcoming of this crisis of civilization. Leff suggests that the profound causes of the environmental crisis are founded in dominant ways of knowing; that is to say, the crisis is rooted in the epistemological bases of modernity. Leff has systematically dedicated himself to proposing and constructing concepts that deconstruct modern suppositions, and at the same time, enable new ways of understanding and apprehending the world.

Before presenting this tightly interwoven web of conceptual proposals, it is necessary to consider the following reflections.

Living in the modern world and being accustomed to fragmentation, and therefore to specialization of knowledge (which constantly presents “objective” proposals, “universal” concepts, and “true” facts, and is mainly preoccupied with explaining the “how” and “what” of things), many existential and experiential aspects have been left behind. The “why,” “for what,” “from where,” and many other questions have become lost along the way. This generates a type of knowledge that is no longer concerned with life and its viability. It is a knowledge that no longer questions “objectivity,” “universality,” and “truth.” In contrast, environmental, social, political, and economic crises, and epistemological reconceptualization within the sciences, are increasingly questioning these assumptions.

Living confined within one way of knowing the world frequently disables one from seeing its (our) limits of validity, and from visualizing other possible ways. This confinement obscures the causes and roots of problems. We are prisoners of the economic and instrumental rationality that shaped modernity. This vision of the world “naturalizes” ideas such as “progress,” “development,” “individual,” and “ownership,” and forgets the diversity, multiplicity, and heterogeneity of other possible world views. The “universalization” of modern rationality as a hegemonic form of knowledge has suppressed, eliminated, and rendered invisible other ways of seeing and knowing the world.

If the environmental crisis is the visible expression of the crisis of civilization caused by its ways of knowing (the epistemological bases which are based on modernity), then criticism should be elaborated in, from and within these modern bases. Accordingly, Leff's work was inspired by the critical rationalism of Marx, Bachelard, Canguilhem, and Althusser, at the beginning of his work. Leff has not forgotten Prigogine and more recently, investigations about the world, being, and the existential condition of human beings nourished by Heidegger,

Committee of the Mexican Academy of Sciences) and Fondo para la Comunicación y la Educación Ambiental en México (the Foundation for Environmental Communication and Education in Mexico), as well as of Consejo Asesor Internacional del Foro Latinoamericano de Ciencias Ambientales (International Advisory Board of Latin American Environmental Science Law), FLACAM in Argentina. He is a member of the Editorial Board of the publications *Capitalism, Nature, Socialism* (USA), *Ecología Política (Political Ecology)* (España), *Theomai* (Argentina), *Ambiente & Sociedade (Environment and Society)* (Brasil), *Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente y Sociedade em Debate (Disinvolvement and the Environment and Society in Debate)* (Brasil), *Ideas Ambientales (Environmental Ideas)* (Colombia), *Ciencias Ambientales (Environmental Sciences)* (Costa Rica), *Revista Iberoamericana de Economía Ecológica (Iberoamerican Journal of Ecological Economy)* (Ecuador), and *Gaceta Ecológica y Quivera (Ecological News and Quivera)* (México). He is also a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the series “Ecologies for the Twenty-First Century” of Duke University, USA.” See: <http://www.educacionambiental.org.ar/congreso/conferencias/Curriculum/curri_Leff.pdf> (accessed 6/10/2008).

Nietzsche, Sartre, Derrida, and Lévinas—all European critical thinkers. However, this fact does not mean that Leff is not a Latin American thinker, since his environment and his concerns are clearly Latin American, and he offers *sui generis* readings of these European authors.

Leff makes a great effort to leave modern epistemology and its forms of argumentation behind, exploring other styles of writing that do not have the conventional attributes of science. But it is clear that Leff is not able to leave modernity entirely behind (even if this would be his intention). Rather, Leff wants to demonstrate, from multiple approaches and angles, the flaws of modernity. To achieve this aim, Leff proposes other concepts for re-reading and re-framing the modern ways of knowing that inhibits seeing and understanding the Other (in this case, the environment). Therefore, Leff cannot be read from a narrow or closed perspective. Instead, it is necessary to have an open mind, to be disposed to giving up certain assumptions, and to be prepared to venture towards other possible ways apart from those that are known and established. Without this openness, the chance to understand his radically innovative and inspiring proposals will be lost.

Another fundamental aspect to consider before beginning a possible approach to Leff's thought is that his proposals about diverse environmental concepts (*environmental rationality, environmental epistemology, environmental knowledge, environmental complexity, dialogue of knowledge*) have their own shades of meaning and characteristics. These concepts can be defined individually; nevertheless, they end up composing a closely interrelated and mutually reinforcing weave. Therefore, Leff's environmental concepts cannot be fully understood separately.

Perhaps Leff's proposal can be summarized as follows. Leff recognizes that the roots of the environmental crisis are found in the ways of knowing by which the world is transformed and appropriated; hence his work concentrates on the construction of concepts capable of criticizing and bringing to light existing flaws in knowledge. In turn, this criticism makes it possible to visualize new and diverse ways of knowing in order to regain an understanding of the world. Leff attempts the structural creation of an *environmental knowledge* in order to construct an *environmental rationality* across a *dialogue of knowledges* from an *environmental epistemology* that permits, for example, the proposal of a *broad environmental education* and *concrete political ecology*. It is about constructing new knowledges and rationalities capable of understanding environmental complexity. Leff's way could also be called a *strategy of political epistemology*.

Approaches to Leff's Thinking

According to Leff, it is necessary to understand “the production of theories insofar as it generates an effect on the knowledge about reality, and at the same time as it induces a transformation of reality.”⁵ This means that there exists an inter-determination between processes that take place in the material world and processes of knowledge production, defining knowledge as “a *relation* [of knowledge] that seeks to understand material reality and nature through a correspondence between thinking and reality, between the concept and matter, between the word and the thing” (emphasis added by the author).⁶

⁵ Leff, Enrique, *Ecología y capital, racionalidad ambiental, democracia participativa y desarrollo sustentable* (*Ecology and Capital, Environmental Rationality, Participatory Democracy and Sustainable Development*), Siglo XXI, Mexico 1994 [1986], p. 32.

⁶ Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza* (*Environmental Rationality, Social Re-Appropriation of Nature*), Ed. Siglo XXI, México, 2004, p. 19.

From this perspective, Leff proposes epistemology as playing a strategic function towards achieving a new understanding and a different interaction with the natural surroundings. It is necessary to mention that for Leff, knowledge does not constitute ideological emptiness, but rather that it takes place within a constant fight for power. This confrontation of knowledges makes it possible for a community to gain a certain cultural autonomy, and at the same time allows a production and application of knowledge for technological self-management and appropriation of the land and its resources. In turn, these autochthonous ways knowing enable the maintenance of life-styles and types of production systems for more sustainable ways of living, according to the place.⁷

The object of knowledge turns out to be the structural relationships of reality; therefore, Leff defines scientific knowledge as “the process of the production of concepts—of concrete thoughts—that permits cognitive apprehension of reality.”⁸ It is from this basic premise that Leff proposes an epistemological strategy through which an alternative environmental policy can be created. This strategy is understood as “a fight in the realm of knowledge against the reductionism of theoretical ideologies generated by a generalized ecology and functionalist pragmatism.”⁹

It is within this context that Leff’s conceptual contributions should be understood. He begins with environmental knowledge, which questions the fragmentation of knowledge in modern science and the (economically and instrumentally) non-sustainable dominant rationality of modernity. This questioning enables us “to talk about the silenced truths, subjugated knowledges, silenced words, and the reality suppressed by the power of the scientific objectification of the world.”¹⁰ Since it does *not* raise the point about the reconstruction “of an unitary logic, of an absolute truth, of one-dimensional thinking, of objective science, of growth without limits, of scientific control of the world, of technological domination of nature, and of rational management of nature,”¹¹ the result is a way of knowing that is not locked up in dogma, nor in totality or absolutism, and even less in logocentrism. Rather, this way of knowing makes possible a new understanding and view of the world, which turns out to be:

“a project of revision and reconstruction of the world through conceptual strategies and policies that depart from principles and foundations of an environmental rationality, which have been exiled and marginalized by dominant scientific paradigms.”¹²

⁷ Leff, Enrique (coord.), *Los problemas del conocimiento y la perspectiva ambiental del desarrollo (Problems of Knowledge and the Environmental Perspective of Development)*, Siglo XXI, Mexico, 2000 [1986], p. 36 and Leff, Enrique, *Ecología y capital, racionalidad ambiental, democracia participativa y desarrollo sustentable (Ecology and Capital, Environmental Rationality, Participatory Democracy and Sustainable Development)*, Siglo XXI, Mexico 1994 [1986], p. 78.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 29.

⁹ Leff, Enrique (coord.), *Los problemas del conocimiento y la perspectiva ambiental del desarrollo (Problems of Knowledge and the Environmental Perspective of Development)*, Siglo XXI, Mexico, 2000 [1986], p. 31.

¹⁰ Leff, Enrique, *Saber ambiental: sustentabilidad, racionalidad, complejidad, poder (Environmental Knowledge: Sustainability, Rationality, Complexity, Power)*, Ed. Siglo XXI, PNUMA, CIICH, Mexico, 1998, p. 128.

¹¹ Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza (Environmental Rationality, Social Re-Adaptation of Nature)*, Ed. Siglo XXI, Mexico, 2004, p. 244.

¹² Leff, Enrique, *Saber ambiental: sustentabilidad, racionalidad, complejidad, poder (Environmental Knowledge: Sustainability, Rationality, Complexity, Power)*, Ed. Siglo XXI, Mexico, 1998, p. 219.

In this way, environmental knowledge undertakes a critical position in the face of modern knowledge, which revises and reveals the relations that exist between social conditions of knowledge production and the effects that this knowledge has on reality, considering at the same time the power relations that exist in knowledge. In turn, this environmental knowledge requires the support of an environmental rationality, which is understood not as “the expression of logic, but rather as a complex knot of material and symbolic processes, of reasonings and meanings constituted by the conjunction of heterogeneous and diverse social and cultural practices...it is the result of the conjunction of norms, meanings, interests, values, and actions that do not occur outside the laws of nature, but that society does not simply imitate.”¹³ Therefore, it is not about rationality in the modern sense, but rather about a re-foundation of knowledge about the world, which is no longer based on modern logocentric, economic, and instrumental-technological rationality, but rather on a dialogue between knowledges and the Otherness, having as a main principle difference and diversity.¹⁴

For Leff, environmental rationality occurs through the articulation of ecological, technological, and cultural processes, explicitly recognizing their different specialties, temporalities (two crucial aspects) and specificities, simultaneously considering the principles of cultural diversity and social equity.¹⁵ This articulation will not be measurable, quantifiable, or calculable in modern terms. But it is a key concept for evaluating environmental management and policies, for recognizing inconsistencies in environmental movements, and for offering strategies and generating possible parameters for sustainability.

In order to construct this environmental rationality, Leff proposes, on one hand, three axes *which must support it*:

1. “Ecological conditions of the production process,
2. democratic values,
3. principles of cultural diversity.”¹⁶

On the other hand, he proposes the articulation of four levels of rationality:

1. “A material or substantial rationality, which establishes a system of values that rule social behaviors and orient action toward the construction of a *social rationality* founded on theoretical principles (*environmental knowledge*), materials principles (*environmental rationality*), and ethical principles (*axiological rationality*) of sustainability;
2. a theoretical rationality, which constructs the concepts that articulate the values of a substantial rationality with the material processes that support it;
3. a technical or instrumental rationality, which produces functional and operational links between social objectives and the material bases of sustainable development through actions that are coherent with the principles of material and substantial rationality;
4. a cultural rationality, understood as a system of meanings that constitutes the differentiated identities of diverse cultural systems, which provides coherence and integrity to symbolic, social, and productive practices” (emphasis added by the editor).¹⁷

¹³ Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza (Environmental Rationality, Social Re-Appropriation of Nature)*, Ed. Siglo XXI, Mexico, 2004, p. 210-211.

¹⁴ Leff was inspired by Levinás and Derrida about the concept of Otherness.

¹⁵ See: Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza (Environmental Rationality, Social Re-Appropriation of Nature)*, Ed. Siglo XXI, Mexico, 2004.

¹⁶ Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza (Environmental Rationality, Social Re-Adaptation of Nature)*, Ed. Siglo XXI, Mexico, 2004, p. 198.

¹⁷ Leff, Enrique, *Racionalidad Ambiental, la reapropiación social de la naturaleza (Environmental Rationality, Social Re-Appropriation of Nature)*, Ed. Siglo XXI, Mexico, 2004, p. 215. The third point has been proposed and

Environmental rationality is understood, therefore, as a transformative process, a social project that arises as an answer to the current unsustainability and irrationality of the world. Therefore, based on an environmental rationality, Leff offers the possibility for evaluating the coherence between the discourse, theory, and ideology of environmentalists' proposals, of environmental management, of the strategies of environmental social movements of public policies. But this environmental rationality will not be possible if the importance of the dialogue among knowledges is not taken into consideration. The dialogue among knowledges makes the meeting of different rationalities viable. This dialogue enables a hybridization among different knowledges (e.g. scientific, popular, technical, ecological) in a non-hierarchical way respecting and accepting the relations with the Otherness.

It is necessary to underline that coherence between environmental knowledge and rationality is unavoidable for environmental epistemology. This epistemology turns out to be a “journey to achieve a knowledge about what the environment is—this strange object of desire of knowledge—that emerges from the exile to which it was expelled by theoretical logocentrism, and exile placed outside the circle of scientific rationality. An epistemological journey, not an epistemological project.”¹⁸

Environmental epistemology implies re-signifying the meaning of the world and transforming the conditions of ways of being in the world. It requires a policy of diversity and difference in order to give rise to, for example, subjugated knowledges. In order to succeed at this challenge, it will be necessary to expose power strategies that are found in knowledge and are hidden in discourses, for example of sustainable development or of the construction of instruments of environmental management. As Leff clearly says, environmental epistemology “orients the construction of a new object of knowledge of the economy and the construction of a new productive rationality founded in the articulation of ecological, technological, and cultural processes.”¹⁹ In summary, Leff presents an innovative reflection about ways of seeing, knowing, and understanding the world.

Final Considerations

Here I have raised only some of the aspects of the structural and fundamental concepts of Enrique Leff's thought. I have presented them in a synthetic and consecutive fashion, without forgetting that these concepts cannot be wholly understood when presented separately, as they are closely interconnected and mutually reinforce one another. It is precisely the environmental complexity that puts all these concepts in dialogue, therefore demonstrating their unavoidable links.

Many more specific aspects and clarifications have not been written here. In a space this limited, it is not possible for me to synthesize a work this expansive and demanding. Rather, I

developed extensively by Leff in one of his first books, in which he proposes a definition of *eco-technological productivity* that “leads toward a historic and dynamic process of ecosystemic transformations, founded on changing patterns of resource uses, on a process of scientific-technological innovations, of productive re-organization and of ecosystemic re-structuring” (Leff, Enrique (coord.), *Los problemas del conocimiento y la perspectiva ambiental del desarrollo (Problems of Knowledge and the Environmental Perspective of Development)*, Siglo XXI, Mexico, 2000 [1986], p. 74).

¹⁸ Leff, Enrique, *Aventuras de la epistemología ambiental (Ventures in Environmental Epistemology)*, Ed. Siglo XXI, Mexico, 2006, p. 13.

¹⁹ Leff, Enrique, *Aventuras de la epistemología ambiental (Ventures in Environmental Epistemology)*, Ed. Siglo XXI, Mexico, 2006, p. 41.

invite you to read Enrique Leff, and to think together about the implications and consequences of his work for the multiple and diverse domains of our environmental challenges.

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Enrique Leff's Curriculum Vitae can be found at:

<http://www.educacionambiental.org.ar/congreso/conferencias/Curriculum/curri_Leff.pdf> (accessed 6/10/2008).

Some Updates from France:

The congress “Ecosophies. La philosophie à l'épreuve de l'écologie” was held in Paris on 29-30 May 2008. This congress was sponsored by Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie, Institut Veolia Environnement, Collège international de philosophie, and Ministère de l'environnement et du développement durable; the congress was organized by Patrick Degeorges, Hicham-Stéphane Afeissa, and Elie Kongs. The following US environmental philosophers spoke: (1) J. Baird Callicott on “From the Superorganism to the Gaïa Hypothesis: A Brief History of Organicism in Ecology from the Early 20th to the Early 21st Century,” (2) Dale Jamieson on “Energy, Risks and Climate Change,” (3) Andrew Light on “Climate Ethics after Bali,” and (4) Mark Sagoff on “Science and Ethics in Environmental Politics.”

Hicham-Stéphane Afeissa is a French philosopher teaching in sort of cross between a junior college and a college-prep high school. He has become keen on the field of environmental ethics and has proved adept at persuading Institut Veolia Environnement—a spinoff green think tank of a much larger international commercial operation—to finance his projects, after which he links in the proper academic endorsements.

Many thanks to Hicham-Stéphane Afeissa and Holmes Rolston for these updates!

CONFERENCES AND CALLS

International Academic and Community Conference: Minding Animals, University of Newcastle, Australia, 13-18 July 2009: We are delighted to announce that registration and the call for abstracts are now open for the 2009 Minding Animals Conference. The conference will

be held at Civic Precinct, Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia. This conference is sponsored by the Animals and Society (Australia) Study Group and the University of Newcastle. The conference will bring together a broad range of academic disciplines and representatives from universities, non-government organizations and communities, industries, and governments from around the world. Conference delegates will examine the interrelationships between human and nonhuman animals from cultural, historical, geographical, environmental, moral, legal, and political perspectives. The conference will have six major themes and objectives: (1) to reassess the relationship between the animal and environmental movements in light of climate change and other jointly-held threats and concerns, (2) to examine how humans identify and represent nonhuman animals in art, literature, music, science, the media, and on film, (3) to examine how, throughout history, the objectification of nonhuman animals and nature in science and society, religion, and philosophy, has led to the abuse of nonhuman animals and how this has since been interpreted and evaluated, (4) to examine how the lives of humans and companion and domesticated nonhuman animals are intertwined, and how science and human and veterinary medicine utilize these important connections, (5) to examine how the study of animals and society can better inform both the scientific study of animals and community activism and advocacy, and (6) to examine how science and community activism and advocacy can inform the study of nonhuman animals and society. **Earlybird registration is open until 5 March 2009; after that date, registration fees increase.** We have secured some great rates at a range of hotels in Newcastle just for conference delegates. We strongly recommend you book early as these will sell out fast. You can register and book online now at:

www.mindinganimals.com. Minding Animals 2009 boasts a distinguished line up of international speakers, who will be giving keynote addresses and be very much a part of conference proceedings. Delegates will have the choice of attending a diverse range of concurrent sessions, panel presentations, and seminars, as well as a public lecture being held on Friday 17 July. The conference has some fantastic social events including a conference dinner with guest speaker Nobel Laureate JM Coetzee, a seminar series dinner with Jill Robinson of the Animals Asia Foundation in China, a conference opening talk by Marc Bekoff, a conference closing talk with Peter Singer, a seminar series opening lecture with Andrew Rowan, and a Val Plumwood memorial lecture with Deborah Bird Rose. Keynote speakers include Carol Adams, J. Baird Callicott, Dale Jamieson, Bernard Rollin, James Serpell, Michael Soulé, Paul Waldau, Captain Paul Watson, and Jennifer Wolch. Workshop leaders include Michael Archer AM, Steve Baker, Karen Davis, Daniel Dombrowski, Gisela Kaplan, Hilda Kean, Terence Lovat, Dan Lumney, Randy Malamud, Vivek Menon, David Rothenberg, Richard D. Ryder, and Steven Wise. The conference will also have some great touring options available from whale watching, bird watching, and bush walking to visiting our local RSPCA shelter to see new state-of-the-art facilities. Places on the tours are limited, so please book early to avoid disappointment.

Abstract submission is now open; the submission deadline is 30 January 2009. If you wish to submit an abstract for an oral or poster presentation, please visit the conference website at www.mindinganimals.com and follow the instructions. If you have further questions, you can also contact Rod Bennison via email at: rod.bennison@newcastle.edu.au (phone: #61-0-41-491-4040).

From the Local to the Global: International Sustainability Conference, Villanova University, Pennsylvania, 23-26 April 2009: Villanova University is hosting an international interdisciplinary conference on sustainability. The conference aims to bring together scholars,

activists, and government and corporate professionals from across the United States and around the world to learn from each other in exploring the multiple dimensions of sustainability. This conference is the capstone event of Villanova's Year of Sustainability, which begins in September 2008 with the "Mendel in the 21st century Symposium," a celebration of the 80th anniversary of Villanova's granting of the Mendel Medal honoring the legacy of Augustinian priest Gregor Mendel, an icon of interdisciplinary scientific investigation; recipients of the Medal include botanist Peter Raven, philosopher Holmes Rolston III, and biologist Meg Lowman. Sustainability, by one definition, means *development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations*. Other understandings contest this definition, asking whether it is too centered on human needs and marginalizes the needs of other planetary inhabitants. Whatever definition we apply, all meanings of sustainability imply a responsibility to other members of our earth community. We seek the sharing of perspectives on this vital responsibility via a range of formats, including panels, poster sessions, workshops, and roundtables that address the scientific, humanistic, political, economic, and ecological challenges and opportunities of true sustainability. Papers should examine philosophies, practices, and policies of sustainability from broad intersections, including but not limited to the following: (1) sustainability and the natural sciences, (2) sustainability and the humanities, (3) sustainability and the social sciences, (4) sustainability and engineering: energy, water, and environmental systems, (5) sustainable economic development and green entrepreneurialism, (6) sustainability and the law, (7) sustainability and public policy, (8) sustainability and health, (9) sustainability and citizen activism, (10) sustainability and faith, (11) sustainability and social justice, (12) sustainability and gender, (13) sustainability and corporate social responsibility, (14) sustainable agriculture, (15) sustainability in higher education, and (16) sustainability and conflict/regional stability. Beyond these categories, papers and panels could address the debates over the meaning—in theory and in practice—of sustainability, the commodification of sustainability, comparative national sustainability policies, histories of sustainability discourse, and other topics that broaden our understanding of how to build sustainability on a local, national, and global level. **The deadline for submission of proposals (single paper, panel, poster session, workshop, or roundtable) is 15 September 2008.** Please send an abstract of no more than one page and a brief biography (affiliation, areas of specialization, relevant achievements/projects, and contact information) to: <sustainableconference@villanova.edu>. Because interdisciplinarity is the organizing principle of the conference, organizers encourage proposals that cross disciplinary, methodological, and national boundaries. Conference organizers will provide notice of acceptance by 1 November 2008. Conference papers and presentations of the workshop will be published in two formats. All conference papers will be included in an Internet-based conference proceedings volume. Conference organizers also encourage the submission of selected conference papers for consideration for a peer-reviewed volume. Conference events include an organic banquet dinner, excursions to botanical gardens such as Chanticleer and Bartram's Gardens (America's oldest living botanical garden), a guided hike on the rugged trails of the Wissahickon Valley (part of Philadelphia's 9,200-acre Fairmount Park, one of the largest city parks in the world), and a keynote address. Please visit the conference website for more information about the conference, Villanova University, and nearby attractions. Villanova University, an officially designated arboretum itself, is located 15 miles west of Philadelphia on the historic Main Line. Philadelphia, and its rich cultural and historical sites, is accessible via the SEPTA R5 Train, with easy connections to the Philadelphia Airport and to AMTRAK trains. The campus is two hours from New York City, Baltimore, and Washington,

DC, and about one hour from Pennsylvania Dutch Country. To offset carbon production associated with the staging of the conference, participants will have the opportunity to donate to TreeVitalize, a Philadelphia organization committed to expanding tree canopy in Southeast Pennsylvania, critical in a state that generates nearly 1% of the world's greenhouse gasses. If you have any questions about the submission process or about the conference, please get in touch with Dr. Paul C. Rosier, Conference Chair, at: <paulrosier@villanova.edu> (610-519-4677).

12th Annual Inland Northwest Philosophy Conference: Special Topic on “The Environment,” University of Idaho (Moscow) and Washington State University (Pullman), 1-3 May 2009: The Inland Northwest Philosophy Conference is a topic-focused, interdisciplinary conference on philosophical themes, co-sponsored by the Philosophy Departments at the University of Idaho and Washington State University. This meeting will treat the natural, physical environment as a platform for a wide range of conceptual investigations, to include those in metaphysics, epistemology, and ethics. The keynote speaker is Kristin Shrader-Frechette (Notre Dame). Other participants include Robert Brandon (Duke), Lorraine Code (York), Benjamin Hale (Utah), Andrew Light (Washington, Seattle), Elizabeth Lloyd (Indiana), Greg Mikkelson (McGill), Bryan Norton (Georgia Tech), Jay Odenbaugh (Lewis and Clark), Clare Palmer (Washington, St. Louis), Sahotra Sarkar (Texas), Ken Shockley (Buffalo), and Denis Walsh (Toronto). **Essays of five to six thousand words (30-40 minutes reading time) will be accepted until 15 January 2009.** Papers from any area that address philosophical issues related to the metaphysics, epistemology, or ethics of the environment are requested. Graduate students and individuals in other disciplines are welcome to submit essays. Send your essay in PDF format and prepared for blind review as an email attachment to: <matthew.slater@uidaho.edu>. Please include an abstract and word count, and mention the title of your essay in the body of the email. Individuals will be notified of decisions regarding submissions in February. Accepted papers will be eligible for publication, pending editorial review, in volume nine of *Topics in Contemporary Philosophy*, an edited volume to be published by MIT Press. If you would like to act as a session chair or a commentator, please contact <morourke@uidaho.edu> with your areas of competence. Additional information about this conference will be available at our website: <<http://www.class.uidaho.edu/inpc>>.

“Island Time: The Fate of Place in a Wired, Warming World,” Eighth Biennial Conference, Association for the Study of Literature and the Environment, University of Victoria, British Columbia, 3-6 June 2009: The Association for the Study of Literature and Environment (ASLE) invites proposals for its Eighth Biennial Conference. We seek proposals for papers, panels, roundtables, workshops, and other public presentations connecting language, nature, and culture. As always, we welcome: (1) interdisciplinary approaches, (2) readings of environmentally inflected fiction, poetry, and creative nonfiction, and (3) proposals from outside the academic humanities, including submissions from artists, writers, practitioners, activists, and colleagues in the social and natural sciences. This year's theme uses the conference's temporal and spatial location on Vancouver Island as a metaphor for the past and future of place generally. In particular, it reflects the fact that ASLE's first conference outside the United States is a fitting location to consider how the Internet and globalization now connect us all (linking our different identities, nations, and communities), as well as how the threat of climate change is affecting our interpretation of texts and cultures, not to mention the material world itself. Building on the colloquial expression “you're now on island time,” the theme suggests our interest in exploring

intersecting questions of time and place, and of isolation and community, in a global era in which there are no longer any “islands” of nature outside of history and technology. Indeed, time appears to be running out as we seek ways to address ecological disasters that risk turning the planet as a whole into another “Easter Island.” For this reason, we also urgently wish to consider the interconnected subjects of indigeneity, race, and social justice in the Americas and globally, the engagement of which is crucial to achieving a sustainable society. We are also interested in receiving proposals on the following related topics: (1) island literature and life, including writing on metaphoric islands, such as protected areas, “sky islands,” islands of urban and suburban nature, and environmental restorations, (2) place-based writing in any genre or field, including ecopoetics, ecotheater, environmental film, environmental history, landscape architecture, and cultural geography, (3) environmental literature as world literature, including comparative literature, cross-cultural approaches, borderlands writing, and travel writing, (4) literature from rooted modes of life, including forestry, fisheries, agriculture, viticulture, and apiculture, (5) ecocriticism, literary theory, and ecophilosophy, including post-structuralist approaches, (6) scientific research and writing, including the history of science, (7) ideas of the human, including meditations on animals and animality, the body, and disability studies, (8) narratives of “greening the campus,” including initiatives related to recycling, transportation, and energy, (9) environmental rhetoric and ecomposition, (10) ecopedagogy and the scholarship of teaching and learning, (11) undergraduate research and creative work, and (12) the literature of environmental hope and joy. At ASLE’s last biennial conference at Wofford College in 2007, Bill McKibben said that if we were going to travel to a conference in a time of climate crisis, we should “make it count.” We have taken this call to heart and made a number of changes to this year’s conference in order to justify the costs of our collective resource use as best we can. In addition to creating as “green” a conference as possible in terms of our ecological footprint, we have attempted to create an intellectual and creative space where things can happen “that would not happen otherwise.” In particular, we have adapted the schedule to include more time for conversation, dialogue, and discussion in the hope that these exchanges will help to inspire creativity and innovation. These adaptations include new breakfast discussions, longer lunches, longer concurrent sessions, more time between sessions, informal discussions for attendees with special interests, a new presentation format, and several large concurrent discussion sessions for everyone at the end of the conference. ASLE will once again offer a number of pre-conference workshops and seminars led by prominent environmental writers and critics. Each workshop and seminar will last for three hours on the afternoon of 2 June 2009 and will be limited to 15 participants. Advanced registration is required and will begin on 15 October 2008 and close on 15 March 2009 (or when full, whichever is earlier). Some pre-conference preparation will be required for seminars, including short position papers. Because titles of position papers will be listed in the conference program, we encourage (but will not require) seminar participants to consider attending the seminar in lieu of presenting at the conference itself (rather than doing both). The University of Victoria is located on traditional lands of the Coast Salish and Straits Salish peoples in Saanich, just outside Victoria, the capital city of Canada’s westernmost province, British Columbia. The region offers tremendous outdoor opportunities, from walking among the big trees of Goldstream Park, to kayaking in the Strait of Georgia, to ethnobotanical walks around the university. Social attractions include all the amenities expected of a tourist destination (including the Royal BC Museum), the city’s arts community, and restaurants committed to locally produced food and drink, as well as British Columbia’s well-deserved reputation for environmental activism. The university has a wired campus, including wireless

service for conference registrants, and all classrooms we will use for concurrent sessions will be equipped for computer projection and Internet access. Conference housing will be provided in the university's dormitories (traditional single and double rooms, as well as four-bedroom townhouses), while we will also have a relationship with one or more hotels in the downtown core (approximately nine kilometers from campus). Victoria's airport, about 30 minutes from campus, serves many major carriers. The city is also accessible by ferry from Tsawwassen, BC (just south of Vancouver), or from Seattle, Port Angeles, and Anacortes, Washington; attendees can choose to fly into either Seattle or Vancouver and travel more deliberately to the Island. As with past conferences, there will be a number of half-day field excursions on Friday afternoon and several post-conference field trips. Among the shorter events will be a whale-watching jaunt, a cycling visit to some organic farms and orchards, a hike along East Sooke Park's Coast Trail, and time at the Quw'utsun' Cultural Centre. After the conference, the various trips will include visits to Botanical Beach, Pacific Rim National Park, the Gulf Islands (including the Heiwa Peace Park), and sites of importance for environmental activism and social justice. Volunteer opportunities are also being organized. There will be plenary sessions with Jeannette Armstrong, H. Emerson Blake, Greg Garrard, Karsten Heuer, Catriona Mortimer-Sandilands, Ruth Ozeki, Richard Primack, Andrew Revkin, Amy Seidl, Daniel Slager, Rita Wong, and Jan Zwicky. There will be pre-conference workshops and seminars on animal studies with Linda Kalof, ecological media with Michael Ziser and Andrew Hageman, graduate studies with Michael Branch, habitat studies with Laurie Ricou, place-based pedagogy with Laird Christensen and Hal Crimmel, and science studies with Ursula Heise. For additional information about the conference, including presentation formats, submission guidelines, biographies of plenary speakers, graduate student travel awards, and book and graduate student paper awards see: <http://asle.uvic.ca/>. If you have questions about the program email Dan Philippon at: danp@umn.edu. If you have questions about the conference site and field sessions email Richard Pickard at: rpickard@uvic.ca. **All proposals must be submitted by 15 November 2008.**

Climate Change: Global Risks, Challenges and Decisions, University of Copenhagen, Denmark, 10-12 March 2009: In preparation for the Conference of the Parties (COP) 15 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at Copenhagen in late 2009, the University of Copenhagen is hosting an international scientific congress on "Climate Change: Global Risks, Challenges and Decisions" on 10-12 March 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark. In contrast to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which produces consensus based assessments of the state of the Earth's climate system and human interactions with this system, the purpose of the Copenhagen conference is to try and capture some of the enormous research energy currently being devoted to the elucidation, mitigation, and adaptation to climate change. For more information on the Congress visit: <http://climatecongress.ku.dk/>. As part of the Congress, we have been asked to convene sessions on the theme of "Equity between Humans and the rest of Nature." Please send abstracts for consideration to either or both: (1) Dale Jamieson, Environmental Studies Program, New York University, 285 Mercer Street, 901, New York NY 10003-6653, 212-998-5429, dwj3@nyu.edu, (2) Dr. William H. Schlesinger, Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Box AB, Millbrook NY 125450129, schlesingerw@ecostudies.org.

Global Goods: Changing Perspectives on Trade, Human Rights and the Environment, Junior Scholars Workshop, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 23-24 April 2009: We stand at a unique moment in history when human rights, social justice, and concern for the environment inform the agenda of both multinational corporations and social movements. Paradoxically, the open and competitive market, long considered a perpetrator of human and environmental abuses, is now viewed as a frontier for respecting, protecting and serving “the greater common good.” While activists and non-profit organizations have historically been the outlet for such causes, over the past decade, for-profit corporations have sought to reinvent themselves as champions of social welfare and the environment. New agencies, institutions, and standards-making bodies are surging to the foreground to mediate between social, environmental, and economic imperatives. The blurring of boundaries between markets and movements, for-profit and non-profit, has created new possibilities and problems which we will explore through a junior scholar workshop titled “Global Goods: Changing Perspectives on Trade, Human Rights and the Environment.” In this workshop, we seek to understand the rise of responsible capitalism through research conducted on the production and consumption of what we call “global goods.” The Global Goods workshop will take place at Rutgers University. Scholars participating in the workshop will be organized into three paper sessions over one day in spring 2009. These sessions will illustrate the diversity of studies that echo the Global Goods theme and will facilitate peer-review feedback on each presenter’s paper with the ultimate purpose of collective publication as a special issue in a social science journal. The workshop will also invite faculty discussants from Rutgers whose expertise in the field will enrich the debate, feedback and dialogue. We invite papers from advanced Ph.D. candidates, recent Ph.D.s., and junior faculty that address the trade of commodities in an international setting. Additionally, preference will be given to papers which are ethnographically informed and connect conceptually to one or more of the broad workshop themes. Potential thematic areas for papers include but are not limited to: global commodity chains, moral economies, transnational activism and advocacy, corporate social responsibility, environmental justice, product certification, energy and its alternatives, sustainable development, labor rights and human rights, global food networks, gender equity and trade, artisans and industry, biopiracy, fair trade and free trade, common resources and privatization, global agriculture or extraction, green marketing and ethical branding, and GMOs. **To participate in the workshop please send a current curriculum vitae and an abstract of 500 words or less to globalgoods2009@gmail.com on or before 15 September 2008.** In the abstract, please include a brief statement of relevance to the workshop theme. The workshop selection committee will notify selected presenters by 15 October 2008. Final papers (approximately 4,000-6,000 words) will be due for circulation by 15 March 2009. The keynote speaker will be Suzanne Freidberg (Department of Geography, Dartmouth University), and the organizers include Bradley Wilson (Department of Geography, Rutgers University), Benjamin Neimark (Department of Geography, Rutgers University), and Debarati Sen (Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University). The workshop email address is: globalgoods2009@gmail.com. The workshop website is: <http://globalgoods.rutgers.edu>. The workshop is sponsored by the Office of International Programs, the Department of Geography, the Center for African Studies, and the Program in South Asian Studies at Rutgers University.

Fifth Magrann Conference: Climate Change in South Asia: Governance, Equity and Social Justice, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 16-17 April 2009: Climate change presents significant challenges for South Asia. While climate change is a global phenomenon, mitigation and adaptation are regional in character, and residents of agricultural and resource dependent areas increasingly face threats to livelihoods due to alterations in precipitation and temperature, such as the disruption of the South Asian monsoon. Concurrently, within South Asia's dynamic and rapidly growing cities, the increasing frequency and magnitude of extreme climatic events may disrupt economic and social life. Although the effects of climate change on social and environmental systems are likely to be highly uneven (even between communities within South Asia), present trends in mitigation suggest that impoverished regions and populations may bear the brunt of these changes. This discrepancy is also evident in the ability to adapt and respond to climate change. Therefore, addressing climate change within the South Asian context will require new types of social institutions, cooperative responses, and new forms of governance. In all cases, efforts to respond, mitigate, or adapt to climate change raise issues of equity and social justice, posing both challenges and opportunities for civil society. We invite papers that address climate change issues within any country or region of South Asia. Preference will be given in paper selection to those that connect their topic to one or more of the broad conference themes of governance, equity, and social justice. Potential topic areas for papers include but are not limited to: (1) legal, political, and economic frameworks for responding to climate change, (2) cultural, social, and gender implications of climate change, (3) natural resources management and land use practices under climate change, (4) vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in cities and urbanizing regions, (5) implications for agriculture under changing climatic and hydrologic regimes, and (6) technological responses and innovations. Papers are solicited from established scholars, as well as recent Ph.D.s and advanced graduate students. Partial support will be available to presenters to defray the costs of travel. **Abstracts of 250 words or less should be sent to the conference organizers on or before 15 September 2008.** Final papers (approximately 4,000-6,000 words) will be due by 1 March 2009. For further information contact, visit the conference website at <<http://magrann-conference.rutgers.edu>> or send an email to <magrconf@rci.rutgers.edu>.

Rethinking Protected Areas in a Changing World, 2009 George Wright Society Biennial Conference on Parks, Protected Areas, and Cultural Sites, Portland, Oregon, 2-6 March 2009: Every two years, the George Wright Society (GWS) organizes Rethinking Protected Areas in a Changing World, the USA's premier interdisciplinary professional meeting on parks, protected areas, and cultural sites. The GWS is unique among professional organizations because it encourages dialogue and information exchange among all the people needed for protected area conservation, in all fields of cultural and natural resources. Typically, 800-900 people attend. The GWS conferences feature a broad range of program offering, including thought-provoking keynotes, wide-ranging paper and panel presentations, focused side meetings, field trips, and special events. Themes for the conference include: (1) thinking like a mountain: effective collaboration in the management of protected areas, (2) water for life, (3) "keeping it real": engaging with youth, and (4) hana lima kokua (many hands working together, joined in a common goal). We encourage proposals that correspond to the conference themes, but also welcome proposals on any aspect of research in, management of, and education about parks, protected areas, and cultural sites. You can propose to give a paper or poster, organize one of several kinds of sessions, or host a side meeting. All submissions must be made through the

conference website, which has complete details and instructions:

<<http://www.georgewright.org/gws2009.html>>. **The deadline for submissions is 3 October 2008.** There are scholarship opportunities for minority students and Native professionals; for details, go to the conference website and click the “Scholarships” menu tab. If you have any questions, please contact the GWS office at <conferences@georgewright.org> or call us at 1-906-487-9722.

Sustainability Across the Curriculum Leadership Workshop, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, 9-10 January, 2009: The Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE) is pleased to invite participation in a two-day workshop for faculty leaders of all disciplines who wish to develop curriculum change programs around sustainability on their campuses. Through an intensive two days of presentations, exercises, discussions, reflection, and planning, participants will become familiar with the philosophy of change in higher education developed through the Ponderosa Project (<<http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/ponderosa/>>) at Northern Arizona University and adapted at Emory University in the Piedmont Project (<<http://www.scienceandsociety.emory.edu/piedmont/>>). Participants will also experience a range of workshop strategies, hear local experts, enjoy outdoor place-based activities, and dialogue with faculty from around the country as they gain help in adapting this model to their own campus. In a supportive and stimulating environment, workshop members will reflect on their own roles in the transformation of higher education. Readings and materials will also be provided. These highly successful workshops are led by Geoffrey Chase of San Diego State University and Peggy Barlett of Emory University. Chase and Barlett are the editors of *Sustainability on Campus: Stories and Strategies for Change* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2004). Visit: <<http://mitpress.mit.edu/catalog/item/default.asp?ttype=2&tid=10094>>. Chase and Barlett have many years of experience leading these kinds of workshops and have helped more than 200 faculty on several campuses revise courses in a wide array of disciplines. Workshop tuition is \$420 for AASHE members and \$485 for non-members. Tuition covers snacks and lunches on both days of the workshop, handouts, materials, and an evening reception on the first day of the workshop. **Applications are due by 16 October 2008.** They are available at: <<http://www.aashe.org/profdev/curriculum.php>>.

Klima 2008/Climate 2008, 3-7 November 2008: Klima 2008/ Climate 2008 is the world’s first research conference on climate issues to be held on the Internet and will take place in cooperation the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the European Environment Agency, the European Space Agency, the United Nations Environment Programme, and others. Over one million delegates will take part on it. As part of the conference, there is one section titled “Climate Projects from Around the World” where organizations undertaking climate projects may enter their activities, as well as the section “Climate Change Studies Library” where a set of reports and documents on climate change may be downloaded. Interested people and organisations are kindly invited to enter their projects/reports in the database which will be subject to a quality check. Further details are available at: <<http://www.climate2008.net/>>. Let the conference introduce you to the latest findings on scientific research on climate change, including elements related to its environmental, social, economic, and policy aspects. Enter this platform on 3-7 November 2008 and read about new projects and innovative initiatives being undertaken in both industrialised and developing countries by universities and scientific institutions, government bodies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. Climate 2008/Klima 2008 will

encourage more networking and information exchange among participants and hopefully catalyse new cooperation initiatives and possibly new joint projects. Besides the refereed scientific papers, we will offer you a chance to discuss the problems, barriers, challenges and chances, and potentials related to climate and sustainability research. Special discussion forms and chat rooms will cater for direct interaction with the participant scientists. **The deadline for paper submissions has passed.**

Call for Papers, *Ethics & the Environment*, Special Val Plumwood Issue: *Ethics & the Environment* is considering papers for a special issue in honor of Val Plumwood. We welcome submissions on Plumwood's philosophy, ecofeminism, indigenous environmental ethics, ecological perspectives on rationality, and other relevant topics. **The submission deadline is 15 February 2009.** Manuscripts may be submitted as word files via e-mail to: <eande@uga.edu>. For matters of style, please consult *The Chicago Manual of Style*. This special issue is in conjunction with a symposium in honor of Val Plumwood to be held at the University of Georgia on 20-21 March 2009. *Ethics & the Environment*, an international journal published by Indiana University Press, 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."

Call for Papers, Online Book: *Thoreau's Legacy: American Stories about Global Warming*: From Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson in the nineteenth century to Rachel Carson and E.O. Wilson in the twentieth, writers have played a profound role in drawing attention to our natural environment and inspiring people to protect it. To continue this tradition and inspire action on global warming, the Union of Concerned Scientists has partnered with literary publisher Penguin Classics to encourage the public to submit essays and images about climate change for publication in the new online book *Thoreau's Legacy: American Stories about Global Warming*. To submit an essay to be included, write a 200-500 word personal account related to global warming about: (1) a place you love and want to protect, (2) animals, plants, people, activities you fear are at risk from a changing climate and why they matter to you, (3) or the steps you are taking in your own life to stem the tide of global warming. In short, tell us why the issue resonates with you on an emotional or intellectual level. Two leading scientists and one of the nation's most respected nature photographers have contributed representative works to the project to serve as examples of the kind of essays and photographs we are seeking; see: <<http://www.ucusa.org/americanstories/examples.html>> Essays that center on locations must be consistent with observed shifts or future projections of global warming. For example, climate is the average of many weather events tallied over several decades; global warming cannot be blamed for individual weather events. Essays can be accompanied by a photograph or visual art, but an image is not required. The entry will be judged on the quality of the essay. If accepted, the image may or may not accompany the essay. Photographs or artwork submitted without essays must be accompanied by a 25-50 word caption. Photos must have a resolution of at least 300 DPI. All essays, photographs, and artwork should be submitted to:

<<http://www.ucsusa.org/americanstories/submit.html>>. **Submissions must be received by 15 November 2008.** Please email any questions to: <bookeditor@ucsusa.org>.

Call for Papers, *Environmental Justice*: *Environmental Justice*, a new quarterly peer-reviewed journal, will be the central forum for the research, debate, and discussion of the equitable treatment and involvement of all people, especially minority and low-income populations, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. The journal will explore the adverse and disparate environmental burden impacting marginalized populations and communities all over the world. The journal will draw upon the expertise and perspectives of all parties involved in environmental justice struggles: communities, industry, academia, government, and nonprofit organizations. The journal will address: (1) studies that demonstrate the adverse health affects on populations who are most subject to health and environmental hazards, (2) the protection of socially, politically, and economically marginalized communities from environmental health impacts and inequitable environmental burden, (3) the prevention and resolution of harmful policies, projects, and developments and issues of compliance and enforcement, activism, and corrective actions, (4) multidisciplinary analysis, debate, and discussion of the impact of past and present public health responses to environmental threats, current and future environmental and urban planning policies, land use decisions, legal responses, and geopolitics, (5) past and contemporary environmental compliance and enforcement, activism, and corrective actions, environmental politics, environmental health disparities, environmental sociology, and environmental history, (6) the connection between environmental remediation, economic empowerment, relocation of facilities that pose hazardous risk to health, selection of new locations for industrial facilities, and the relocation of communities, and (7) the complicated issues inherent in remediation, funding, relocation of facilities that pose hazardous risk to health, and selection for new locations. Readership will include social justice advocates, public health and public policy professionals, industry leaders, environmental planners, academicians, attorneys, **ethicists**, legislators, citizen advocates, and environmental advocates. For information about the journal, including instructions for manuscript submission, please visit: <http://www.liebertpub.com/publication.aspx?pub_id=259>. **Papers can be submitted at any time.**

Call for Papers, *The Journal of Ecocriticism*: *The Journal of Ecocriticism* (JoE) has been launched as new journal. It will be co-edited for an initial three year term by Rebecca Raglon (University of British Columbia) and Marian Scholtmeijer (University of Northern British Columbia). JoE will be a double-blind, peer-reviewed, open access electronic journal that will be published as two issues per year. The JoE is an electronic review that focuses on research investigating the links between nature, society, and literature. We invite manuscripts that address any issue of interest to ecocritics, and especially encourage new scholars in the field to submit work to the journal. Proposals for special issues are also encouraged. Other relevant aspects of the journal include: (1) Reviewing Policy: Anonymized manuscripts are circulated to reviewers for comment, and anonymized comments from reviewers are circulated to authors to guide revisions, prior to acceptance of any manuscript for the journal. (2) Publication Schedule: JoE publishes two issues per year in June and December. Articles appear electronically on an incremental basis once the review and copy editing processes have been completed. Special issues may also be published from time to time. (3) Open-Access Policy: JoE provides

immediate open access to its content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge. (4) Archiving: JoE utilizes the LOCKSS system to create a distributed archiving system among participating libraries and permits those libraries to create permanent archives of the journal for the purposes of preservation and restoration. To view more details about the journal or submit a manuscript please go to <<http://ojs.unbc.ca/index.php/joe>> or <www.ecocriticism.ca>. **Papers can be submitted at any time.**

Call for Papers, *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*: In the history of science there have been only a few issues which have mobilized the attention of scientists and policy-makers alike as the issue of climate change currently does. The release of the 4th Assessment produced by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the summer of 2007, for example, has put the reality of human-induced global warming beyond any doubt. Although the subject matter of climate change is regarded as a critical issue and sound scientific knowledge is needed in order to address the problem in a holistic way, there is a paucity of academic, peer-reviewed publications specifically focusing on the management aspects of climate change or on approaches, methods, strategies, and other types of action needed in order to cope with the challenge of climate change. It is on the basis of this perceived need that the new *International Journal of Climate Strategies and Management* (IJCSM) has been created. IJCSM will report on climate change programmes, strategies, and action plans; it will disseminate case studies, projects, and programmes with consideration to market opportunities, cost savings, and the increased value of climate mitigation and adaptation measures; it will also focus on the dissemination of experiences and foster information exchange with respect to pilot projects in areas such as climate change and CO₂ emissions, the contribution of industry to global warming, the impacts of transport to the climate, the influence of legislation and appraisals of the impacts of regulations, as well as the links between climate change and disaster management. The journal is supported by a prestigious Editorial Advisory Board (EAB) with over 20 members representing academia, research institutes, industry, well-established NGOs, and government agencies. The EAB has members from various parts of the world, thus providing a sound geographical balance. Developing countries are especially well represented. Papers are now invited for submission in the journal. Further details about the journal and guidelines for submissions can be found at: <<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/ijccsm.htm>>. **Papers can be submitted at any time.**

Call for Papers, *Nature and Culture*: *Nature and Culture* is a forum for the international community of scholars and practitioners to present, discuss, and evaluate critical issues and themes related to the historical and contemporary relationships that societies, civilizations, empires, regions, and nation-states have with nature. The journal contains a serious interpolation of theory, methodology, criticism, and concrete observation forming the basis of this discussion. The mission of the journal is to move beyond specialized disciplinary enclaves and mind-sets toward broader syntheses that encompass time, space, and structures in understanding the nature-culture relationship, as well as to encourage the identification of knowledge gaps in our understanding. Further details about the journal and guidelines for submission can be found at: <<http://www.berghahnbooks.com/journals/nc/>>. **Papers can be submitted at any time.**

Society for Conservation Biology Editors, *Conservation Biology*: The Society for Conservation Biology (SCB) seeks to establish a team of highly motivated, dedicated, and well-established scientists to lead a change in the editorial structure of its internationally acclaimed journal *Conservation Biology*. The SCB will create a team of five editors, led by an Editor-in-Chief, that encompasses professionals from a variety of scientific disciplines (spanning relevant natural and social sciences), based at multiple geographical locations, working in various biological realms (e.g., freshwater, marine, terrestrial), and with expertise across diverse taxa. Please note that the SCB includes people in the humanities under the category of social sciences. Primary duties will be to screen submitted manuscripts for suitability for formal review and final decisions on manuscripts recommended for publication by assigning editors. The editorial team will also be responsible for selecting and assigning editors and handling all commentaries, editorials, and special features. The Editor-in-Chief will be responsible for directing the editorial team in these decisions. Compensation will be in the form of honoraria, and the appointments will be for up to four years and are renewable. The team of editors will be supported by experienced, professional staff already employed by the SCB. The current Board of Assigning Editors will also continue to be involved in the manuscript review process. The SCB also anticipates that, simultaneous with change to the editorial structure, the journal will implement a web-based manuscript tracking system. The Editors of *Conservation Biology* are accountable to the Executive Director of the SCB, and are expected to interact regularly with the SCB Board of Governors through its Publications Committee. Major goals for the next stage of *Conservation Biology* are to continue to increase its impact and reduce time to publication of articles. Candidates are expected to develop a one-page statement of their vision for *Conservation Biology* and their role in its leadership. **Please send statements and résumé by 15 September 2008 to:** Chair, Conservation Biology Editors Search Committee, <editorsearch@conbio.org>. The search is open until filled. Finalists for the editorial positions may be asked to provide a list of references.

Call for Papers in the E-Newsletter of Solidarity, Sustainability, and Non-Violence:

Violence is the main obstacle to human development. There is an intrinsic link between violence and religion, with patriarchal gender violence being the most pervasive expression of religious violence. Mitigating violence therefore requires overcoming the patriarchal mindset, especially in religious institutions. The mission of this independent newsletter is to provide a digest on current research and emerging issues related to human solidarity, ecological sustainability, and both religious and secular non-violence. The United Nations Millennium Development Goals are used as a point of reference. This newsletter is now seeking scholars willing to write (pro-bono) short articles about the impacts of religious patriarchies on human solidarity and ecological sustainability, as well as critical reviews of this work from the perspective of various religious traditions, i.e., Christianity, Buddhism, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, etc. Articles should be 1,000 words minimum and 2,000 words maximum, with no images. They should include title, author's name and affiliation, abstract, and carefully validated references. Please submit only material that has not been already published elsewhere. The author's curriculum vitae should be submitted with the paper. The newsletter is published monthly, but there are no specific deadlines. **Papers can be submitted at any time.** If approved by the editor, they will be added as an "invited paper" when time and space allows. Please visit the newsletter website at: <<http://www.pelicanweb.org/solisust.html>>.

PROGRAMS AND GRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES

2009-2012 Graduate Research Assistantship in Sustainability Education Assessment, Michigan State University, East Lansing: Michigan State University (MSU) proposes an undergraduate, academic specialization in sustainability that requires students achieve wholeness and balance among the following competency areas: (1) social equity, (2) economic vitality, (3) ecological integrity, (4) aesthetic understanding, (5) critical thinking, (6) systems thinking, (7) personal awareness and development, and (8) civic engagement. Students will acquire and demonstrate competency through a required introductory course, 12 elective credits, a required for-credit field project experience (research, outreach, or teaching), annual portfolio assessment and final defense of the portfolio and project to a panel of faculty, staff and community members. See:

<<http://www.ecofoot.msu.edu/documents/sustainability%20spec%20proposal%20june08.pdf>>.

We have 3 years support for a ½ time Graduate Research Assistant to study the effectiveness of the pedagogy and evaluate student learning outcomes. This positions MSU to provide one of the first assessments of an undergraduate sustainability program in the literature. Additionally we believe the scholarship of our teaching, learning, and engagement must remain front and center to the specialization. Having research support in this area will ensure we continually ask the critical questions of our curricular and learning design and delivery. Program assessment will include components such as longitudinal analysis of: (1) changes in student learning, (2) number and kinds of competencies for which proficiency is achieved, (3) level of proficiency achieved, (4) number and kinds of evidence used to meet competencies, (5) number, distribution, retention and satisfaction of participating majors, (6) distribution of project types, locations, impacts, and partners, (7) graduates' career placements, and (8) external peer-review. Ideal applicants will have: (a) a bachelor's degree, (b) coursework and experience with assessment of educational outcomes and portfolios, (c) strong teamwork skills, (d) expectation to actively participate in scholarly presentations and publications, (e) experience with project design, data collection and analysis, (f) and comfort working with undergraduate students, faculty, staff, administrators and collaborators in the public and private sector. Dr. Geoffrey Habron (Fisheries and Wildlife, Sociology) will coordinate and lead the launch of this program with assistance from Dr. Laurie Thorp (Residential Initiative on the Study of the Environment) and Mr. Terry Link (Office of Campus Sustainability). Send inquiries, letter of interest, and resume to Geoffrey Habron at: <habrong@msu.edu>.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Assistant Professor/Faculty Fellow, Environmental Studies Program and Center for Bioethics, New York University (NYU): The Environmental Studies Program and Center for Bioethics at NYU invite applications for the position of Assistant Professor/Faculty Fellow. The appointment will be for one year beginning 1 September 2009, renewable annually for a maximum of three years, pending administrative and budgetary approval. The successful applicant will contribute to the education of undergraduate environmental studies majors and masters degree students in bioethics, teaching three courses per year, including an undergraduate course in Ethics and the Environment and a graduate Advanced Introduction to Environmental Ethics. In addition, the successful candidate will actively participate in the life of two rapidly developing programs. In addition to bioethics and environmental ethics, we welcome candidates

with training in areas such as ethics, political philosophy, and philosophy of biology that have strong or emerging teaching and research interests in bioethics broadly construed. Applicants must either expect to receive their Ph.D. by fall 2009 or have received it within five years of that date. We especially urge minority and female candidates to apply. Those who wish to apply should send a curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, two writing samples, and a letter describing their interest in this position to: Search Committee, Environmental Studies Program and Center for Bioethics, New York University, 285 Mercer Street, 901, New York, NY 10003. **The deadline for application is 15 December 2008.** NYU is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Professor (Open Rank), Environmental Studies Program, Oberlin College, Ohio: The Environmental Studies Program at Oberlin College invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track faculty position in the College of Arts and Sciences. Initial appointment to this position will begin in August 2009 and will be for a term of four years. Rank will depend on experience and can range from assistant professor to endowed chair. We seek candidates who address environmental issues in compelling and original ways from a humanities perspective. We seek a colleague who is excited about participating in expanding and creatively developing an Environmental Studies program that is already nationally recognized for excellence. Applications from candidates who bridge two or more disciplines within the humanities (such as religion, ethics, philosophy, law, visual arts, literature, film, history, journalism) are particularly welcome. The successful candidate will teach five courses during the year, including one section of our introductory course Environment and Society, which provides majors and non-majors with a broad introduction to the status of the environment, the causes of environmental dilemmas, and the options available for solving environmental problems. The candidate will be involved in developing the program and will teach a second required course that will develop students' capacity to understand the ways in which humans conceptualize, interpret, and value their engagements with nature and the environment. Additional intermediate and upper level courses would be based on the particular expertise of the faculty member, but could potentially focus on issues such as environmental rhetoric, environmental justice, technology and the environment, and comparative perspectives on religion, ethics, and the environment. The faculty member will be expected to participate in the full range of faculty responsibilities, including supervision of student research, academic advising, service on committees, and sustained scholarly research. Among the qualifications required for appointment is the Ph.D. or appropriate terminal degree. Candidates must demonstrate interest and potential excellence in undergraduate teaching and sustaining active scholarly research. Successful teaching experience at the college level is highly desirable. To be assured of consideration, complete materials including a letter of application, statement of research and teaching interests, curriculum vitae, undergraduate and graduate academic transcripts, and at least three letters of reference should be sent to: John Petersen, Director, Environmental Studies Program, A.J. Lewis Center, 122 Elm Street, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio 44074 (fax: 440-775-8946). **The deadline for full consideration is 23 October 2008.** Application materials received after that date will be considered until the position is filled. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Oberlin College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer with a strong institutional commitment to the development of a climate that supports equality of opportunity and respect of differences based on gender, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, and gender identity and expression. Oberlin was the first coeducational institution to grant bachelor's

degrees to women and historically has been a leader in the education of African Americans; the college was also among the first to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation. In that spirit, we are particularly interested in receiving applications from individuals who would contribute to the diversity of our faculty.

Director, Environmental Studies Program, Lake Forest College, Illinois: Lake Forest College is seeking an experienced individual to shape and strengthen an existing interdisciplinary undergraduate Environmental Studies program. The ideal candidate should have interest and expertise in both science and policy. Strengths in teaching, research, leadership, and community outreach are essential. The nature of the candidate's research specialization is flexible. Duties include: team-teaching core Environmental Studies courses with other faculty, building programs, expanding internships, developing relationships with environmental institutions in the Chicago area, and helping students with graduate school and job placement. This three-year position is funded by the Mellon Foundation. Lake Forest is a highly selective liberal arts college, located just 30 miles north of Chicago on 107 wooded acres near the shores of Lake Michigan. Its 1,400 students come from 45 states and 65 countries. Lake Forest College embraces diversity and encourages applications from women and members of other historically underrepresented groups. Send a letter of application and curriculum vitae to: Professor Jeffrey Sundberg, Box M9, Lake Forest College, 555 North Sheridan Road, Lake Forest Illinois, 60045 (email: <jsundber@lakeforest.edu>). **Starting date is negotiable.** Please also visit the school's website at: <<http://www.lakeforest.edu/>>.

Gregg Centre Chair in Climate Change and Conflict for Emerging Scholars, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton (Canada): The University of New Brunswick (UNB) is pleased to announce the establishment of the Gregg Centre Chair in Climate Change and Conflict for Emerging Scholars, a new research position affiliated with the Brigadier Milton F. Gregg, VC, Centre for the Study of War and Society. The Chair in Climate Change and Conflict is a centre-piece of the Gregg Centre's new interdisciplinary mandate, encompassing the study of war as a complex social phenomenon. UNB is looking for a dynamic and innovative young scholar to hold this new research Chair. The Gregg Centre encourages applications from recently completed Ph.D.s who have already demonstrated excellent potential as scholars in the emerging field of climate change and conflict, and from those in any of a wide variety of related fields—such as, but not restricted to, international relations, geography, anthropology, and climatology—who want to focus on climate change and conflict. Applicants are asked to provide a three year research proposal including plans for dissemination of their findings. The successful candidate will pursue an active research and publishing agenda, teach two 3 courses per year in his/her field, and supervise graduate students at the M.A. level. The Chair holder should feel comfortable dealing with the media and exploiting the unique access to soldiers who have served in the world's trouble spots provided by nearby CFB Gagetown. Research support will be provided by the Gregg Centre, with the expectation that the successful candidate will also apply to the appropriate research granting agencies. The successful candidate will be appointed to the Gregg Centre Chair for a term of five years, and will simultaneously be granted a tenure-track cross-appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor to an academic department. **Applications will be reviewed beginning 1 January 2009, with appointment no later than 1 July 2009.** All qualified applicants are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority. Applications should indicate current citizenship status. The University of

New Brunswick is committed to the principle of employment equity. Please send a curriculum vitae, a research plan, and three letters of reference to: Dr Marc Milner, Director of The Gregg Centre, University of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 4400, Fredericton, NB E3B 5A3. For further information please contact Dr Milner at 506-458-7428 or at <milner@unb.ca>. For more on the Gregg Centre, visit the website: <<http://www.unb.ca/greggcentre>>.

Lecturer in Environmental Science/Studies, Department of Environmental Science, Baylor University, Waco, Texas: The Department of Environmental Science at Baylor seeks a dynamic teacher to fill this position beginning in August, 2009. Candidates must have completed master's degree, in an environmentally-related field. A Ph.D. or other terminal degree is preferred. Graduate course work should include at least 18 semester hours or the equivalent of environmental courses. Degrees in humanities and social sciences with majors in areas such as environmental policy, ethics, or theology are acceptable, as are professional degrees in fields such as environmental law, environmental health, or environmental planning. Preference will be given to candidates with previous teaching experience at the collegiate level, and evidence of exceptional teaching performance, such as superior student evaluations. Enthusiasm for working closely with undergraduates, including freshmen, is essential to this position. For position details and application information please visit: <http://www.baylor.edu/hr_services/index.php?id=50814>. **Applications will be reviewed beginning 3 October 2008 and will be accepted until the position is filled; to ensure full consideration, complete applications must be submitted by 20 October 2008.** Baylor, the world's largest Baptist university, holds a Carnegie classification as a "high-research" institution. Baylor's mission is to educate men and women for worldwide leadership and service by integrating academic excellence and Christian commitment within a caring community. Baylor is actively recruiting new faculty with a strong commitment to the classroom and an equally strong commitment to discovering new knowledge as Baylor aspires to become a top tier research university while reaffirming and deepening its distinctive Christian mission as described in Baylor 2012: <<http://www.baylor.edu/vision/>>. Baylor is a Baptist university affiliated with the Baptist General Convention of Texas. As an AA/EEO employer, Baylor encourages minorities, women, veterans, & persons with disabilities to apply.

William J. Donlon Visiting Professorship, Department of Environmental Studies, State University of New York (SUNY), Syracuse: The Department of Environmental Studies at SUNY, Syracuse seeks an open rank visiting faculty for a residential, distinguished visiting professorship in environmental communication, decision-making, and governance. The successful applicant will teach one undergraduate studio/workshop course in environmental communication and one graduate course in collaborative governance processes for environmental and natural resources management, meet with students during office hours, and present one or more public lectures to the College of Environmental Science and Forestry/Syracuse community. Requirements include: (1) a Ph.D. or equivalent degree in communication, sociology, politics, public policy, human geography, planning or related field, (2) substantial university teaching experience, and (3) a strong record of active research and publication. Environmental policy/practice experience and/or related international experience are preferred. The job will run during the spring semester from 31 December 2008 through 11 May 2009; a longer residency may be arranged. **Although applications will be accepted until the position is filled, candidates should submit materials by 21 September 2008 to ensure**

optimal consideration. Submit a cover letter, current curriculum vitae, and contact information for three references on-line at: <<http://www.esf.edu/hr/search/>>. For further information, please contact David Sonnenfeld, Professor and Chair, Department of Environmental Studies, SUNY-ESF at 315-470-6636 (phone) or <envsty@esf.edu>.

Assistant Professor, Donald Bren School of Environmental Science & Management, University of California, Santa Barbara: The Donald Bren School of Environmental Science & Management (<www.bren.ucsb.edu>) invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position to start 1 July 2009. Applicants should possess a Ph.D. or have completed all requirements for the degree by the time of appointment. Candidates who are currently assistant professors are particularly encouraged to apply, although the initial appointment would be without tenure. A joint appointment with a disciplinary department is a possibility. We seek a strong empiricist with topical research focus in environmental policy and management. The candidate's disciplinary focus may be in economics, geography, business management, political science, or related disciplines, and the candidate is expected to make substantive research contributions in their discipline with additional visibility in the business and policy community. The successful candidate will have excellent empirical skills, strong knowledge of statistical and related quantitative methods, and will bring insights and innovative approaches to the design of policy-relevant solutions to important environmental problems. In addition to contributing to the Bren School's disciplinary strengths, it is desirable that the successful candidate contribute to one or more of the School's topical foci in energy, climate, corporate management (which are priority areas), water, international governance and development, conservation planning, pollution policy, and marine policy. Attractive methodological emphases may include program evaluation, statistics, operations research, consumer research, applied econometrics, political methodology, spatial statistics, empirical political economy, or empirical bioeconomics. The Bren School is a graduate school providing rigorous, multi-disciplinary training in environmental science and management to Master's and Ph.D. students. The faculty is drawn from the natural sciences, social sciences, and management. Send applications to: Empirical Environmental Policy and Management Search Committee, Donald Bren School of Environmental Science & Management, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-5131; e-mail: <EEP@bren.ucsb.edu>; fax (805) 893-7612. We encourage the electronic submission of applications as a single package. Applications must include a curriculum vitae, names of three references, a statement of research interests and teaching experience, and copies of no more than two research papers. Applicants should arrange to have three letters of reference sent directly to the Search Committee; these may also be sent electronically. **For fullest consideration, all materials should be received by 1 November 2008, although the position will remain open until filled.** The University of California is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. We encourage all qualified applicants to apply, including minorities, women, and persons with disabilities. The school is especially interested in candidates who can contribute to the diversity and excellence of the academic community through research, teaching and service.

Associate Professor and Director, Program on Energy and Sustainable Development, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, Stanford University, California: The Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI) at Stanford University seeks an outstanding scholar for a faculty appointment as a senior fellow who will serve as director of the Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD). For some candidates there may be

opportunities for joint appointment with an academic department. PESD studies the political economy of energy and environmental policy, with a particular focus on developing countries. Applicants should possess an international reputation in energy or climate change policy research as well as demonstrated ability to manage an organization. The senior fellow would build upon and extend into new areas the current PESD research agenda, which includes study of regulatory regimes addressing climate change, the role of national oil companies in the world oil market, global coal markets in a carbon-constrained world, and delivery of modern energy to the poor. Qualification for a senior fellow position involves an academic review equivalent to the rank of associate professor. The appointment carries a five-year term, with the presumption of renewal. We encourage applicants from diverse disciplinary backgrounds, such as political science, economics, sociology, management science, engineering, organizational theory, law, or related social science and policy areas. **Applicants should send a curriculum vitae, bibliography, statement of research interest, and writing samples by 15 October 2008 to:** Belinda Byrne, Associate Director for Administration and Faculty Affairs, Freeman Spogli Institute, 616 Serra Street, Stanford, CA 94305-6055. Byrne may also be contacted by phone at 650-725-7487, fax at 650-723-3435, or email at: <bbyrne@stanford.edu>.

Two Positions: Assistant or Associate Professor, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, Ontario (Canada): First Position: The Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto invites applications from outstanding scholars for a tenure track position (12-month appointment) at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor in the field of political ecology and governance of forests. The position will start as soon as 1 January 2009. We seek candidates with expertise in forest policy and the political ecology and governance of forests with research interests in understanding the ways in which various political, policy, and governance factors influence the environmental, economic, and social sustainability of forests at community, regional, national, and global scales. Applicants must have a Ph.D. with expertise in the fields of Political Ecology, Political Science, Public Policy, Forest Policy, Natural Resource and Environmental Policy, or any other field related to the political ecology and governance of forests. We are seeking a candidate with a strong understanding of social science approaches to research as related to forests and the environment. The ideal candidate should demonstrate the potential to develop an international research career and interact with other scholars through interdisciplinary approaches, as well as have excellence in and enthusiasm for interdivisional teaching. The incumbent must have demonstrated their research excellence in political ecology and governance of forests through success in attracting extramural funding, peer-reviewed publications, and other activities. Teaching responsibilities include undergraduate courses in the Forest Conservation program in the area of political ecology and governance of forests, graduate courses depending on interest and qualifications, and research supervision of graduate students at the Masters and Ph.D. levels. Teaching responsibilities will also include developing new curricula and courses and developing innovative ways to deliver courses. Successful applicants will demonstrate a keen interest in interdivisional teaching. Such teaching opportunities at the University of Toronto include the Centre for Environment, School of Public Policy and Governance, and in collaboration with departments in other faculties such as Arts and Science. Second Position: The Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto invites applications for a tenure track position (12-month appointment) to be appointed Assistant or Associate Professor in the field of social ecology of forests to begin as soon as 1 January 2009. We seek candidates with expertise in social ecology of forests with research interests in the environmental,

economic, and social sustainability of forests at community, regional, national, and global scales, and the ways in which forest dependent communities, as well as major urban regions, interact with and are affected by forests. Applicants must have a Ph.D. with a research focus on Aboriginal Studies, Aboriginal Forestry, Community Forestry, Forests and Environmental Ethics, Public Participation in the Management of Natural Resources and Environment, or any other field related to the social ecology of forests. We encourage candidates in the disciplines of Anthropology, Environmental Studies, Forestry, Geography, and Sociology to apply. We are seeking a candidate with a strong understanding of social science approaches to research as related to forests and the environment. The ideal candidate should demonstrate the ability to conduct independent research and interact with other faculty through interdisciplinary approaches, as well as have a keen interest in interdivisional teaching. The incumbent must have demonstrated interest in social ecology of forests through peer-reviewed and other publications. The incumbent will have demonstrated ability to conduct independent research, interact with other scholars through interdisciplinary approaches, develop a research program, and attract research funding from diverse extramural funding sources. Teaching responsibilities include undergraduate courses in the Forest Conservation program in the area of social ecology of forests, graduate level courses in the professional and research-stream programs, and research supervision of graduate students at the Masters and Ph.D. levels. Teaching responsibilities will also include developing new curricula and courses, and developing innovative ways to deliver courses. Successful applicants will demonstrate a keen interest in interdivisional teaching. Such teaching opportunities at the University of Toronto include the Centre for Environment, School of Public Policy and Governance, and in collaboration with departments in other faculties such as Arts and Science. Both positions require an individual with a demonstrated interest in students and a commitment to participate in service responsibilities at the Faculty and University level. Professional interaction with forestry and other natural resource agencies and organizations will be expected. Start-up support is available. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. The Faculty of Forestry seeks to further strengthen a tradition of excellence in education, research, and outreach initiated a century ago, as part of an institution that is considered Canada's foremost research university. Research excellence is fostered and encouraged by an environment that provides necessary financial resources and infrastructure, and that works to facilitate the productive exchange of ideas. Our faculty has emerged—in Canada and internationally—as a leader in “green” or “environmental” forestry in addressing problems that ultimately stem from over-exploitation of forest resources. The set of problems that our faculty addresses have been widely recognized as some of the most critical of our time, with examples spanning such topics as forest responses to global climate change, tropical deforestation and the conservation of global biodiversity, and the sustainable development of rural and aboriginal communities. For more information on the Faculty of Forestry please visit: www.forestry.utoronto.ca. Please submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, statement of career goals, research interests and teaching philosophy, teaching dossier, and the names and e-mail addresses of at least three references to: Dean CT Smith, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, 33 Willcocks Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3B3, Canada. **For both positions, materials must be received by 15 September 2008.** No email applications will be accepted. The University of Toronto is strongly committed to diversity within its community and especially welcomes applications from visible minority group members, women, Aboriginal persons, persons with disabilities, members of sexual minority groups, and others who may contribute to the further diversification of ideas. We offer opportunities to work in many

collaborative programs, including Aboriginal, Canadian, environmental, ethno-cultural, sexual diversity, gender and women's studies. The University of Toronto offers the opportunity to teach, conduct research, and live in one of the most diverse cities in the world, and is responsive to the needs of dual career couples. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority.

Assistant Professor of Sociology, Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania: Ursinus College invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor of Sociology position in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology to begin fall 2009. We seek as our preferred candidate an Environmental Sociologist who will work closely with our thriving Environmental Studies Program. Applicants should demonstrate a commitment to scholarship and undergraduate teaching in a liberal arts context at the introductory and advanced level. We seek a colleague who will complement current strengths of the department, and help to build a sociology program appropriate to a selective liberal arts college. Ability to teach quantitative methods is desirable. Responsibilities include teaching five courses per year (including introductory sociology courses, courses in specialty areas, and an interdisciplinary freshman seminar) as well as developing an ongoing research program, and supervising student research and honors theses. Please send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, official transcript, statement about your teaching philosophy, writing sample, and three confidential letters of recommendation, one of which should address teaching experience and performance, to: Regina Smith Oboler, Chair, Sociology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Ursinus College, P.O. Box 1000, Collegeville, PA 19426. If you have questions, contact Dr. Oboler at: <roboler@ursinus.edu>. **Review of completed applications will begin on 15 September 2008.** Ursinus College is a highly selective, independent, co-educational, residential liberal arts college of nearly 1,700 students located about 25 miles from center city Philadelphia. Ursinus is an EEO/AA employer. In keeping with the College's historic commitment to equality, men and women, and members of all racial and ethnic groups are encouraged to apply.

Two Positions: Assistant Professor and Associate Professor, Global Environmental Politics, School of International Service, American University, Washington DC: The School of International Service (SIS) invites applications for two tenure-line positions—one position at the assistant professor or untenured associate professor level and one position that is rank open—in the field of Global Environmental Politics, starting in the 2009-2010 academic year. The successful candidate will have practical as well as theoretical expertise in environmental affairs. Candidates' research may focus on any aspect of global environmental politics. Areas of specialization may include environment and development, international environmental cooperation, corporate sustainability, transnational environmental justice, global sustainability, and/or geopolitics of environmental protection. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. or equivalent degree in a related discipline, have a record of research excellence and commitment to an ongoing and productive research program, and have proven teaching and mentoring ability. Global Environmental Politics is one of eight fields within the SIS. The field offers a wide range of courses and supports research in environmental affairs in a transnational context. At the undergraduate level, the field provides a foundation in global environmental issues and environmental thought. At the graduate level, the field administers two Masters programs aimed at promoting a more sustainable world: (1) Global Environmental Policy, and (2) Natural Resources and Sustainable Development, a dual degree program with the University for Peace in

Costa Rica. Both programs provide advanced training in international environmental policy-making, sustainable development, and environmental ethics. Ideal candidates will teach and advise students in both of these programs as well as at the undergraduate level, conduct research in the broad field of global environmental politics, and participate in school and university governance. Candidates should send a letter of intent, curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, evidence of teaching effectiveness including sample course evaluations, copies of relevant publications, and a graduate school transcript. Please send the material to: Chair, Global Environmental Politics Faculty Search Committee, School of International Service, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016-8071. **Consideration of applications will begin on 15 September 2008 and will continue until the position is filled.** The multi-disciplinary faculty of the SIS includes more than seventy full-time, highly productive scholar-teachers in the fields of comparative and regional studies, global environmental politics, international communication, international development, international economic relations, international peace and conflict resolution, international politics, and United States foreign policy. The University an EEO/AA university and is committed to a diverse faculty, staff, and student body. Women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.

Assistant Professor in Geography & Environment, Department of Geography and Centre for Environment, University of Toronto, Ontario (Canada): The Department of Geography and the Centre for Environment at the University of Toronto invite applications for a joint tenure-stream appointment in geography and environment. Possible areas of research expertise include energy, water, environmental policy, ethics, or governance, but we encourage applications from all qualified individuals with environmental interests. The appointment will be at the rank of Assistant Professor and will begin on 1 July 2009. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. The appointee will be expected to contribute to teaching in the Doctoral, Master's and Bachelor's programs in the Department of Geography and Centre for Environment. The successful candidate must have a Ph.D. in geography, environment, or a closely related field, an established record of high quality scholarly research and publications, and a demonstrated commitment to excellence in teaching. Any inquiries about the position should be sent to: <chair@geog.utoronto.ca>. Additional information on the Department of Geography can be found at <www.geog.utoronto.ca>, and on the Centre for Environment at <www.environment.utoronto.ca>. Please submit your applications via the online university jobsite at: <www.jobs.utoronto.ca/faculty.htm>. To access the ad, select "review our current academic positions" and search job number 0800824, or keywords "geography and environment" in the Faculty of Arts and Science. If you are unable to use the online system, we will also accept hard copy applications. These may be mailed to: Professor Virginia W. Maclaren, Chair, Department of Geography and Program in Planning, University of Toronto, Room 5047, Sidney Smith Hall, 100 St George Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 3G3. Applications should include a curriculum vitae, a statement outlining current and future research interests, examples of publications, and materials relevant to teaching experience. Applicants should also ask three referees to write letters directly to Professor Maclaren. **All materials must be received by 14 November 2008.** The University of Toronto is strongly committed to diversity within its community and especially welcomes applications from visible minority group members, women, Aboriginal persons, persons with disabilities, members of sexual minority groups, and others who may contribute to the further diversification of ideas. We offer opportunities to work in many collaborative programs, including Aboriginal, Canadian, ethno-cultural, sexual diversity,

gender and women's studies. The University of Toronto offers the opportunity to teach, conduct research, and live in one of the most diverse cities in the world. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority.

Director, Center for Sustainable Environments, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff:

Northern Arizona University's (NAU) Center for Sustainable Environments addresses complex issues related to the environment of the Colorado Plateau and the Western United States, combining interdisciplinary undergraduate and graduate programs in environmental sciences, policy, and studies with outreach and educational programs addressing the diverse needs of regional and national stakeholders. We seek a leader to guide the Center for Sustainable Environments (CSE) as it integrates these missions and builds upon NAU's strengths as a leading interdisciplinary institution addressing critical environmental issues. For more information about the CSE, please visit the sites for its two major units:

<<http://home.nau.edu/envsci/>> and <<http://home.nau.edu/environment/>>. We seek a leader with proven intellectual and administrative skills who will work with the faculty in contributing academic units, with internal NAU constituents, and with external partners to advance the mission of the new CSE. The Director will complete the integration of the two previously independent units: the Center for Sustainable Environments and the Center for Environmental Sciences and Education. The Director will report to the Dean of the College of Engineering and Natural Sciences and must represent the CSE effectively to the university administration, external constituents (including state, federal, tribal and non-governmental organizations), state and national political leadership, and to the public. This is a fiscal year appointment where the Director is expected to work full time during the academic year and one-third time during the summer. The successful candidate will ideally co-teach two or more interdisciplinary core courses, such that the combined teaching effort is the equivalent of one course per year. The Director will oversee a research program, actively involving students. S/he will be nationally known in her/his field, with proven success in the funding community and an accomplished publication record. Successful program management experience, particularly with respect to interdisciplinary programs, is of equal importance. The Director will be charged with overseeing a range of activities including: (1) academic advising, curricula, and degree program management for graduate degrees in environmental sciences and policy, Quaternary Sciences, and a graduate certificate program in conservation ecology, and (2) undergraduate programs in environmental sciences, environmental studies, and the Grand Canyon semester. We will continue to liaise with other academic units including the academic departments across NAU, the program in Community, Culture and the Environment, the Master of Arts in Sustainable Communities, and the Department of Applied Indigenous Studies. We wish to: (1) build upon current ties to a number of external federal, state, tribal, and non-governmental partners and foster and expand community outreach, (2) develop funds to promote these activities, and (3) cooperate with the new and evolving campus Office for Campus/Community Sustainability. Minimum qualifications include: (1) a doctorate in an environmentally-related field, and (2) experience in educational, research and outreach activities in environmental sciences, natural sciences, or natural resources appropriate for a tenurable appointment as a full professor. Preferred qualifications include: (1) a recognized record of teaching and research in environment and natural resources, (2) demonstrated leadership experience in the successful development and management of interdisciplinary environmental sciences, natural sciences, or natural resources programs, (3) experience in creating synergy between these programs, other

university programs and outside interests, (4) proven ability to develop innovative programs and engage partners and funders in their implementation, (5) a demonstrable commitment to integrating academics, research excellence, effective outreach, and constructive collaborative engagement of multiple stakeholder interests, and (6) experience with or commitment to working effectively in a culturally diverse environment. **The position will be open until filled with first review of applications to begin on 1 November 2008.** Send a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, transcripts, names and contact information for at least three references, evidence and a sample of scholarship and publications, and evidence of teaching effectiveness (e.g., teaching evaluations or syllabi) to: Chair, Director of Center for Sustainable Environments Search Committee, Box 5694, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5694.

Assistant Professor in Environmental Sustainability, Department of Geography and Urban Studies, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Temple University's Department of Geography and Urban Studies invites applications for a tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor in Environmental Sustainability beginning in August 2009. Candidates should have interests in environmental policy, policy analysis, quantitative analysis of metropolitan environmental issues, sustainable development, natural resource management, land use policy for sustainable metropolitan development (including hazard mitigation), environmental economics, and/or resource conservation at local, regional, national, and/or international scales. A Ph.D. in Geography, Natural Resources, Planning, Political Science, Public Administration, Economics, or related field—with an emphasis in environmental policy and sustainability—is required at the time of appointment. The successful applicant must have a commitment to excellence in teaching and research, and is expected to show promise of significant scholarship. Her or his research and teaching should incorporate analytical approaches to urban and regional sustainability and policy issues. Teaching responsibilities will include a mix of graduate and undergraduate courses. Our department's research and teaching programs are built around the central themes of globalization, sustainability, and social justice, supported by an emphasis on spatial analytical techniques. Departmental offerings include undergraduate interdisciplinary degrees in Geography/Urban Studies and Environmental Studies, as well as a Masters in Geography and Urban Studies and a Ph.D. in Urban Studies. The Ph.D. program commences in the fall of 2009, and the candidate will be expected to have a significant role in building its sustainability theme. Temple University provides ample opportunity for interdisciplinary and collaborative research in environmental sustainability through its Community and Regional Planning Department, Center for Sustainable Communities, Office of Sustainability, and additional programs, research centers, and institutions in the social sciences, natural sciences, and health sciences. **Review of completed applications will begin 1 November 2008 and continue until the position is filled.** Please forward a letter of application with research and teaching statements, curriculum vitae, copies of selected reprints (no more than three), and full contact information for three referees to: Dr. Robert Mason, Search Committee Chair, Department of Geography & Urban Studies, Temple University, 309 Gladfelter Hall, 1115 W. Berks Street, Philadelphia, PA 19122. Electronic applications are strongly preferred. Temple University is an equal opportunity, equal access, affirmative action employer, committed to achieving a diverse community. For further information visit the Department on the web at <www.temple.edu/gus> or e-mail Dr. Mason at <rmason@temple.edu>.

Wyoming Excellence/Spicer Distinguished Chair in Environment and Natural Resources, Ruckelshaus Institute and Haub School, University of Wyoming, Laramie: The University of Wyoming (UW) invites applications and nominations for the newly created Wyoming Excellence/Spicer Distinguished Chair in Environment and Natural Resources. We seek an individual with an exceptional record of teaching and/or equivalent practitioner experience, public outreach, and scholarship in environment and natural resources management and policy, with an emphasis on conflict resolution and collaborative processes. The successful applicant will be expected to establish a strong, funded research program, as well as teach at the graduate and undergraduate levels. The Chair will provide leadership and vision for interdisciplinary curricula at the graduate and undergraduate levels in the area of environment and natural resources, conflict resolution, and collaborative processes. The position will be a joint appointment with the Haub School of Environment and Natural Resources and another UW department appropriate for the background of the successful candidate. The Haub School is an interdisciplinary program that seeks to transcend disciplinary boundaries and examine complex environmental and natural resource issues from the full range of perspectives. Strong candidates may come from a number of backgrounds, such as law, economics, business, natural resources, etc. Minimum qualifications include an earned doctorate or other terminal degree, a distinguished record of scholarship commensurate with an appointment at the rank of Associate or Full Professor in one of UW's academic departments, and strong research credentials at the intersection between conflict resolution/collaborative processes and environment/natural resources issues. Preferred qualifications include experience as a practitioner of collaborative process and conflict resolution, and demonstrated expertise in public outreach. **The search committee will begin reviewing applications on 1 October 2008 and will continue until the position is filled.** Persons seeking admission, employment or access to programs of the University of Wyoming shall be considered without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, age, veteran status, sexual orientation, or political belief. Interested applicants are requested to submit electronically a letter of application, curriculum vitae, a statement of research and teaching philosophy, teaching evaluations (if applicable), and contact information for three professional references to: Chair Spicer Chair Search Committee, c/o Nancy Hoffer, Haub School of Environment and Natural Resources at: <nhoffer@uwyo.edu>.

Quadrant Residential Fellowships, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis: Quadrant, a joint initiative of the University of Minnesota Press and the Institute for Advanced Study, invites scholars pursuing interdisciplinary work to apply for one of four semester-long residential fellowships to be held in academic year 2009-2010 at the University of Minnesota. Please note that the fellowship may not be used for work toward a degree and is not open to faculty or staff at the University of Minnesota. Fellows will receive a stipend of up to \$30,000, including the cost of benefits, for one semester. During the tenure of their fellowship, they will be in residence at the Institute for Advanced Study in Minneapolis and will participate in at least one of Quadrant's faculty-led research and publishing collaboratives: (1) Design, Architecture, and Culture, (2) Environment, Culture, and Sustainability, (3) Global Cultures, and (4) Health and Society. Fellows will either present a chapter-in-progress in a workshop setting with their group or give a public talk. Also while they are in residence, Fellows will be able to work directly with University of Minnesota Press editors in developing their work. They may submit work completed while on the fellowship to the University of Minnesota Press for publication through its standard peer review and faculty committee approval process. **All application materials,**

including letters of support, should be postmarked no later than 1 November 2008. To apply for a Quadrant Fellowship, please submit seven copies of the following: (1) your research proposal (no longer than 1,500 words) in which you describe the research or creative project you will undertake during your residence, indicate which of the four Quadrant Collaboratives you would like to join, and include a discussion of how participation in the Quadrant project would advance your work, (2) an abstract of your proposal (200 words), and (3) a curriculum vitae. Mail these materials to: Professor Ann Waltner, Director Institute for Advanced Study, University of Minnesota, 131 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Dr. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455. In addition to your research proposal, abstract, and curriculum vitae, ask three people familiar with your work and this project to submit letters of support directly to the address above. Fellowship offers will be made in February 2009. Quadrant is funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. To learn more, please visit these web pages: <<http://www.ias.umn.edu/quadrant.php>> (about Quadrant), <<http://www.ias.umn.edu/quadrant.php#environment>> (about Quadrant's Environment, Culture, and Sustainability Group), and <<http://www.ias.umn.edu/quadrantapply.php>> (call for applications). If you have questions, please contact the Quadrant Coordinator Anne Carter at: <cart0227@umn.edu>.

Research Associate, Natural Capital Project, Stanford University, California: The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the Woods Institute for the Environment at Stanford University together seek a Research Associate with project management experience to help lead the development of ecosystem service mapping and valuation tools and their application to conservation efforts globally. The research associate will work with an interdisciplinary team on the InVEST (Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs) model within the Natural Capital Project. Our mission is to align economic forces with conservation by developing tools that incorporate the value of natural capital into decisions. The Research Associate will fill one of the project's several core technical roles, so we will favor applicants with expertise in one of the following areas: marine ecology and conservation (especially nearshore), fisheries biology, ecohydrology, integrated coastal management, or poverty/social science. The Research Associate will initially serve for three to four months as acting lead for InVEST development, responsible for project management while the lead scientist is on leave. Experience working or collaborating with the World Wildlife Fund or the Nature Conservancy would be a plus. The position is located at Stanford University, with Gretchen Daily, and will involve collaborating widely with faculty at other universities and practitioners at TNC and the WWF, with travel expected for 25% of the time. Required qualifications are: (1) a Ph.D. in one of the aforementioned fields or a Master's Degree with 5 years of experience, (2) excellent project management skills, and (3) excellent communication and computer skills. More information on the project, a partnership among the Woods Institute for the Environment at Stanford, the WWF, and TNC can be found at <www.naturalcapitalproject.org>. Stanford University is committed to equal opportunity through affirmative action in employment and we are especially eager to identify minority persons and women with appropriate qualifications. Applications should include a cover letter describing the reason for interest in and suitability for the job, full curriculum vitae, and the names of three referees. Applications should be sent to <invest@naturalcapitalproject.org>. **The position will remain open until filled.**

WEBSITES OF INTEREST AND WEBSITE RESOURCES

The *Encyclopedia of Earth*: <<http://www.eoearth.org/>>. This is a new electronic reference about the Earth, its natural environments, and their interaction with society. The *Encyclopedia* is a free, fully searchable collection of articles written by scholars, professionals, educators, and experts who collaborate and review each other's work. The articles are written in non-technical language and will be useful to students, educators, scholars, professionals, as well as to the general public.

Chet A. Bowers, Writings on Education, Eco-Justice, and Revitalizing the Commons: <<http://cabowers.net/index.php>>. Chet Bowers wrote his first book on the connections between education, cultural ways of knowing, and the ecological crisis in 1974. The title of the book was *Cultural Literacy for Freedom*. Since then he has written over 95 articles and 19 books that examine how language reproduces ways of thinking that were formed before there was an awareness of ecological limits, the connections between emancipatory/transformational ways of thinking, and the globalization of the West's industrial culture. In more recent years, attention has been given to understanding the educational implications of eco-justice for Third World cultures, the prospects for future generations, and the need to revitalize the world's diverse cultural commons as sites of resistance to economic globalization and further environmental degradation. This latter phase of writing has led to a series of essays that examine the ideas of John Dewey, Paulo Freire, E.O. Wilson, and Richard Rorty. The essays and books presented on this website are intended to help clarify the nature of the formulaic thinking that prevents a wider recognition of how the cultural and environmental commons need to be taken into account in thinking about the reform of public schools and universities. As part of the commons, the articles and other materials may be reproduced without charge.

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

—Addison, Alonzo. *Disappearing World: 101 of the Earth's Most Extraordinary and Endangered Places*. New York: Collins, 2008. Addison identifies and discusses 101 of the UNESCO World Heritage sites, those most at risk.

—Armitage, Derek, Fikret Berkes, and Nancy Doubleday, eds. *Adaptive Co-Management, Collaboration, Learning, and Multi-Level Governance*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2007. Co-management is when traditional government resource agencies share power in varying degrees with local communities and groups. Contents include: (1) "Introduction: Moving beyond Co-Management" by Derek Armitage, Fikret Berkes, and Nancy Doubleday, (2) "Adaptive Co-Management and Complexity: Exploring the Many Faces of Co-Management" by Fikret Berkes, (3) "Connecting Adaptive Co-Management, Social Learning, and Social Capital through Theory and Practice" by Ryan Plummer and John FitzGibbon, (4) "Building Resilient Livelihoods through Adaptive Co-Management: The Role of Adaptive Capacity" by Derek Armitage, (5) "Adaptive Co-Management for Resilient Resource Systems: Some Ingredients and the Implications of Their Absence" by Anthony Charles, (6) "Challenges Facing Coastal Resource Co-Management in the Caribbean" by Patrick McConney, Robin Mahon, and Robert Pomeroy, (7) "Adaptive Fisheries Co-Management in the Western Canadian Arctic" by Burton G. Ayles, Robert Bell, and Andrea Hoyt, (8) "Integrating Holism and Segmentalism: Overcoming Barriers to Adaptive Co-Management between Management

Agencies and Multi-Sector Bodies” by Evelyn Pinkerton, (9) “Conditions for Successful Fisheries and Coastal Resources Co-Management: Lessons Learned in Asia, Africa, and the Wider Caribbean” by Robert Pomeroy, (10) “Communities of Interdependence for Adaptive Co-Management” by John Kearney and Fikret Berkes, (11) “Adaptive Co-Management and the Gospel of Resilience” by Paul Nadasdy, (12) “Culturing Adaptive Co-Management: Finding ‘Keys’ to Resilience in Asymmetries of Power” by Nancy Doubleday, (13) “Novel Problems Require Novel Solutions: Innovation as an Outcome of Adaptive Co-Management” by Gary P. Kofinaa, Susan J. Herman, and Chanda Meek, (14) “The Role of Vision in Framing Adaptive Co-Management Processes: Lessons from Krisianstads Vattenrike, Southern Sweden” by Per Olsson, (15) “Using Scenario Planning to Enable an Adaptive Co-Management Process in the Northern Highlands Lake District of Wisconsin” by Garry Peterson, and (16) “Synthesis: Adapting, Innovating, Evolving” by Fikret Berkes, Derek Armitage, and Nancy Doubleday.

—Auyero, Javier, and Debora Swistun. “The Social Production of Toxic Uncertainty.” *American Sociological Review* Vol. 73, no. 3 (2008): 357-79. Using two and a half years of archival research and ethnographic fieldwork in an Argentine shantytown with high levels of air, ground, and water contamination, Auyero and Swistun examine residents’ perceptions of contamination. The authors argue that the residents’ confusion about the sources and effects of pollution is the result of the “relational anchoring” of risk perceptions and a “labor of confusion” created by powerful outside actors.

—Bekoff, Marc. “The Importance of Ethics in Conservation Biology: Let’s Be Ethicists not Ostriches.” *Endangered Species Update* Vol. 19, no. 2 (2002): 23-27.

—Bell, Michael Mayerfeld. *An Invitation to Environmental Sociology*, 3rd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press, 2008.

—Berger, Anthony R. “Rapid Landscape Changes, Their Causes, and How They Affect Human History and Culture.” *The Northern Review* Number 28 (Winter 2008): 15-26. Many landscape changes can readily be seen within a human lifetime, and rapid changes have often occurred: volcanic eruptions, coastal erosion, climate change, floods, fires, earthquakes. Paleo-environmental science has revealed prior rapid landscape changes, sometimes in the memories of indigenous peoples. How people reacted to such changes might influence the way we think today, providing perspectives helping to cope with environmental change in the coming years. Berger is in environment and development at Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador. This paper is published in a special collection of proceedings from the conference “Rapid Landscape Change and Human Response in the Arctic and Subarctic,” Whitehorse, Yukon (2005).

—Bonan, Gordon B. “Forests and Climate Change: Forcings, Feedbacks, and the Climate Benefits of Forests.” *Science* Vol. 320, no. 5882 (13 June 2008): 1444-49. This paper is part of a themed issue of “The Future of Forests” with half a dozen perspectives on the futures of forests, their management, and the role in climate change.

—Braden, Kathleen. “Personal Reflections on the Fate of Wilderness Reserves in Russia.” *International Journal of Wilderness* Vol. 14, no. 2 (2008): 39-43. From the article: “Nature is

dying in Russia.... At this moment of greatest need, the network of Russian nature reserves that saves pockets of Eurasia's threatened species has fallen on hard times. Many reserves exist on paper only; most are under siege, and all are severely understaffed." Braden is in geography at Seattle Pacific University.

—Brunnschweiler, C.N., and E.H. Bulte. "Linking Natural Resources to Slow Growth and More Conflict." *Science* Vol. 320, no. 5876 (2 May 2008): 616-17. Although an abundance of natural resources was generally perceived as advantageous to development until the 1980s, in the 1990s natural resources were often considered a curse. Resource-rich economies often suffer from weak or autocratic leadership, failing institutions, exploitation by wealthier developed states, greedy leaders and rebels, but Brunnschweiler and Bulte claim that natural resources do not necessarily spell doom for development.

—Bulbeck, Chilla. *Facing the Wild: Ecotourism, Conservation and Animal Encounters*. London: Earthscan, 2005. Bulbeck discusses why people travel to see animals, the authenticity of such experiences, and what changes in behavior follow, especially with regard to conservation. She argues for a "respectful stewardship" of a "hybrid nature."

—Chan, Kai M.A. "Value and Advocacy in Conservation Biology: Crisis Discipline or Discipline in Crisis." *Conservation Biology* Vol. 22, no. 1 (2008): 103. From the article: "Conservation biology is fraught with confusion and controversy about advocacy. Until we resolve the confusion over *how* we should advocate, controversy will prevail over *whether* we should advocate.... We should advocate for policies *as conservation biologists* only when the policy difference is not a value difference.... Thus, when policies differ in values (e.g. different permissible risk of extinction), we should not suggest that science can recommend policy." Chan is with the Institute for Resources, Environment & Sustainability at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

—Charles, Dan. "Polar Bear Listing Opens Door to New Lawsuits." *Science* Vol. 320, no. 5879 (23 May 2008): 1000-01. The Bush Administration's decision to list the polar bear as a threatened species is likely to bring lawsuits using the threatened status to change US climate policy. Some complain that the polar bear ought not to be a "Trojan horse/bear" used to penetrate the barriers to changing US energy use in the face of global warming.

—Clingerman, Forrest. "Beyond the Flowers and the Stones: Emplacement and the Modeling of Nature." *Philosophy in the Contemporary World* Vol. 11, no. 2 (2004): 17-24. Clingerman argues that modeling nature by using Paul Ricoeur's concept of emplacement can help solve some of the problems in defining nature.

—Cohen, Jon. "NIH to End Chimp Breeding for Research." *Science* Vol. 316, no. 5829 (1 June 2007): 1265. The US National Institutes of Health (NIH), the world's largest funder of chimpanzees used in biomedical research, has announced that it will phase out such research.

—Colorado Institute of Public Policy. *Water in 2025: Beliefs and Values as a Means for Cooperation*. Living in the Rocky Mountain West, 2006. Water is the limiting resource in the Rocky Mountain West, and public policy concerning water reflects citizens' beliefs and values.

These are diverse, and the way forward is not polarization but recognizing common interests. This document surveys water users, key findings, key agreements and disagreements, water sustainability, and more streamlined and responsive institutions. This document is available online at: <http://www.cipp.colostate.edu/pdf/CIPP_Water_2025_www_Final2.pdf>.

—*Continuum: Journal of Media and Cultural Studies* Vol. 22, no. 2 (2008). The topic of this special issue is “Environmental Sustainability.” Contents include: (1) “Environmental Sustainability” by Rod Goblett and Libby Lester (pp. 167-70), (2) “A Sustainable Practice: Rethinking Nature in Cultural Research” by Emily Potter (pp. 171-78), (3) “Crisis and Resilience: Cultural Methodologies for Environmental Sustainability and Justice” by Donna Houston (pp. 179-90), (4) “Contesting Sustainability in Theory-Practice: In Praise of Ambivalence” by Aidan Davison (pp. 191-99), (5) “Open Country: Towards a Material Environmental Aesthetics” by Warwick Mules (pp. 201-12), (6) “‘Screen Natures’: Special Effects and Edutainment in ‘New’ Hybrid Wildlife Documentaries” by Phil Bagust (pp. 213-26), (7) “Transforming Citizens? Green Politics and Ethical Consumption on Lifestyle and Television” by Tania Lewis (pp. 227-40), (8) “The Energy of the City: Marshall Berman and New Year’s Eve in Sydney” by Hannah Forsyth (pp. 241-53), (9) “Suburban Stories: Dave McComb and the Perth Experience” by Jon Stratton (pp. 255-67), (10) “‘Gentlemen of the World Unite!’: A Vindication of the Ways of Chappism” by Christopher George (pp. 269-78), and (11) “A Pregnant Man in the Movies: The Visual Politics of Reproduction” by JaneMaree Maher (pp. 279-88).

—Cook, Barbara J., ed. *Women Writing Nature: A Feminist View*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2007. Contents include: (1) “Introduction: Nature Writing From the Feminine” by Barbara Cook, (2) “Modernist Women, Snake Stories, and the Indigenous Southwest: An Ecofeminist Politics of Creation and Affirmation” by Alex Hunt, (3) “Littoral Women Writing From the Margins” by Susan A.C. Rosen, (4) “Multifaceted Dialogues: Toward an Environmental Ethic of Care” by Barbara J. Cook, (5) “Wild Women: Literary Explorations of American Landscapes” by Sarah E. McFarland, (6) “Louise Gluck, Feminism and Nature in *Firstborn*’s ‘The Egg’” by Mary Kate Azcu, (7) “Ecofeminism, Motherhood, and the Post-Apocalyptic Utopia in *Parable of the Sower*, *Parable of the Talents*, and *Into the Forest*” by Heidi Hutner, (8) “Natural Resistance: Margaret Atwood as Eco-Feminist or Apocalyptic Visionary” by H. Louise Davis, (9) “Touching the Earth: Gloria Anzaldúa and the Tenets of Ecofeminism” by Allison Steele, (10) “Teaching the Trees: How to be a Female Nature Writer” by Joan E. Maloof, and (11) “Confessions of an Eco-Feminist” by Rosemarie Rowley.

—Cordell, H. Ken, Carter J. Betz, and Gary T. Green. “Nature-based Outdoor Recreation Trends and Wilderness.” *International Journal of Wilderness* Vol. 14, no. 2 (2008): 7-9, 13. Despite media attention to studies claiming that nature-based recreation is in decline, these authors find that this is true of only some forms of such recreation. “[M]any other activities seem to be continuing and some have even demonstrated rather strong popularity growth. One such activity is visiting wilderness and other primitive areas.” How to interpret uneven data is a problem, but the authors conclude: “All in all, by taking a broad view of this 21st century, it appears to us that Americans’ interest in and appreciation of nature-based recreation and wildlands is up.” Cordell is a research scientist with the USDA Forest Service in Athens, Georgia.

—Cuff, David J., and Andrew S. Goudie, eds. *The Oxford Companion to Global Change*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008. This *Companion* features over 200 entries.

—Deane-Drummond, Celia. “Shadow Sophia in Christological Perspective: The Evolution of Sin and the Redemption of Nature.” *Theology and Science* Vol. 6, no. 1 (2008): 13-32. The possibility of morality in animals blurs the traditional divide between moral and natural evil. A possible solution is in the idea of “shadow sophia” capable of holding together a many-layered theodicy, and illuminating the redemption of nature. Deane-Drummond is at the University of Chester (UK). A series of responses to this paper follow in this journal.

—Dunlap, Thomas R. ed. *DDT, Silent Spring, and the Rise of Environmentalism: Classic Texts*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2008. Contents include: (1) “The Ecological Foundations of Applied Entomology” by Stephen A Forbes, (2) “The War against Insects” by Leland O. Howard, (3) “A Study of the Effects of Lead Arsenate Exposure on Orchardists and Consumers of Sprayed Fruit” by Paul Neal et al., (4) “Toxicity and Potential Dangers of Aerosols, Mists, and Dusting Powders Containing DDT” by Paul Neal et al., (5) “How Magic is DDT?” by Brigadier General James Stevens Simmons, (6) “Aerosol Insecticides,” (7) “Achievements and Possibilities in Pest Eradication” by Clay Lyle, (8) “The Food and Drug Administration Looks at Insecticides” by Paul B. Dunbar, (9) “DDT and Its Effect on Fish and Wildlife” by Clarence Cottam and Elmer Higgins, (10) “Notes on Some Ecological Effects of DDT Sprayed on Elms” by Roy J. Barker, (11) Editorial from Bird Study, (12) “The Status of the Peregrine in Great Britain” by Derek A. Ratcliffe, (13) Robert Rudd, Pesticides and the Living Landscape, (14) Interview with Joseph J. Hickey by Thomas R. Dunlap, (15) “Backfire in the War against Insects” by Robert S. Strother, (16) “‘Heroine’ of FDA Keeps Bad Drug Off Market” by Morton Mintz, (17) “A Fable for Tomorrow” by Rachel Carson, (18) Use of Pesticides, President’s Science Advisory Committee, (19) “Communications Create Understanding” by Robert H. White-Stevens, (20) “The Myth of the ‘Pesticide Menace’” by Edwin Diamond, (21) “DDT: Its Days are Numbered, Except Perhaps in Pepper Fields” by Robert Gillette, (22) “Intended Consequences” by Thomas Sowell, (23) “Rereading Silent Spring” by Thomas R. Hawkins, and (24) “If Malaria’s the Problem, DDT’s Not the Only Answer” by May Berenbaum.

—*environment Yale: The Journal of the School of Forestry & Environmental Studies* Vol. 7, no. 1 (Spring 2008). Contents include: (1) “Dean’s Message: Time for Civic Unreasonableness” by James Gustave Speth (pp. 2-3), (2) “Forest Destruction’s Prime Suspect” by Steve Kemper (pp. 4-11, 31) (3) “Growing Concerns About the Environment Raise Hope of a New Public Consciousness” (pp. 12-15), (4) “Stewards of Public Resources or Private Profits? National Parks Enshrine Policy to Commercialize Research” by Jon Luoma (pp. 16-19), (5) “United States Slips in Latest Environmental Performance Index” by Alan Bisbort (p. 20), (6) “Money Can’t Buy You Love, Or Happiness” by James Gustave Speth (pp. 23-28), and (7) “Satellites: Snooping That’s Saving the World’s Resources” by Steve Kemper (pp. 32-37, 57). This journal is available online at:
<<http://environment.yale.edu/documents/downloads/0-9/2008-Spring-Master.pdf>>.

—Esty, Daniel C., and Andrew S. Winston. *Green to Gold: How Smart Companies Use Environmental Strategy to Innovate, Create Value, and Build Competitive Advantage*. New

Haven: Yale University Press, 2006. Esty and Winston discuss firms that adopted green strategies and used these strategies to gain competitive advantage over competitors. Both authors are at Yale University.

—Farnham, Timothy J. *Saving Nature's Legacy: Origins of the Idea of Biological Diversity*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2007. Farnham discusses the historical roots of biological diversity, the evolution of the term, and the earlier conservation tradition that contributed to its rapid acceptance.

—Gabrielson, Teena. “Green Citizenship: A Review and Critique.” *Citizenship Studies* Vol. 12, no. 4 (2008): 429-46. Gabrielson reviews the literature on green citizenship and argues that greens need to broaden their approach to the concept of green citizenship and move beyond a tendency to privilege particular conceptions of the natural world and human relationships to it in order to promote a more inclusive and emancipatory environmental politics.

—Gordon, John C., and Joyce K. Berry. *Environmental Leadership Equals Essential Leadership: Redefining Who Leads and How*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2006. Gordon and Berry discuss green organizations that are increasingly demanding better leadership and management.

—Gould, Kenneth A., David N. Pellow, and Allan Schnaiberg. *The Treadmill of Production: Injustice and Unsustainability in the Global Economy*. Boulder, CO: Paradigm Publishers, 2008. The authors elaborate upon Schnaiberg’s concept of the treadmill of production—capitalist economies behave like a “treadmill of production” that continuously creates social and ecological harm through a self-reinforcing mechanism of increasing rates of production and consumption. They discuss the causes of environmental degradation, the limits of environmental protection, and how and why institutional decision makers fail to protect human well-being and the environment.

—Gould, Kenneth A., and Tammy L. Lewis, eds. *Twenty Lessons in Environmental Sociology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008. Contents include: (1) “An Introduction to Environmental Sociology” by Kenneth Gould and Tammy Lewis, (2) “The Social Construction of Nature: Of Computers, Butterflies, Dogs, and Trucks” by Stella Capek, (3) “Theories in Environmental Sociology” by Luis Barbosa, (4) “The State and Policy: Imperialism, Exclusion, and Ecological Violence as State Policy” by David Pellow, (5) “Labor Productivity” by Allan Schnaiberg, (6) “Corporate Power: The Role of the Global Media in Shaping What We Know About the Environment” by Elizabeth Campbell, (7) “The Science of Nature and the Nature of Science” by Richard York, (8) “Technological Change and the Environment” by Kenneth Gould, (9) “Population, Demography, and the Environment” by Diane Bates, (10) “Environmental Inequality and Environmental Justice” by Michael Mascarenhas, (11) “Environmental Health” by Sabrina McCormick, (12) “From Farms to Factories: The Environmental Consequences of Swine Industrialization” by Bob Edwards and Adam Driscoll, (13) “Understanding Disaster Vulnerability: Floods and Hurricanes” by Nicole Youngman, (14) “Climate Change: Why the Old Approaches Aren’t Working” by J. Timmons Roberts, (15) “U.S. Environmental Movements” by Robert Brulle, (16) “Labor and the Environment” by Brian Obach, (17) “Environmental Movements and The Global South” by Tammy Lewis, (18) “Indigenous

Cultures: Environmental Knowledge, Practice, and Rights” by Bahram Tavakolian, (19) “Sustainable Development” by Kenneth Gould and Tammy Lewis, and (20) “Conclusion: Unanswered Questions and the Future of Environmental Sociology” by Kenneth Gould and Tammy Lee.

—Gratwicke, Brian, Elizabeth L. Bennett, Steven Broad, Sarah Christie, Adam Dutton, Grace Gabriel, Craig Kirkpatrick, and Kristin Nowell. “The World Can’t Have Wild Tigers and Eat Them, Too.” *Conservation Biology* Vol. 22, no. 1 (2008): 222-23. The risks posed to wild tigers from reopening trade of tiger parts from captive tigers, as proposed in China, is a risk we cannot afford to take. We would be gambling with the future of one of the world’s most iconic species. The lead author Gratwicke is with the Save the Tiger Fund, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in Washington.

—Hadley, John. “Nonhuman Animal Property: Reconciling Environmentalism and Animal Rights.” *Journal of Social Philosophy* Vol. 36, no. 3 (2005): 305-15. From the article: “I will broaden the debate about property in environmental ethics by suggesting a different way that private ownership could help protect natural areas and the nonhuman animals that inhabit them. As a check on human intervention in natural areas that is destructive of habitat, a nonhuman animal property rights regime (structured along the lines I suggest) can secure the maintenance of ecosystem stability and ensure the vital interests of nonhuman animals are respected. The key moral demands of environmentalism and animal rights can be met by extending the scope of property ownership beyond the human species to other sentient animals that have a vital interest in using natural goods” (p. 305).

—Harper, Charles L. *Environment and Society: Human Perspectives on Environmental Issues*, 4th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 2007. Harper examines human-environment relations from a perspective of environmental sociology.

—Hayes, Tyrone B. “Welcome to the Revolution: Integrative Biology and Assessing the Impact of Endocrine Disruptors on Environmental and Public Health.” *Integrated Comparative Biology* Vol. 45, no. 2 (2005): 321-29. Endocrine disruptors disrupt the bodily hormone (or endocrine) systems, are widely used in agriculture to kill pests, and appear incidentally in many other products. Atrazine is applied to cornfields to inhibit weed growth. DDT, no longer used in the United States, is another example. These substances have undesirable spillover effects on wildlife (such as amphibians) and may also get into human bodies. Often the ramifications involve reproductive organs, with details unknown or suspected but undocumented, with considerable lag time before the adverse results show up, and with debates about safe levels, if any.

—Hayes, Tyrone. “From Silent Spring to Silent Night: Endocrine Disruption, Amphibian Declines, and Environmental Justice” (Rachel Carson Memorial Lecture). *Pesticides News* Vol. 70 (December 2005).

—Herrington, Susan. *On Landscapes*. New York: Routledge, 2008. Landscapes can tell us much about the ethical and aesthetic values of the societies that produce them. Who designs landscapes? What can landscapes represent? Are landscapes natural? How are landscapes

related to memory and emotion, instrumental imagination, and aesthetic experience? Herrington is at the University of British Columbia.

—Heyd, Thomas. “Rapid Landscape Change, Vulnerability, and Social Responsibility.” *The Northern Review*, Number 28 (Winter 2008): 95-110. From the article: “I explore the relation between vulnerability to rapid landscape change, on the one hand, and conceptions of land and responsibility for landscape, on the other. I begin by briefly discussing the notion of vulnerability to natural phenomena, and possible ways of addressing it. Next, I introduce some of the ways in which natural phenomena and processes have been perceived, and take note of the sense of responsibility toward landscape often expressed among peoples who are deeply rooted in the land. I continue with a discussion of the basis of the respect that underlies this sense of responsibility and with an account of what respect amounts to in this context. After this I point out how respect for natural phenomena may lead to a lowering of vulnerability. I conclude that it is imperative to develop those ways of conceiving of natural phenomena that will lead to a deep sense of respect and responsibility for the natural world that surrounds us.” Heyd teaches philosophy at the University of Victoria. This paper is published in a special collection of proceedings from the conference “Rapid Landscape Change and Human Response in the Arctic and Subarctic,” Whitehorse, Yukon (2005).

—Hoegh-Guldberg, O., L. Hughes, S. McIntyre, D.B. Lindenmayer, C. Parmesan, H.P. Possingham, and C.D. Thomas. “Assisted Colonization and Rapid Climate Change.” *Science* Vol. 321, no. 5887 (18 July 2008): 345-46. In view of global warming, moving species outside their historic ranges may mitigate loss of biodiversity. Endangered species need “assisted colonization,” humans who move them to new locations. The lead author is at the University of Queensland, Australia.

—Holthaus, Gary. *Learning Native Wisdom: What Traditional Cultures Teach Us about Subsistence, Sustainability, and Spirituality*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2008. Using Eskimo and Native American peoples of Alaska, Holthaus argues that sustainability is achievable as the result of a healthy worldview. Alaskan native peoples show that sustainability—allied with subsistence and spirituality—is possible in societies that value the longevity of culture, the environment, and people.

—Holzinger, Katharina, Christoph Knill, and Bas Arts, eds. *Environmental Policy Convergence in Europe: The Impact of International Institutions and Trade*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Introduction” by Katharina Holzinger, Christoph Knill, and Bas Arts, (2) “State of the Art – Conceptualising Environmental Policy Convergence” by Katharina Holzinger, Helge Jörgens, and Christoph Knill, (3) “Theoretical Framework: Causal Factors and Convergence Expectations” by Katharina Holzinger and Christoph Knill, (4) “Research Design, Variables and Data” by Stephan Heichel, Katharina Holzinger, Thomas Sommerer, Duncan Liefferink, Jessica Pape, and Sietske Veenman, (5) “Degree and Direction of Environmental Policy Convergence: Analysis of Aggregate Data” by Thomas Sommerer, Christoph Knill, and Katharina Holzinger, (6) “The Pair Approach: What Causes Convergence of Environmental Policies?” by Thomas Sommerer, Katharina Holzinger, and Christoph Knill, (7) “The Gap Approach: What Affects the Direction of Environmental Policy Convergence?” by Bas

Arts, Duncan Liefferink, Jelmer Kamstra, and Jeroen Ooijevaar, and (8) “Conclusion” by Christoph Knill, Katharina Holzinger, and Bas Arts.

—Hurley, Susan, and Matthew Nudds, eds. *Rational Animals?* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006. Contents include: (1) “The Questions of Animal Rationality: Theory and Evidence” by Susan Hurley and Matthew Nudds, (2) “Meanings of Rationality” by Alex Kacelnik, (3) “Minimal Rationality” by Fred I. Dretske, (4) “Styles of Rationality” by Ruth Garrett Millikan, (5) “Animal Reasoning and Proto-Logic” by Jose Luis Bermudez, (6) “Making Sense of Animals” by Susan Hurley, (7) “Transitive Inference in Animals: Reasoning or Conditioned Associations?” by Colin Allen, (8) “Rational or Associative: Imitation in Japanese Quail” by David Papineau and Cecilia Heyes, (9) “The Rationality of Animal Memory: Complex Caching Strategies of Western Scrub Jays” by Nicky Clayton, Nathan Emery, and Anthony Dickinson, (10) “Descartes’ Two Errors: Reason and Reflection in the Great Apes” by Josep Call, (11) “Do Animals Know What They Know?” by Sara J. Shettleworth and Jennifer E. Sutton, (12) “Metacognition and Animal Rationality” by Joelle Proust, (13) “Rationality, Decentering, and the Evidence for Pretence in Nonhuman Animals” by Gregory Currie, (14) “Folk Logic and Animal Rationality” by Kim Sterelny, (15) “Rationality in Capuchin Monkeys’ Feeding Behavior?” by Elsa Addessi and Elisabetta Visalberghi, (16) “Social Cognition in the Wild: Machiavellian Dolphins” by Richard Connor and Janet Mann, (17) “Do Chimpanzees Know What Others See – or Only What They Are Looking At?” by Michael Tomasello and Josep Call, (18) “We Don’t Need a Microscope to Explore the Chimpanzee’s Mind” by Daniel Povinelli and Jennifer Vonk, (19) “Belief Attribution Tasks with Dolphins: What Social Minds Can Reveal About Animal Rationality” by Alain J-P.C. Tschudin, (20) “Intelligence and Rational Behavior in the Bottle-Nosed Dolphin” by Louis M. Herman, (21) “Intelligence and Rationality in Parrots” by Irene M. Pepperberg, (22) “Effects of Symbols on Chimpanzee Cognition” by Sarah T. Boysen, and (23) “Language as a Window on Rationality” by E. Sue Savage-Rumbaugh, Duane M. Rumbaugh, and William M. Fields.

—Jacques, Peter J., Riley E. Dunlap, and Mark Freeman. “The Organization of Denial: Conservative Think Tanks and Environmental Skepticism.” *Environmental Politics* Vol. 17, no. 3 (2008): 349-85. The authors qualitatively analyze 141 English language environmental skeptical books published between 1972 and 2005 and find that over 92% of these books (most published in the US since 1992) are linked to conservative think tanks. The authors conclude that environmental skepticism is largely an elite-driven countermovement tactic to combat environmentalism, and the successful use of this tactic has helped weaken the US commitment to environmental protection.

—Jensen, Derrick, and Stephanie McMillan. *As the World Burns: 50 Simple Things You Can Do to Stay in Denial*. New York: Seven Stories Press, 2007. In this graphic novel, environmental activists Jensen and McMillan offer a satire of modern environmental policy.

—Kelbessa, Workineh. “Oral Traditions, African Philosophical Methods, and Their Contributions to Education and Our Global Knowledge.” *Educations and their Purposes: A Conversation among Cultures* edited by Roger T. Ames and Peter D. Herschok. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press and East-West Philosophers Conference, 2008. From the article: “This essay examines the nature and role of oral traditions in education and our global

knowledge by taking the Oromo oral traditions as an example—the Oromo being the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia. The very existence of African philosophy is sometimes denied, owing to the lack of a written philosophical tradition, and the failure of oral narratives and performances to sustain analytical and rigorous philosophical dialogue. However such claims concerning philosophy were often based on a misunderstanding of orality. I will argue that oral tradition is a viable source of philosophical ideas and education. This is often expressed in proverbs. This includes highly developed environmental knowledge.” Kelbessa is in philosophy at the University of Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

—Kelbessa, Workineh. “The Rehabilitation of Indigenous Environmental Ethics in Africa.” *Diogenes* Vol. 52, no. 3 (2005): 17-34. From the article: “This article examines the rehabilitation of an indigenous environmental ethic and indigenous environmental ethics in Africa. It seeks to provide an understanding of how the many culture-specific African societies view their relationship to the natural world. It aims to contribute to the articulation of environmental ethics grounded in indigenous traditions and inspired by broad ecological perspectives. The article begins with a survey of modern environmental ethics. It will then examine indigenous attitudes toward nature in Africa by focusing on the environmental ethics of the Oromo of Ethiopia. The Oromo constitute the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia. The last part provides a general conclusion.”

—Kerr, Richard A. “Pushing the Scary Side of Global Warming.” *Science* Vol. 316, no. 5830 (8 June 2007): 1412-15. Greenhouse warming might be more disastrous than the recent international assessment managed to convey, scientists are realizing. But how can they get the word out without seeming alarmist?

—Lackey, R.T. “Science, Scientists, and Policy Advocacy.” *Conservation Biology* Vol. 21, no. 1 (2007): 12-17. Terms such as “degradation,” “good,” and “healthy” convey values. There is no objective definition of ecosystem health, so any chosen baseline reveals preferences and worldview. These will covertly suggest policy preferences. But advocating policy should be avoided. Stated conflicts of interest will reveal these hidden agendas.

—Laporte, Nadine T., Jared A. Stabach, Robert Grosch, Tiffany S. Lin, and Scott J. Goetz. “Expansion of Industrial Logging in Central Africa.” *Science* Vol. 316, no. 5830 (8 June 2007): 1451. Central Africa’s dense humid forests have long been regarded as among the most pristine on Earth, but in recent decades industrial logging has become the most extensive form of land use in the region.

—Leiserowitz, Anthony A., and Lisa O. Fernandez. *Toward a New Consciousness: Values to Sustain Human and Natural Communities*. New Haven: Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, 2008. From the book: “Many of our deepest thinkers and many of those most familiar with the scale of the challenges we face have concluded that the changes needed to sustain human beings and natural communities can only be achieved in the context of the rise of a new consciousness. For some, it is a spiritual awakening—a transformation of the human heart. For others it is a more intellectual process of coming to see the world anew and deeply embracing the emerging ethic of the environment and the old ethic of what it means to love thy

neighbor as thyself. But for all it involves major cultural change and a reorientation of what society values and prizes most highly.”

—Marshall, Brent K., and J. Steven Picou. “Postnormal Science, Precautionary Principle, and Worst Cases: The Challenge of Twenty-First Century Catastrophes.” *Sociological Inquiry* Vol. 78, no. 2 (2008): 230-47. Marshall and Picou examine the ability of science to address challenges created by catastrophic events, show why natural and technological disasters increasingly are becoming problematic, and argue that a more participatory approach to science bolstered by the precautionary principle and worst-case analysis is a viable strategy for addressing catastrophes.

—Martin, Vance, Cyril F. Kormos, Franco Zunino, Till Meyer, Ulf Doerner, and Toby Aykroyd. “Wilderness Momentum in Europe.” *International Journal of Wilderness* Vol. 14, no. 2 (2008): 34-38, 43. The fall of the Iron Curtain revealed large, intact wilderness areas in central and Eastern Europe. Most Eastern Bloc countries wish to be in the European Union, which pays considerable attention to conserving natural areas. Changes in agriculture have resulted in the rewilding of some former agricultural areas. There is an increased number of NGOs interested in wilderness.

—McCarthy, Tom. *Auto Mania: Cars, Consumers, and the Environment*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2007. McCarthy presents an environmental history of the automobile, including how consumer desire and manufacturer decisions created impacts from raw material extraction to manufacturing to consumer use to disposal.

—McKibben, Bill. “Cutting Carbon: A Strategy to Stabilize the Atmosphere.” *Christian Century* (July 2, 2008). Reducing CO₂ in the atmosphere to 350 parts per million represents a safety zone. We are already past that number, 385 parts per million and rising. McKibben defends a plan to reach that goal, with a movement called 350.org.

—Miller, Greg. “The Roots of Morality.” *Science* Vol. 320, no. 5877 (9 May 2008): 734-37. Neurobiologists, philosophers, psychologists, and legal scholars are probing the nature of human morality using a variety of experimental techniques and moral challenges. New studies tend to support the view of David Hume that emotions drive moral judgments, contrary to Immanuel Kant’s arguments that reason should be the driving force. Many of these conclusions are based on what parts of the brain (as found in neuroimaging) are active in making moral decisions. Critics respond that the testing situations used involve quick responses to unfamiliar moral situations (flipping a track switch to decide who gets killed) and does not allow for a more sustained context of moral reasoning.

—Morrell, Virginia. “Into the Wild: Reintroduced Animals Face Daunting Odds.” *Science* Vol. 320, no. 5877 (9 May 2008): 742-43. Conservation biologists reintroducing wildlife battle hawks, habitat loss, and poachers to give animals a second chance. They often have a technical strategy, a scientific strategy, and a socioeconomic strategy, but find that the animals have a mind of their own. Less than half of reintroduction projects are successful; but there are notable successes, and biologists are resolute.

—*New Formations* Vol. 64 (2008). The topic of this special issue is “Earthographies: Ecocriticism and Culture.” Contents include: (1) “Recent Critiques of Ecocriticism” by Terry Gifford, (2) “The Poverty of Ecocritical Theory: E.P. Thompson and the British Perspective” by John Parham, (3) “Ecocriticism, Ecopoetics, and a Creed Outworn” by Dana Phillips, (4) “Nature Post-Nature” by Patrick Curry, (5) “Sustaining Authentic Human Experience in Community” by Neol Keough, (6) “The Ecological Blind Spot in Postmodernism” by Jonathan Coope, (7) “On the Road: Robert Louis Stevenson’s Views on Nature” by William Gray, (8) “Stirring the Geopolitical Unconscious: Towards a Jamesonian Ecocriticism” by Adrian Ivakhiv, (9) “Learning from Temple Grandin, or, Animal Studies, Disability Studies, and Who Comes After the Subject” by Cary Wolfe, (10) “Heidegger’s Shepherd of Being and Nietzsche’s Satyr” by Ron Broglio, and (11) “Postscript on Biosemiotics: Reading Beyond Words—and Ecocriticism” by Wendy Wheeler.

—Noss, Reed F. “Values Are a Good Thing in Conservation Biology.” *Conservation Biology* Vol. 21, no. 1 (2007): 18-20.

—Pattullo, Poly. *The Ethical Travel Guide: Your Passport to Exciting Travel Holidays*. London: Earthscan, 2006.

—*Peace Review: A Journal of Social Justice* Vol. 19, no. 3 (2007). The topic of this special issue is “Environmentalism.” Contents include: (1) “Introduction” by Peter Jacques and Kerry Donoghue (pp. 293-95), (2) “Globalization from the Subsistence Perspective” by Sharon Ridgeway (pp. 297-304), (3) “The Industria Hypothesis” by William Hipwell (pp. 305-13), (4) “Socio-Ecological Instability in China” by John Gulick (pp. 315-22), (5) “Resource Conflict in the Twenty-First Century” by Travis K. Sharp (pp. 323-30), (6) “The Ecological Costs of Militarization” by Kenneth A. Gould (pp. 331-34), (7) “‘Shock and Awe’ and the Environment” by Peter Carr (pp. 335-42), (8) “Protecting Indigenous Spiritual Values” by Kira Russo Bauer (pp. 343-49), (9) “Ecotourism and Indigenous Rights in Australia” by Robert A. Poirier (pp. 350-58), (10) “Ecological Degradation in Southern Ethiopia” by Daien Ogbaharya (pp. 359-63), (11) “Appalachian Stereotypes and Mountain Top Removal” by Jill M. Fraley (pp. 365-70), (12) “Environmental Justice and Peacebuilding in the Middle East” by Ilan Alleson and Stuart Schoenfeld (pp. 371-79), (13) “Green Nonviolent Resistance in Australia” by Wendy Varney (pp. 381-87), (14) “Hedonism and Peace” by Mark Manolopoulos (pp. 389-95), (15) “Incorporating Africa’s Conflicts into the War on Terror” by Greg Collins (pp. 397-406), (16) “Toward the American Garrison State” by Milton J. Esman (pp. 407-16), (17) “FENSUAGRO’s Struggle for Social Justice” by James J. Brittain (pp. 417-26), (18) “Building a Culture of Peace in Ladakh” by Stanzin Dawa (pp. 427-34), (19) “Evidence of an American Dirty War in Iraq” by Nicolas J.S. Davies (pp. 435-43), (20) “Civil Society and Peace in Northern Ireland” by Timothy J. White (pp. 445-51), (21) “The Lessons of War” by Camillo C. Bica (pp. 453-57), and (22) “Peace Profile: Bud Day” by Carol Thompson (pp. 459-63).

—Pergams, Oliver R.W., and Patricia A. Zaradic. “Evidence for a Fundamental and Pervasive Shift away from Nature-Based Recreation.” *Proceedings of the National Academies of Science* Vol. 105, no. 7 (2008): 2295-2300. There is a general downward trend in nature recreation. Per capita visits to US national parks increased for fifty years prior to 1987, and have declined since. The authors examine this and similar data. Such a downturn will, they predict, lower interest in

respect for and valuing of nature, and lower interest in conservation. They do find that hiking and backpacking increased, but consider this a small percent of the overall total, including park visits, hunting, fishing, bird-watching and more. See “Nature-based Outdoor Recreation Trends and Wilderness” by H. Ken Cordell, Carter J. Betz, and Gary T. Green (*International Journal of Wilderness* Vol. 14, no. 2 (2008): 7-9, 13).

—Pew Commission on Industrial Farm Animal Production, Final Report, 2008. *Putting Meat on the Table: Industrial Farm Animal Production in America*. Available online at: <<http://www.ncifap.org>>. This is a major report following a two and a half year study that concludes that industrial farm animal production as currently practiced poses unacceptable risks to public health, environmental safety and quality, and the welfare of the animals. The negative evidence is too great, and the scientific evidence is too strong to ignore. One of the major consultants on ethical issues was Bernard Rollin in the Department of Philosophy at Colorado State University.

—Pfaff, Donald W. *The Neuroscience of Fair Play: Why We (Usually) Follow the Golden Rule*. New York: Dana Press, 2007. Because the Golden Rule is universal—stated variously but widely transcultural—it is likely to have neurological bases. Pfaff’s altruism is, however, mostly “reciprocal altruism” (benefiting others with expectation of reciprocation).

—Raines, Ben. “State’s Sad Salamander.” *Mobile Alabama Press-Register* (June 17, 2008): 1A, 4A. The Red Hills salamander lives in wet burrows in the deep hollows of Alabama’s Red Hills and is endemic there. It has tiny legs and hardly walks, but it burrows with a thick skull. The salamander is listed as a threatened species. Only about 150 acres, less than one percent of its range, is protected, and there is illegal dumping even there. The Alabama Department of Transportation did abandon plans to widen a highway for a truck passing lane with some concerns about salamander populations.

—Raynolds, Laura, Douglas Murray, and John Wilkinson, eds. *Fair Trade: The Challenges of Transforming Globalization*. London: Routledge Press, 2007. Contents include: (1) “Globalization and its Antinomies: Negotiating a Fair Trade Movement” by Douglas L. Murray and Laura T. Raynolds, (2) “Fair / Alternative Trade: Historical and Empirical Dimensions” by Laura T. Raynolds and Michael A. Long, (3) “Fair Trade in the Agriculture and Food Sector: Analytical Dimensions” by Laura T. Raynolds and John Wilkinson, (4) “Northern Social Movements and Fair Trade” by Stephanie Barrientos, Michael E. Conroy and Elaine Jones, (5) “Fair Trade Bananas: Broadening the Movement and Market in the United States” by Laura T. Raynolds, (6) “Fair Trade Coffee in the U.S.: Why Companies Join the Movement” by Ann Grodnik and Michael E. Conroy, (7) “Mainstreaming Fair Trade in Global Production Networks: Own Brand Fruit and Chocolate in UK Supermarkets” by Stephanie Barrientos and Sally Smith, (8) “Fair Trade in the Global South” by John Wilkinson and Gilberto Mascarenhas, (9) “Fair Trade Coffee in Mexico: At the Center of the Debates” by Marie-Christine Renard and Victor Pérez-Grovas, (10) “The Making of the Fair Trade Movement in the South – The Brazilian Case” by John Wilkinson and Gilberto Mascarenhas, (11) “Fair Trade and Quinoa from the Southern Bolivian Altiplano” by Zina Cáceres, Aurelie Carimentrand, and John Wilkinson, (12) “Reconstructing Fairness: Fair Trade Conventions and Worker Empowerment in South African

Horticulture” by Sandra Kruger and Andries du Toit, and (13) “Fair Trade: Contemporary Challenges and Future Prospects” by Laura T. Raynolds and Douglas L. Murray.

—Rolston III, Holmes. “Perpetual Perishing, Perpetual Renewal.” *The Northern Review* Number 28 (Winter 2008): 111-23. *The Northern Review* is published at Yukon College (Canada). Darwinian nature is in dialectic: conflict and resolution. Human life evolved out of such dialectical nature. If that began in Africa, it continues when humans migrate far North. Religious encounters with such nature, whatever their differences with Darwinism, also find that life is perpetually renewed in the midst of its perpetual perishing. Life is ever “conserved,” as biologists might say; life is ever “redeemed,” as theologians might say. In this generating of new life, nature is cruciform, beyond the dialectical. Such processes, set in their ecological settings, perennially transform disvalues in nature into prolific values, generating the global richness of evolutionary natural history and its exuberance of life. Such somber beauty in life is nowhere better exemplified than in boreal and Arctic nature. Rolston is in the Department of Philosophy at Colorado State University.

—Rowe, Stan. *Earth Alive: Essays On Ecology*. Edmonton: NeWest Press, 2006. Included are thirty-three short essays or articles, seven book reviews, and the “Manifesto for Earth” (co-authored with Ted Mosquin) by the Canadian ecologist-philosopher Rowe, recently deceased. Rowe was employed by the Canadian Forestry Service from 1948 until 1967. From 1968 until 1985, he was employed as a professor of plant ecology at the University of Saskatchewan. He retired in 1990 and moved to New Denver in British Columbia. For Rowe, living and non-living ecosystem components are not absolutely divided from each other, and they claim equal importance.

—Schaefer, Mark, D. James Baker, John H. Gibbons, Charles G. Groat, Donald Kennedy, Charles F. Kennel, and David Rejeski. “An Earth Systems Service Agency.” *Science* Vol. 321, no. 5885 (4 July 2008): 44-45. Already two US federal agencies have missions solely directed to Earth sciences—the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the US Geological Survey (USGS). The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) also has many Earth observing systems. These agencies ought to merge to establish an independent Earth Systems Science Agency, which could better address serious environmental and economic challenges facing the United States.

—Schwela, Dieter, Gary Haq, Cornie Huizenga, Wha-Jin Han, Herbert Fabian, and May Ajero. *Urban Air Pollution in Asian Cities: Status, Challenges and Management*. London: Earthscan, 2007. The authors discuss the effects of air pollution on the environment, human health, agriculture, and cultural heritage in twenty Asian cities.

—Southgate, Christopher. *The Groaning of Creation: God, Evolution and the Problem of Evil*. Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox Press, 2008. Southgate develops an extended inquiry into the suffering of nonhuman creatures and discusses how an openness to evolutionary science can deepen and enliven Christian theology’s understanding of nature and nature’s God. Pain, suffering, and extinction are intrinsic to the evolutionary process. The world that is “very good” (Genesis) is also “groaning in travail” (in a phrase from the Apostle Paul recalling a woman giving birth) and subjected by God to that travail. This ambiguity in creation is essential for

accomplishing God's purposes. Southgate interprets this in terms of God's self-emptying and human beings' special responsibilities as created co-creators to care for creation. Southgate is in theology at the University of Exeter (UK).

—Stackhouse, Max. *God and Globalization: Volume 4, Globalization and Grace*. New York: Continuum Books, 2007. God's loving mercy is manifest in globalization, though many pastors and secularists see globalization as a soulless mechanism. Globalization holds unparalleled opportunities and responsibilities for Christian believers and world citizens. Globalization is creating a new transnational kind of affiliation—a global civil society—that will simultaneously fulfill and modify core Christian ideals. It is creating an expanded political public, a morally enriched domain of free association. Globalization has already lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty and created newly empowered middle classes throughout the developing world.

—Steinberg, Ted. *Down to Earth: Nature's Role in American History*, 2nd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008. In his discussion of environmental history in the United States, Steinberg shows how a precarious ecological balance can be undermined and destroyed by the smallest of unintended consequences. He argues that treating natural entities as capitalist commodities is fundamentally at odds with diverse and healthy ecosystems.

—Stokstad, Erik. "Big Land Purchase Triggers Review of Plans to Restore Everglades." *Science* Vol. 321, no. 5885 (4 July 2008): 22. A major land deal in Florida, buying out US Sugar Corporation, the largest sugar cane producer in the state, offers new opportunities for regulating water flow through the Everglades.

—Taylor, Bron. "Focus Introduction: Aquatic Nature Religion." *Journal of the American Academy of Religion* Vol. 75, no. 4 (2007): 864-74. Outdoor adventure and other recreational practices can express, evoke, and reinforce religious perceptions and orientations to natural and social worlds. Some participants in them understand nature itself to be sacred in some way and believe that facilitating human connections to nature is the most important aspect of their chosen practice. Such activities can be construed by scholars as "nature religion," and profitably analyzed by comparing characteristics commonly associated with religion to the beliefs and practices of participants engaged in these activities. Three case studies examined are surfing, fly-fishing, and whitewater kayaking.

—Trewavas, Anthony. "Aspects of Plant Intelligence." *The Deep Structure of Biology* edited by Simon Conway Morris. West Conshohocken, PA: Templeton Foundation Press, 2008. This is a long article with much detail by a well-known English botanist who argues that plants are quite intelligent. From the article: "The picture of plants that has emerged in the last decade is of a complex and sensitive information-processing organism. But this behavior is largely invisible to us because the different time scale makes observation difficult" (p. 70). "They perceive their environment in considerable detail, make meaningful assessments of that information, and institute adaptive phenotypic responses designed to improve competitive ability and resource acquisition" (p. 93).

—Van Dyke, Fred. *Conservation Biology: Foundations, Concepts, Applications*, 2nd ed. New York: Springer, 2008.

—Van Horn, Joe. “GPS and the Internet: Possible Effects for the Protection of Remote Areas and Wilderness.” *International Journal of Wilderness* Vol. 13, no. 3 (2007): 7-10. Is the wilderness experience different with a GPS tracking your every step? Is it different if you are texting your experiences to your blog, to your friends, or to the world? Does this increase concern for wilderness conservation?

—Walters, Bradley B., Bonnie J. McCay, Paige West, and Susan Lees, eds. *Against the Grain: The Vayda Tradition in Human Ecology and Ecological Anthropology*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Introduction” by Bradley B. Walters and Bonnie J. McCay, (2) “An Intellectual History of Ecological Anthropology” by Bonnie J. McCay, (3) “Maori Warfare: Prefiguring Contemporary Directions in Ecological Science” by Richard Scaglione, (4) “Explaining Causes in Evolving Contexts: From Nepali Hill Farmers to Business Managers in Thailand” by Gunnar Haaland, (5) “Events, Politics, and Environmental Change” by Bradley B. Walters, (6) “Orthodoxy and Revision in West African Guinea Savanna Ecology” by A. Endre Nyerges, (7) “Looking for Cause with All the Small Changes: Using Event Ecology to Find Human Causes of Biological Invasions” by David J. Bart, (8) “Shell Games on the Water Bottoms of Louisiana: Investigative Journalism and Anthropological Inquiry” by Thomas R. McGuire, (9) “Process in an Eventful Environment” by Christine Padoch, Miguel Pinedo-Vasquez, and Andrew Roberts, (10) “A New Guinea Culture-Bound Syndrome Revisited: Humility and Monological Authority in Anthropology” by Paul Roscoe, (11) “Deductive-nomological vs. Causal-mechanistic Explanation: Relative Strengths and Weaknesses in Anthropological Explanation” by Lawrence A. Kuznar and Kenneth Long, (12) “Vayda Blues: Explanation in Darwinian Ecological Anthropology” by Catherine Driscoll and Stephen Stich, (13) “What Kind of Anthropology for Successful Conservation Management and Development?” by Cristina Eghenter, (14) “Environmental Conservation and Social Life in Papua New Guinea” by Paige West, (15) “The Concept of Human Agency in Contemporary Conservation and Development Discourse” by Michael Dove, Andrew Mathews, Keely Maxwell, Jonathan Padwe, and Anne Rademacher, (16) “Using Progressive Contextualization to Understand a Rural Development Success Story in Indonesian Borneo” by Patricia Vondal, (17) “From Understanding to Action: Building on Anthropological Approaches to Influence Policymaking” by Carol J. Pierce Colfer, (18) “The Relevant Context: Environmental Consequences of Images of the Future” by Gerard A. Persoon and Padmapani L. Perez, (19) “Indigenous Knowledge and *In Situ* Crop Germplasm Conservation” by Indah Setyawati, and (20) “Causal Explanation as a Research Goal: A Pragmatic View” by Andrew P. Vayda.

—Waltner-Toews, David, James J. Kay, and Nina-Marie E. Lister. *The Ecosystem Approach: Complexity, Uncertainty, and Managing for Sustainability*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2008. This book is directed toward engineers, scientists, and sustainable development scholars and practitioners who are sympathetic to the Resilience Alliance—an international group of scientists who adhere to a holistic view of ecology and environmental problem solving. Using a variety of case studies, the authors discuss ecosystems ecology, the relationship between science and values, governance in complex systems, participatory and systematic approaches to management, and the role of cultural diversity in global sustainability.

—Warner, Sara. *Down to the Waterline: Boundaries, Nature, and the Law in Florida*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2007. The boundary separating public waters from private uplands is a flashpoint between proponents of property rights and proponents of public trust protection. Coasts and the interior shorelines, and the wildlife and birds, are caught in the controversy.

—Wemmer, Christen, and Catherine A. Christen, eds. *Elephants and Ethics: Toward a Morality of Coexistence*. Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Introduction: Never Forgetting the Importance of Ethical Treatment of Elephants” by Christen Wemmer and Catherine A. Christen, (2) “Elephants in Time and Space: Evolution and Ecology” by Raman Sukumar, (3) “Personhood, Memory, and Elephant Management” by Gary Varner, (4) “Elephant Sociality and Complexity: The Scientific Evidence” by Joyce H. Poole and Cynthia J. Moss, (5) “Elephants, Ethics, and History” by Nigel Rothfels, (6) “Pain, Stress, and Suffering in Elephants: What is the Evidence and How Can We Measure It?” by Janine L. Brown, Nadja Wielebnowski, and Jacob V. Cheeran, (7) “Elephants and People in India: Historical Patterns of Capture and Management” by Dhriti K. Lahiri Choudhury, (8) “Carrots and Sticks, People and Elephants: Rank, Domination, and Training” by John Lehnhardt and Marie Galloway, (9) “Canvas to Concrete: Elephants and the Circus-Zoo Relationship” by Michael D. Kreger, (10) “Why Circuses are Unsuitable to Elephants” by Lori Alward, (11) “View From the Big Top: Why Elephants Belong in North American Circuses” by Dennis Schmitt, (12) “The Challenges of Meeting the Needs of Captive Elephants” by Jane Garrison, (13) “Most Zoos Do Not Deserve Elephants” by David Hancocks, (14) “Zoos as Responsible Stewards of Elephants” by Michael Hutchins, Brandie Smith, and Mike Keele, (15) “Can We Assess the Needs of Elephants in Zoos? Can We Meet the Needs of Elephants in Zoos?” by Jill D. Mellen, Joseph C. E. Barber, and Gary W. Miller, (16) “Giants in Chains: History, Biology, and Preservation of Asian Elephants in Captivity” by Fred Kurt, Khyne U Mar, and Marion E. Garaï, (17) “Restoring Interdependence Between People and Elephants: A Sri Lankan Case Study” by Lalith Seneviratne and Greg D. Rossel, (18) “Sumatran Elephants in Crisis: Time for Change” by Susan K. Mikota, Hank Hammatt, and Yudha Fahrimal, (19) “Human-Elephant Conflicts in Africa: Who Has the Right of Way?” by Winnie Kiiru, (20) “Playing Elephant God: Ethics of Managing Wild African Elephant Populations” by Ian Whyte and Richard Fayrer-Hosken, (21) “Toward an Ethic of Intimacy: Touring and Trophy Hunting for Elephants in Africa” by Rebecca Hardin, and (22) “The Ethics of Global Enforcement: Zimbabwe and the Politics of the Ivory Trade” by Rosaleen Duffy.

—Winograd, Isaac J., and Eugene H. Rosebloom Jr. “Yucca Mountain Revisited.” *Science* Vol. 320, no. 5882 (13 June 2008): 1426-27. Despite hundreds of studies and dozens of workshops and panels, Yucca Mountain, Nevada remains controversial as a repository for radioactive wastes.

—*World Watch Magazine* Vol. 21, no. 5 (2008). The topic of this special issue is “Population Forum.” Contents include: (1) “Women: Population’s Once and Future Key” by Thomas Prugh, (2) “Unnatural Increase?” by Robert Engelman, (3) “Population, Health, and Environment Through a ‘Gendered’ Lens” by Lori M. Hunter, (4) “U.S. Attitudes on Population” by Scott Connolly, Katie Elmore, and William Ryerson, (5) “Of Butterflies, Birds, and Bees” by Bernard O. Orimbo, (6) “Population, Urbanization, and the Environment” by Leiwen Jiang, Malea Hoepf

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