

International Society for Environmental Ethics

Newsletter

Volume 20, No. 1 Winter 2009

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Preview from the Editor:

Please note that the bibliographic items listed toward the end of the ISEE Newsletter have been reorganized. The old section titled “Recent Articles and Books” has now been split into three separate sections. For ease of reference, new environmental philosophy books are listed in the first section titled “Recent Environmental Philosophy Books.” The second section is a new addition to the Newsletter: “Recent Articles in Environmental Philosophy Journals” tracks the contents of the six journals that focus on environmental philosophy. Everything else is listed in the third section titled “Other Recent Articles and Books.” Starting with this issue, there will now be more than “everything else” in each Winter issue of the ISEE Newsletter. In the new section titled “2008 Round-Up: Journal Neighbors of Environmental Philosophy,” the 2008 contents of ten different journals are listed. The Newsletter Editor agrees with Bob Frodeman’s claim that environmental challenges require interdisciplinary approaches to knowledge that might productively be drawn together by the field of environmental philosophy. Accordingly, the “2008 Round-Up” section contains the contents of journals in socialist ecology, conservation biology, environmental law, the theory and practice of sustainability, environmental history, environmental justice, environmental politics, environmental economics, environmental social sciences, and the experiences of nonhuman animals. It is the Newsletter Editor’s wish that this new section can make a small contribution toward more holistic environmental knowledge and practice.

Astute readers will note that at 130 pages, this issue of the ISEE Newsletter is not short. Part of this is explained by the fact that the Newsletter now comes out only three times a year. The rest is explained by the contents of this issue, including the bibliographic items. James Griffith’s article on Brazilian environmental ethics is available for native readers of Portuguese, Spanish, and English. There are synopses of a number of conferences and seminars about global climate change, as well as Andrew Light’s blogs about the recent climate change talks in Poznań, Poland. Holmes Rolston provides a narrative of his recent trip to Taiwan. And for the musically inclined, there is a list of climate change and human impact on the environment songs.

ISEE Membership: ISEE membership dues are now due annually by Earth Day (April 22nd) of each year. Please pay your 2009-2010 dues on time. You can either use the form on the last page of this Newsletter to mail a check to the ISEE Treasurer, or you can use PayPal with a credit card from the membership page of the ISEE website:
<<http://www.cep.unt.edu/iseememb.html>>.

Nominations for ISEE Officers Sought: At the end of 2009, Clare Palmer’s term as President of ISEE comes to an end. Emily Brady, currently Vice-President of the Society, will be her

successor. The ISEE is seeking nominations for persons to run for the three officer positions of Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice-President that will become vacant at the end of 2009. Descriptions of the responsibilities of the officers are available on request. The election will be held electronically in late April and early May. The Nominations Committee is currently recruiting for these positions. **Please send suggestions for nominations (including self-nominations) for Vice-President, Treasurer, and/or Secretary to any member of the Nominations Committee by 15 March 2009.** The Committee members are: Robin Attfield (<attfieldr@Cardiff.ac.uk>), Jennifer Everett (<jeverett@carleton.edu>), Ned Hettinger (<hettingern@cofc.edu>), and Christopher Preston (Chair) (<christopher.preston@umontana.edu>). The Nominations Committee will be responsible for choosing a slate of candidates for the election. In addition to the officer positions, ISEE is also recruiting for future members of the Nominations Committee. Please contact any of the above if you are willing to stand for a position on this Committee.

Ronald Hepburn died on 23 December 2008: Hepburn was long a professor of philosophy at the University of Edinburgh. In environmental circles, he was best known for his classic “Aesthetic Appreciation of Nature,” (Harold Osborne, ed., *Aesthetics in the Modern World*, New York: Weybright and Talley, 1968), which triggered a resurgence of interest in environmental aesthetics, contrasting it with an aesthetics of artifacts. He remained a pivotal figure in the field for over four decades. Many of his papers are gathered into his *The Reach of the Aesthetic: Collected Essays on Art and Nature* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2001). He was active until his death, completing a paper for the 7th International Conference on Environmental Aesthetics in Finland (26-28 March 2009), which will be read there by Emily Brady (University of Edinburgh).

Call for Papers: Sixth Annual Joint Meeting on Environmental Philosophy, 16-19 June 2009, Allenspark, Colorado, sponsored by the International Society for Environmental Ethics, the International Association for Environmental Philosophy, and the University of North Texas: The sixth annual meeting bringing together the environmental philosophy community will take place from 16-19 June 2009 at the Highlands Center, on the border of Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado. This is a recently constructed retreat center that is approximately 8,500 feet above sea level (2,591 meters) and that offers extensive hiking opportunities. Sessions will take a variety of formats. This call is for proposals of the following kinds: (1) General Session Papers: **Abstracts need to be submitted by 15 February 2009; full papers need to be available to be placed online by 15 May 2009.** Paper proposals are welcomed from all philosophical traditions, and in environmental philosophy broadly conceived (not just environmental ethics). (2) Themed Sessions: Suggestions for themed sessions are encouraged, including poster sessions or sessions emphasizing socially engaged philosophic activities. (3) Commentators: We particularly welcome offers to give 15 minutes of comments on general, themed, or plenary session papers. Commentators are asked to summarize key points of the papers on which they are commenting, as well as offering critical/constructive thoughts on them. We will try to match commentators with papers in their field of interest, so please indicate what these are when offering to comment. (4) Session Chairs: All sessions are highly participatory, and chairs actively facilitate the discussion. Alongside these sessions there will be one plenary session with a paper given by a leading figure in the field. Offers of assistance with organizing group walks and suggestions relating to other aspects of the conference would also be very welcome. Please submit abstracts (not full papers!) of up to 1 page in length by 15

February 2009. Acceptances will be announced by 15 March 2009. Full papers must be ready for distribution on the web by 15 May 2009. Send abstracts, proposals, or expressions of your willingness to comment or chair via email to: (1) Clare Palmer (Washington University in St. Louis) at: <cpalmer@artsci.wustl.edu>, or Robert Frodeman (University of North Texas) at: <frodeman@unt.edu>. We have reserved 24 rooms, each of which comfortably house between two and four guests. Rooms are available at the Highlands Center ranging from \$110 (single or double) for the first night, then \$70 for subsequent nights; for four people the rates are \$140 the first night/\$100 for subsequent nights (see <http://www.highlandscamp.org/retreat_center.htm> for further information). In addition, camping facilities and other housing options are available nearby. There will be free time in the course of the conference to enable conversation and hiking. Our hope is to attract a broad cross-section of the environmental philosophy community, including graduate students.

ISEE Group Sessions at the American Philosophical Association, Central Division Meeting, Palmer House Hilton, Chicago, Illinois, 18-21 February 2008:

Thursday, 19 February, 1715-1915

Topic: Flourishing in a Changing World

Chair: Jason Kawall (Colgate University)

Speakers:

1. Allen Thompson (Clemson University) “Radical Hope for Living Well in a New and Warmer World”

Commentator: Kathryn Norlock (St. Mary’s College of Maryland)

2. Baylor Johnson (St. Lawrence University) “Reduced Consumption and a Theory of Needs”

Commentator: Keith Bustos (University of Bern)

Saturday, 21 February, 1215-1415

Chair: Ronald Sandler (Northeastern University)

Speakers:

1. Derek Turner and Simon Feldman (Connecticut College) “Why not NIMBY?”

Commentator: Brett Werner (University of Minnesota)

2. Sarah Wright (University of Georgia) “The Value of Beta Diversity”

Commentator: Daniel Milsky (Northeastern Illinois University)

ISEE Nominations Committee Member Jennifer Everett is a New Mother: Jennifer Everett and Rich Cameron (both at DePauw University) are new parents to Clara Cameron Everett, who was born on 7 December 2008! To see the birth announcement and baby pictures, visit: <<http://www.flickr.com/photos/afrcj/3134720070/in/set-72157611037149320/>>.

Invitation to Join the Association for Environmental Studies and Sciences: Faculty, students, and education-minded environmental professionals are encouraged to join the newly formed Association for Environmental Studies and Sciences (AESS). Please visit the website at: <<http://aess.info>>. The annual membership fee is (US) \$30 for regular members, and (US) \$15 for students. A major aim of AESS will be to fill an important gap in our ability to facilitate interdisciplinary understanding of environmental science, policy, management, ethics, and history, by providing a professional association that supports the identity, collective voice, and continuing education of individuals involved in interdisciplinary environmental research, teaching, and problem-solving. A quarterly electronic newsletter has already been established,

and a flagship journal will be launched in 2009. The next annual meeting will take place in Madison, Wisconsin on 8-11 October 2009, and a call for proposals will be available on the AESS website this spring.

Earth Spirit Action, YouTube Deep Ecology Video: This is a sixteen and a half minute video that can viewed for free at: <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b6jCpChUxOw>>. The video features Matthew Fox, Ruth Rosenhek, John Seed, Vandana Shiva, and Starhawk discussing deep ecology, democracy, nature protection, and sustainability.

List of Songs Related to Climate Change and Human Impact on the Environment:

Many thanks to Richard L. Wallace (Ursinus College Environmental Studies Program) for compiling this list and granting permission to reprint it! He plans to periodically update this list. If you have any suggestions for additions, please email him at: <rwallace@ursinus.edu>

A

Sharon Abreu – various songs (<www.sharmuse.com>) Agnostic Front – “Toxic Shock”
Alabama – “Pass It On Down” Linda Allen – “We Are the Rainbow Sign”
Dave Alvin – “Mother Earth” Arrested Development – “Children Play With Earth”

B

Bad Religion – “Kyoto Now!” Ann Bailey – “Excuse Me Sir, That’s My Aquifer”
The Bears – “Save Me” The Beach Boys – “Don’t Go Near the Water”
Adrian Belew – “Burned By the Fire We Make” Adrian Belew – “Hot Zoo”
Adrian Belew – “House of Cards” Adrian Belew – “The Lone Rhinoceros”
Adrian Belew – “Men in Helicopters” Adrian Belew – “Modern Man Hurricane Blues”
Adrian Belew – “Only a Dream” Dan Berggren – “The Power from Above”
Blue Oyster Cult – “Godzilla” Ken Boothe – “The Earth Dies Screaming”
Billy Bragg – “The Price of Oil” Jon Braman – “The Weather”
Jon Braman – “Time Has Come” Breaking Laces – “Global Warming Day”
Jackson Browne – “Before the Deluge” Jackson Browne – “Doctor My Eyes”
Jimmy Buffett - “Volcano” T Bone Burnett – “Humans from Earth”
The Byrds – “Hungry Planet”

C

Cake – “Carbon Monoxide” Cake – “Long Line of Cars”
Capitol Steps – “God Bless My SUV” Captain Sea Level Rise – “When the North Pole Melts”
Johnny Cash – “Don’t Go Near the Water” Cerrone – “Supernature”
Tom Chapin – Various songs from the albums “This Pretty Planet,” “Mother Earth,”
“Moonboat,” etc.
Daryl Cherney – “Dead Ducks” Jimmy Cliff – “Save Our Planet Earth”
Bruce Cockburn – “Beautiful Creatures” Bruce Cockburn – “If a Tree Falls”
Bruce Cockburn – “Last Night of the World” Bruce Cockburn – “The Trouble with Normal”
Bruce Cockburn – “Wondering Where the Lions Are”
Stephen M. Coghlan Jr. – “Drilling in the Arctic Blues”
Coldcut – “Timber” Cousteau – “Last Good Day of the Year”
Creedence Clearwater Revival – “Bad Moon Rising”
David Crosby and Graham Nash – “To the Last Whale”
Crosby, Stills, and Nash – “Barrel of Pain”
Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young – “Clear Blue Skies” Miley Cyrus – “Wake Up America”

D

Daughtry – “What About Now?”
Dead Kennedys – “Hop With the Jet Set”
Dead Kennedys – “Moon Over Marin”
Death Cab for Cutie – “Why You’d Want To Live Here”
Deee-Lite – “I Had a Dream I Was Falling Through a Hole In the Ozone Layer”
John Denver – “Calypso”
John Denver – “To the Wild Country”
Bo Diddley – “Pollution”
Dire Straits – “My Parties”
Donavon Frankenreiter – “The Way it Is”
Jorge Drexler – “Disneylandia”
Bob Dylan – “A Hard Rain’s A-Gonna Fall”
Bob Dylan – “Everything is Broken”
Bob Dylan – “License to Kill”
Bob Dylan – “Things Have Changed”
Dead Kennedys – “Cesspools in Eden”
Dead Kennedys – “Kepone Factory”
John Denver – “Earth Day Every Day”
Depeche Mode – “The Landscape is Changing”
Ani DiFranco – “Tamboritza Lingua”
The Doors – “Ship of Fools”
Dramarama – “What Are We Gonna Do?”
Duran Duran – “Planet Earth”
Bob Dylan – “Dark Eyes”
Bob Dylan – “High Water”
Bob Dylan – “Talkin’ Bear Mountain Picnic Massacre Blues”

E

Earth Mama – various songs (<www.earthmama.org>)
Emerson, Lake, and Palmer – “Black Moon”
Eddie – “Sentado na Beira do Rio”
Melissa Etheridge – “I Need To Wake Up”

F

Flipper – “Love Canal”
Freakwater – “Buckets of Oil”
Steve Forbert – “The Oil Song”

G

Peter Gabriel – “Down to Earth”
Peter Gabriel – “Red Rain”
Gilberto Gil – “A Novidade”
Grandaddy – “Nature Anthem”
Green Day – “Boulevard of Broken Dreams”
Peter Gabriel – “Here Comes the Flood”
Marvin Gaye – “Mercy Mercy Me (The Ecology Song)”
Girlyman – “Amaze Me”
Grateful Dead – “Throwing Stones”
Woody Guthrie – “Dust Bowl Blues”

H

Ben Harper – “Excuse Me Mr.”
Jimi Hendrix – “Earth Blues”
Bruce Hornsby – “Look Out Any Window”
Cory Harris – “Fish Ain’t Bitin’”
Don Henley – “Goodbye to a River”
Hot Buttered Rum – (various songs, albums)

I

The Instigators – “Clean Air”
Iron Butterfly – “Slower Than Guns”

J

Michael Jackson – “Cry”
Michael Jackson – “Heal the World”
Joe Jackson – “Obvious Song”
James – “What For?”
Jamiroquai – “Emergency on Planet Earth”
Jethro Tull – “Jack-in-the-Green”
Jethro Tull – “The Whaler’s Dues”
Jack Johnson – “Gone”
Jack Johnson – “The 3 Rs”
Jorge Ben Jor – “Luz Polarizada”
Michael Jackson – “Earth Song”
Michael Jackson – “The Man in the Mirror”
James – “Greenpeace”
Jamiroquai – “When You Gonna Learn”
Jefferson Airplane – “Eskimo Blue Day”
Jethro Tull – “North Sea Oil”
Jethro Tull – “Wond’ring Again”
Jack Johnson – “The Horizon Has Been Defeated”
Jack Johnson – “Traffic in the Sky”

K

Kansas – “Death of Mother Nature Suite” The Aaron Katz Band – “Chlorine Christmas”
 The Kingston Trio – “Coal Tattoo” The Kinks – “Apeman”
 The Kinks – “Demolition” The Kinks – “Gallon of Gas”
 The Kinks – “Mountain Woman” The Kinks – “Preservation”
 The Kinks – “Village Green” The Kinks – “Wall of Fire”
 Lenny Kravitz – “Fear”

L

Tom Lehrer – “Pollution” Julian Lennon – “How Many Times?”
 Julian Lennon – “Salt Water” Liquid Blue – “Supernova”
 Little Village (John Hiatt, Ry Cooder, et al.) – “Do You Want My Job”
 Kenny Loggins – “Conviction of the Heart” Kenny Loggins – “This Island Earth”
 Jeff Lynne – “Save Me Now”
 Dana Lyons – various songs from the album “I’d Go Anywhere to Fight For Oil To Lubricate the Red, White, and Blue” (and other works, too).

M

Joel Mabus – “Warmer Every Day” The Mammals – “Industrial Park”
 Manfred Mann’s Earth Band – “Give Me the Good Earth” Manu Chao – “La Vacaloca”
 Ziggy Marley – “Dragonfly” Massive Attack – “Hymn of the Big Wheel”
 Dave Matthews Band – “Don’t Drink the Water” Dave Matthews Band – “One Sweet World”
 Dave Matthews Band – “Proudest Monkey” Dave Matthews Band – “Too Much”
 John Mayall’s Bluesbreakers – “Nature’s Disappearing”
 Peter Mayer – various songs (<<http://www.petermayer.net/music/>>) MC5 – “Over and Over”
 Kirsty McColl – “Maybe It’s Imaginary”
 Country Joe McDonald – “Living in the Future in a Plastic Dome”
 Country Joe McDonald – “Save the Whales” Roger McGuinn – “The Trees Are All Gone”
 Megadeath – “Countdown to Extinction” John Cougar Mellencamp – “Rain on the Scarecrow”
 Midnight Oil – “Antarctica” Midnight Oil – “Arctic World”
 Midnight Oil – “A Crocodile Cries” Midnight Oil – “Dreamworld”
 Midnight Oil – “Earth and Sun and Moon” Midnight Oil – “Feeding Frenzy”
 Midnight Oil – “Now or Never Land” Midnight Oil – “Progress”
 Midnight Oil – “Renaissance Man” Midnight Oil – “River Runs Red”
 Midnight Oil – “Too Much Sunshine” Midnight Oil – “Truganini”
 Bill Miller – “Sacred Ground” Ministry – “Breathe”
 Ministry – “Isle of Man” Joni Mitchell – “Big Yellow Taxi”
 Joni Mitchell – various songs from the album “Shine” Modest Mouse – “Convenient Parking”
 Marilyn Monroe – “Heat Wave” The Moody Blues – “How Is It”
 The Moody Blues – “The Sun Is Still Shining”
 Mundo Livre S/A – “Destruindo a Camada de Ozônio” Mundo Livre S/A – “Caiu a Ficha”
 The Prince Myshkin – “Ministry of Oil”

N

Randy Newman – “Burn On” Olivia Newton-John – “Gaia”
 New Riders of the Purple Sage – “Garden of Eden” iyorah – “Global Warming”

O

Orbital – “Impact (The Earth is Burning)” Orchestral Manoeuvres In the Dark – “Electricity”
 Ozzy Osborne – “Dreamer” Ozzy Osborne – “Revelation (Mother Earth)”

P

Tom Paxton – “Let the Sunshine”
 The Pixies – “Monkey Gone to Heaven”
 John Prine – “Paradise”
 Pulp – “The Trees”

Tom Paxton – “Whose Garden Was This?”
 The Postal Service – “Sleeping In”
 The Pretenders – “My City Was Gone”

Q

Queensryche – “Resistance”

R

Radiohead – “Idioteque”
 Chris Rea – “The Road to Hell”
 Lou Reed – “Sick of You”
 REM – “I Remember California”

Rainbow – “Can’t Happen Here”
 Lou Reed – “The Last Great American Whale”
 REM – “Fall on Me”

REM – “It’s the End of the World As We Know It (And I Feel Fine)”

Malvina Reynolds – “DDT On My Brain”
 Malvina Reynolds – “Skagit Valley Forever”
 Malvina Reynolds – “What Have They Done to the Rain?”

Jonathan Richman – “Man Walks Among Us”
 Sally Rogers – “Over in the Endangered Meadow”
 Rush – “Subdivisions”
 Rush – “Vapor Trails”

Xavier Rudd – “The Mother”
 Rush – “Trees”

S

Pete Seeger – “Cement Octopus”
 Pete Seeger – “God Bless the Grass”
 Pete Seeger – “My Dirty Stream (The Hudson River Song)”
 Pete Seeger – “To My Old Brown Earth”
 Richard Sinclair – “Plan It Earth”
 Hurricane Smith – “Don’t Let It Die”
 Soundgarden – “Hands All Over”
 Spirit – “Nature’s Way”
 Steel Pulse – “Earth Crisis”
 Cat Stevens – “Where Do the Children Play?”
 Sting – “Fragile Planet”
 Joe Strummer – “Johnny Appleseed”

Pete Seeger – “Garbage”

Shriekback – “Nemesis”
 Fred Small – “Warlords”

Jill Sobule – “Manhattan in January”
 Spirit – “Fresh Garbage”
 Spirit – “Prelude/Nothing to Hide”
 Steel Pulse – “Global Warning”
 Stephen Stills – “Ecology Song”
 Stress – “Il n’y a qu’une terre”
 Sweetbriars – “Get Down Into It”

T

10,000 Maniacs – “Campfire Song”
 10,000 Maniacs – “Poison In the Well”
 James Taylor – “Gaia”
 James Taylor – “Up Er Mei”
 Thin Lizzy – “Mama Nature Said”
 Timbuk 3 – “Acid Rain”
 Time Zone featuring John Lydon & Afrika Bambaataa – “World Destruction”
 David Todd – “Where We Going To Go?”
 Tower of Power – “There’s Only So Much Oil in the Ground”
 Tribo de Jah – “El Niño”

10,000 Maniacs – “Eden”
 Talking Heads – “Nothing But Flowers”
 James Taylor – “Traffic Jam”
 James Taylor – “Yellow and Rose”
 Three Dog Night – “Out in the Country”

The Turtles – “Earth Anthem”

U

UFO – “Martian Landscape”
 “Ukrainian Climate Change Song” (<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4oCr45KaaNw>>)

V

W

Loudon Wainwright III – “Hard Day on the Planet”

The Waterboys – “World Party”

Dar Williams – “Go To the Woods”

Dar Williams – “Who Do You Love More Than Love?”

Hank Williams, Jr. – “Kiss Mother Nature Goodbye”

World Party – “Is It Like Today?”

World Party – “Put the Message In the Box”

World Party – “Way Down Now”

Joe Walsh – “Song for a Dying Planet”

Dar Williams – “Blue Light of the Flame”

Dar Williams – “The Hudson”

World Party – “Give it All Away”

World Party – “Private Revolution”

World Party – “Ship of Fools”

World Party – “World Party”

X

X-Ray Spex – “The Day the World Turned Day-Glo”

Y

The Yardbirds – “Shapes of Things”

Neil Young – “After the Garden”

Neil Young – the entire “Greendale” album

Neil Young – “Mother Earth (Natural Anthem)”

Neil Young – “Piece of Crap”

Yes – “Don’t Kill the Whale”

Neil Young – “After the Gold Rush”

Neil Young – “Like an Inca”

Neil Young – “Natural Beauty”

Z

Zager and Evans – “In the Year 2525”

Joel Zifkin – “High Water Rising”

Warren Zevon – “Run Straight Down”

Environmental Book Wins Top Canadian Social Science Prize: On 30 October 2008, the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences presented its annual Scholarly Book Prizes to four authors whose research contributions significantly advance knowledge and understanding of Canadian society. One of these prizes went to Tina Loo for her book *States of Nature: Conserving Canada’s Wildlife in the Twentieth Century*. In this book, Loo explores the rise of the modern Canadian Environmental Movement that ranges from scientific approaches of state-sponsored environmentalism to rural peoples’ reliance on and practical knowledge of wildlife.

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>.

ISSUES

Race, Class, and Organic Foods: One common assumption is that because organic foods cost more than non-organics, poor people tend not to buy organics. In “Organic Demand: A Profile of Consumers in the Fresh Produce Market,” John Stevens-Garmon, Chung L. Huang, and Biing Hwan-Lin report that low-income families in the United States are at least as likely to purchase organic foods as more affluent people. In addition, African Americans, Asian Americans, and

Hispanic Americans are statistically more likely than Caucasian Americans to buy organic foods. See the article in *Choices: The Magazine of Food, Farm, and Resources Issue* Vol. 22, no. 2 (2007), available online at: <<http://www.choicesmagazine.org/2007-2/grabbag/2007-2-05.htm>>. One possible reason for these statistical correlations could be that poor people and people of color tend to eat organic foods as preventative medicine.

Yellowstone Fires Twenty Years After: Scientists have learned the following:

- Temperatures high enough to kill deep roots occurred in less than one-tenth of one percent of the park, where conditions allowed the fires to burn slowly for several hours. If water was available, new plant growth began within a few days.
- 9 fires were caused by humans, and 42 were caused by lightning.
- About 300 large mammals perished as a direct result of the fires: 246 elk, 9 bison, 4 mule deer, and 2 moose.
- Plant growth was unusually lush in the first years after the fires because ash was rich in minerals, and more sunlight reached the forest floors.
- About one-third of the aspen in the northern range burned in the 1988 fires—but the aspen stands were not destroyed. Fire stimulated the growth of suckers from the aspen's underground root system and left behind bare mineral soil that provided good conditions for aspen seedlings.
- Aspen seedlings also appeared throughout the park's burned areas, becoming established where aspen had not been before.
- Burned pine bark provided nutritious food for elk in the first years following the fires.
- Many of the forests that burned in 1988 were mature lodgepole stands, and this species is recolonizing most burned areas. Other species—such as Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and Douglas-fir—have also emerged.
- About 24 percent of the park's whitebark pine forest burned in 1988. To study what would happen after the fires, scientists set up 275 study plots. By 1995, whitebark pine seedlings had emerged in all the plots.
- The fires had no discernible impact on the number of grizzly bears in greater Yellowstone.
- In a study from 1989-1992, bears were found grazing more frequently in burned than unburned sites, especially on clover and fireweed.
- Fires burned through areas surrounding Yellowstone Lake and Lewis Lake, but scientists found no significant changes in fish growth in streams and rivers flowing into or out of these lakes.
- The moose population has dropped in Yellowstone, in part because of the loss of old growth forest during the 1988 fires.

Source: National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park, *The Yellowstone Fires of 1988*, 2008, pp. 4-5.

Yazoo Pumps Get Dumped: The Army Corps of Engineers has been designing a project off and on for half a century known as the Yazoo Pumps. The project was both for flood control and to dry out wetlands in the lower Mississippi Delta, dewatering more than 314 square miles of wetland. This required a 14,000 cubic-feet-per-second pumping station, the world's largest pumps, removing Mississippi water and dumping it into the Yazoo River. About 200,000 acres of wetland and wildlife habitat would have been lost. In August 2008, the Environmental Protection Agency finally vetoed the Yazoo Pumps under the Clean Water Act. In the comment

period, 45,000 citizens voiced opinions, 99.9 percent against the pumps. One influential opponent was Ted Roosevelt, IV. Source: *National Wildlife* Vol. 47, no. 1 (December/January 2009): 8 and 52.

Global Faiths' Statement on Global Warming: In Uppsala, Sweden, at the 28-29 November 2008 Uppsala Interfaith Climate Summit, 1,000 persons from many religions, led by 30 religious leaders, produced a manifesto on climate change, to be presented at the United Nations global meeting on climate change, which began in Poznań, Poland on 1 December 2008. The manifesto is online at: <www.svenskakyrkan.se/default.aspx?di3302>. (This is a Church of Sweden website, with options in English; click on the menu for the global climate summit.) Proponents hope to speak not only to the United Nations, but to their own members. Religious groups own about 8 percent of the habitable surface of the Earth. Collectively they are the third largest investing group in the world, and they have founded, operate, or contribute to about 50 percent of all schools worldwide.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Environmental Ethics: South American Roots and Branches



AS ORIGENS INTELECTUAIS DA FILOSOFIA AMBIENTAL NO BRASIL – UMA BREVE REVISÃO

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O Brasil possui uma tradição intelectual suficientemente rica para lidar com os desafios de ordem ambiental. Entretanto, a filosofia ambiental está em seus primórdios no país. Se for incentivada, pode contribuir muito com as discussões e soluções. Como estímulo para tal, este trabalho revisa as tradições coloniais, as influências do Iluminismo Europeu e do Século XX e as tendências contemporâneas. Procura-se uma integração entre essa base e novos conceitos. Hoje, por meio da Internet, cria-se sinergia entre a tradição intelectual nacional e as idéias internacionais. Neste sentido, o Brasil tem muito a contribuir com a filosofia ambiental internacional e vice-versa.

INTRODUÇÃO

As discussões sobre assuntos ambientais – tanto questões de problemas quanto oportunidades – estão cada vez mais acirradas no Brasil. O debate cresce a cada dia porque a forma como a população se relaciona com o meio está mudando. Hoje, os cenários são muito mais complexos e globalizados que antes; existe muito mais informação sobre o meio ambiente.

O tamanho continental do Brasil é admirado por todos, mas tem gerado também grandes dilemas.¹ Existe a possibilidade de usar positivamente o vasto patrimônio natural, mas, muitas vezes, a exploração vem acompanhada por resultados não desejados. Estes incluem danosos impactos físicos, com a deterioração da qualidade de vida para a população atual e possíveis prejuízos para gerações futuras.

As construções filosóficas que sustentam intelectualmente essa dinâmica de desenvolvimento e impacto precisam ser examinadas. Muitas pessoas no Brasil já estão engajadas numa auto-reflexão. Estão perguntando quais as causas da evolução atual – muitas vezes prejudicial – da relação ser humano/natureza.

Este trabalho baseia-se na crença de que as causas procuradas possuem raízes tão intelectuais como práticas. As análises e explanações feitas somente em nível operacional de gestão tendem a ser incompletas. Há que esclarecer também os conceitos básicos. Chama-se a sistematização desses pensamentos “filosofia ambiental”, uma nova disciplina no mundo inteiro e, especialmente, no Brasil.

Com base no exposto, o presente trabalho pretende contribuir com a reflexão nacional sobre a questão da ambiência. Assim, em essência, apresenta uma breve revisão dos alicerces históricos da intelectualidade ambiental brasileira, mostrando que já existem diversas linhas de pensamento no país. Enfim, advoga-se que esse patrimônio filosófico é avaliado como perfeitamente capaz de sustentar no Brasil a nascente disciplina de filosofia ambiental.

A FRUSTRAÇÃO ATUAL DOS FILÓSOFOS

Uma revisão de material disponível na *Internet* dá a imediata impressão que a filosofia como uma atividade intelectual já está acontecendo por toda parte no Brasil. Como é apontado em um dos ensaios eletrônicos, no Brasil há muito para se refletir – os contextos ambientais e culturais são únicos. Como não poderia existir filosofia numa terra tão rica em experiência de vida e uma interface tão intensa entre a população e a natureza?

Mas, muitos filósofos brasileiros se sentem frustrados porque a divulgação de suas idéias não consegue ultrapassar os contextos regionais e nacionais. Não existe uma projeção internacional. Eles especialmente lamentam o subdesenvolvimento institucional da sua área acadêmica. Além disso, sofrem a acusação de que, filosofar, para a maioria dos intelectuais brasileiros, significa defender verbalmente o seu filósofo estrangeiro favorito. Existe pouca discussão sobre novas idéias de origem brasileira (Severino, 1999; Ribeiro, 2002; Fávero et al., 2004; Cabrera; 2006).

Ainda que parte dessa crítica seja legítima, não se deve subestimar as origens históricas da intelectualidade brasileira, mesmo sendo pouco conhecidas. Uma investigação mais profunda revela que o Brasil possui uma tradição rica e profunda em filosofia.

AS ORIGENS COLONIAIS

¹ Para exemplos da situação ambiental atual do país, vide *Almanaque Brasil socioambiental*, São Paulo, SP: Instituto Socioambiental, 2008.

Conforme a versão histórica oficial, a expedição portuguesa de Pedro Álvares Cabral estabeleceu o primeiro contato europeu com o Brasil, mais precisamente em 22 de abril de 1500. Foi um dos eventos mais importantes da expansão marítima e comercial de Portugal, com efeitos singulares ao longo dos séculos XV e XVI. Ademais, de um processo explorativo dessa época, surgiu o nome do próprio país – Brasil – em alusão à espécie *Caesalpinia echinata*, que é conhecida como pau-brasil e que foi intensamente comercializada nesse período. O relacionamento com a Colônia iniciou-se de forma reprovável sob o ponto de vista ambiental: por causa do seu valor como corante, a exploração do pau-brasil quase levou à extinção da espécie.

Como era de se esperar, considerando suas origens coloniais, os filósofos brasileiros dos séculos XVII e XVIII² foram intelectualmente obedientes aos pensadores portugueses do Século XVI. Na verdade, a filosofia ensinada nos centros eclesiásticos brasileiros era mais espanhola que portuguesa por causa da influência dos jesuítas espanhóis. A doutrina de *Ratio Studiorum* que regulamentava os jesuítas em Portugal também havia monopolizado efetivamente o pensamento nas escolas secundárias portuguesas. Estes ensinamentos foram doutrinas severas, que visavam o controle rígido e objetivavam a salvação, não para promover o pensamento individual.

Fugindo das campanhas de Napoleão, a corte real portuguesa se mudou para o Rio de Janeiro em 1808. Entre as 15.000 (o número exato é desconhecido) pessoas que desembarcaram com os nobres, muitos eram homens altamente instruídos como o pensador português Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira (1769-1846). Estes pensadores trouxeram uma corrente intelectual reformadora chamada “empirismo mitigado”. Ferreira, por exemplo, não só conhecia a lógica aristotélica, mas também estava familiarizado com as filosofias mais recentes de Leibniz e Locke. Como Ministro do Governo nesta sede temporária do Império Português, ele teve ampla chance para promulgar estas idéias. Ele também expôs suas próprias teorias sobre linguagem, conhecimento e os sistemas de relações internacionais.

ILUMINISMO EUROPEU NO SÉCULO XIX

A transição do Brasil de colônia para país independente em 1822 foi principalmente evolutiva. Mas, mesmo não havendo uma revolta geral, o pensamento nacional no Brasil, durante a maior parte do Século XIX, estava inspirado nos ideais do Iluminismo Europeu e focou questões de liberdade, senso de nação e organização do Estado. Os filósofos brasileiros da época, tais como Eduardo Ferreira França (1809-1857) e Domingos Gonçalves de Magalhães (1811-1882), obtiveram a sua inspiração do ecletismo espiritualista francês.

Observa-se que deste tempo em diante, os pensamentos dos filósofos franceses, na maior parte, dominam até hoje a história da filosofia no Brasil. Digamos “na maior parte” porque, como veremos, as idéias de Kant e Marx também deixaram um legado alemão em pelo menos uma escola brasileira importante.³

A filosofia de Auguste Comte (1798-1857) tem sido a influência francesa mais importante. Ele valorizou a engenharia social e promoveu a ciência como uma nova religião da humanidade. A física newtoniana era considerada o modelo científico ideal e Comte advogou que os métodos positivistas eram capazes de abranger tudo, inclusive a arte e a religião. Durante o período final

² O resumo apresentado neste artigo sobre os séculos XVII, XVIII e XIX é baseado principalmente nos ensaios de R. V. Rodriguez, escritos em 1985 e 1993, descrições que ele chama “o panorama da filosofia brasileira” (Rodríguez, 2007). Outra fonte valiosa é o livro de Luiz A. Cerqueira, *Filosofia brasileira*, publicado pela Editora Vozes (Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro) em 2002.

³ Amós S. Nascimento, mensagem de *e-mail* ao autor, 26 de novembro de 2007.

do Século XIX, muitas elites latino-americanas, especialmente no país, se tornaram defensoras dos ensinamentos de Comte. Essa influência continua até hoje no Brasil, mas com o tempo, o movimento se fragmentou e, hoje, existem escolas bastante distintas de positivismo.

De acordo com A. J. Severino, a linha inicial – o comtismo teológico – arraigou durante a transição do país de Império para República, ou seja, isto aconteceu depois da expulsão do Monarca Pedro II, em 1889. O positivismo metodológico veio muito depois. Só apareceu no Século XX, acompanhando a industrialização, urbanização e fundação das primeiras universidades públicas brasileiras.⁴ (Ao contrário do seu desenvolvimento na maioria dos países latino-americanos, o ensino superior público é bastante recente no Brasil.) Apesar destas linhas históricas diferentes, hoje, os positivistas no Brasil tendem a ser unidos no seu apoio às reformas autoritárias. Vislumbram que a modernização deve ser alcançada por meio da ação do Estado. E, ainda, consideram a tecnologia científica e o planejamento estratégico como os instrumentos preferidos para se chegar à modernidade.

Como era de se esperar, houve reações contra a hegemonia do positivismo que reinava no final do Século XIX, e essas críticas continuaram no início do Século XX. As objeções mais acirradas foram levantadas pela chamada “Escola de Recife”, um grupo de filósofos liderado por Tobias Barreto (1839-1889). Estes homens de inspiração teutônica não só eram contra o positivismo, mas também criticaram o ecletismo espiritualista, a já referida influência francesa. Como alternativa, os filósofos da Escola de Recife defenderam idéias neokantianas. Além disso, eles se concentraram na idéia de cultura como uma dimensão especificamente humana, a qual protege o homem contra a natureza. Isto os levou a argumentar que as leis e a moralidade são invenções culturais. Cientes que o Brasil é especialmente rico em culturas, estes opositores do positivismo e espiritualismo estabeleceram o culturalismo (a idéia que cada cultura deveria ser estudada em sua particularidade) na filosofia brasileira.

Enquanto isso, baseada no legado jesuíta já relatado, ainda corria no Brasil uma subcorrente constante do tradicionalismo ibérico. A influência colonial continuou ao longo dos séculos XIX e XX. Esta tem sido, em grande parte, uma reação eclesiástica contra o liberalismo econômico. Esses tradicionalistas, entre eles Romualdo Seixas (1787-1860), o Arcebispo de Salvador, Bahia e José Soriano de Souza (1833-1895), também criticaram o racionalismo.

O SÉCULO XX E A SITUAÇÃO ATUAL

Encontram-se diversas linhas de pensamentos remanescentes dos séculos XVII, XVIII e XIX na filosofia brasileira de hoje. Em uma tentativa de classificar as tendências presentes, Antônio Joaquim Severino (1997; 1999), da Universidade de São Paulo propôs uma taxonomia da filosofia brasileira contemporânea, listando os principais filósofos em cada categoria. De fato, muitos têm prestigiado, primeiramente, os pensadores estrangeiros, mas, na maioria dos casos, os filósofos brasileiros também produziram ricas adaptações nacionais. A seguir, apresenta-se um resumo da taxonomia sugerida por Severino:

- I. *Tradição de metafísica clássica* – uma perspectiva essencialista manifesta como neo-tomismo.
- II. *Tradição positivista*.
 - A. Neopositivismo.
 1. Logicista – discute a base lógico-formal do conhecimento científico.
 2. Analítica – investiga o uso preciso e rigoroso de linguagem.

⁴ Antonio Joaquim Severino, mensagem de *e-mail* ao autor, 11 de abril de 2007.

3. Epistemológica – trata não somente os aspectos formais do conhecimento científico, mas também suas condições objetivas.
 - B. Transpositivismo – reconhece a autonomia e relevância de ciência, mas não isola ciência de outras formas de atividade humana.
- III. *Tradição subjetivista.*
- A. Neo-humanismo – fazer antropologia num contexto histórico real é considerado a tarefa fundamental da filosofia (inclui existencialismo, personalismo, marxismo e teilhardismo).
 - B. Culturalismo.
 - C. Dialecticismo.
 1. Tradição hegeliana/marxista – descreve o poder transformador da história por meio da práxis humana.
 2. Arqueogeneologia – amplifica a reflexão filosófica além da razão pura, incluindo os impulsos básicos encontrados na subjetividade humana.

A seguinte lista elaborada por Fávero et al. (2004), conforme solicitação da UNESCO para identificar os filósofos mais comumente ensinados no Brasil, é ainda mais uma indicação da situação nacional: *Sócrates* (o mais freqüente), *Platão*, *Aristóteles*, *Descartes*, *Sartre*, *Kant* e *Marx*.

Mônica Rector (2007) descreveu o desenvolvimento da semiótica no Brasil. O ímpeto principal começou em 1969 quando *Cours de Linguistique Générale* de Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913), natural da Suíça, foi publicado em português. No ano anterior, as idéias de Charles Sanders Peirce (1839-1914) foram comunicadas pela primeira vez em português aos brasileiros. Isso foi feito por Décio Pignatari, quem explicou no seu livro *Informação, Linguagem e Comunicação* (1968) os conceitos-chaves desse pioneiro semiótico estadunidense.

O trabalho de Rector revela que os especialistas em lingüística, mais que departamentos de filosofia, foram responsáveis pela disseminação da semiótica no Brasil; disciplinas em semiótica têm sido incluídas tradicionalmente nos cursos de literatura e comunicação. A referida autora descreve várias associações nacionais de semiótica, os principais eventos realizados e os anais publicados. Um dos intercâmbios institucionais mais produtivos tem sido entre especialistas brasileiros e o renomado semiólogo húngaro, Thomas A. Sebeok (1920-2001). Ele os encorajou, apoiando seu desenvolvimento e publicações enquanto professor da Universidade de Indiana, EUA.

Os aspectos práticos da semiótica têm sido apropriados no Brasil pelo setor de pesquisas em multimídia e tecnologia, uma tendência que Rector (2007) prediz que aumentará no Século XXI. Ela cita também uma possível conexão ambiental sendo investigada por Irene Machado no conceito de “semiodiversidade”, criado no contexto da biodiversidade. Outra ligação citada é a tentativa do Eduardo Neiva de usar a biologia evolucionária darwiniana para reorganizar a estrutura conceitual da semiótica (Rector, 2007).

A FILOSOFIA AMBIENTAL ATUAL

Segundo o filósofo Amós S. Nascimento, os principais atores no atual cenário político-ambiental estão divididos entre duas visões antagônicas: a utopia ecocêntrica romântica (“ecotopia”) *versus* o realismo antropocêntrico (especialmente a racionalidade econômica). Em 2004, Nascimento apresentou na reunião anual da Associação Internacional de Filosofia Ambiental – IAEP uma sinopse da filosofia ambiental brasileira. Diz que os filósofos ficaram na retaguarda, atrás das outras profissões praticadas no Brasil. Os juristas, economistas e educadores, por exemplo, já assimilaram o assunto “ambiência” enquanto os filósofos ainda não

a fizeram. Ele sugere que a aparente desvantagem atual dos filósofos seja consequência da classe ter perdido sua *cause célèbre*, ou seja, o protesto contra o governo militar. Essa força unificadora acabou com o retorno à democracia em 1985. Nascimento lamenta que somente alguns filósofos nacionais tenham respondido, ainda tardiamente, aos propósitos discutidos na Conferência das Nações Unidas sobre Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento, realizada no Rio de Janeiro em 1992.

Nascimento opina que os filósofos brasileiros deveriam se dedicar mais à reflexão e publicar mais sobre a questão ambiental. Segundo ele, muitas das ações ambientais tomadas no Brasil ainda carecem de fundamentos filosóficos; muitas vezes são intelectualmente inconsistentes. A recomendação final desse pesquisador é que os filósofos brasileiros esclareçam melhor sua conceituação do status ontológico da natureza. Uma vez definido, ajudaria a diferenciar entre identidades naturais, ou seja, facilitaria o entendimento e a definição de “meio ambiente” no Brasil (Nascimento, 2004).

Atualmente, a educação ambiental é um assunto popular. Três escritores, Isabel Cristina de Moura Carvalho, Mauro Grün e Rachel Trajber colaboraram recentemente para descrever os seus fundamentos filosóficos num livro encomendado pelo Ministério da Educação (2008). Carvalho (2002) tem argumentado que os professores deveriam seguir o exemplo dos arqueólogos. Atuando assim, segundo ela, a contribuição deles seria desenterrar do mundo real os significados culturais de “natureza” e também “uso da natureza”. De modo semelhante, Grün (2007), especialista em ética e hermenêutica, tem explorado novas maneiras de entender o conceito de linguagem em educação ambiental. Por sua parte, Trajber é especialista no uso de audiovisuais. Em conjunto com Larissa Barbosa da Costa (Trajber e Costa, 2001), ela organizou, anteriormente, ainda outro livro interessante, uma coleção de avaliações filosóficas sobre material audiovisual produzido no Brasil.

A educação ambiental é frequentemente discutida, entretanto, a ética ambiental tende a criar discussões mais apaixonadas. Isto acontece porque muitas pessoas consideram o termo “ética ambiental” como sinônimo de protesto e conscientização. Esta visão é evidente em vários livros bem conceituados, disponíveis em livrarias nacionais, que levam o título principal de *Ética Ambiental*. O livro de Mauro Grün (2007) que faz uma relação entre educação ambiental e ética já foi mencionado. Existem mais dois que são, também, da autoria de professores de filosofia: O primeiro, Marcelo Luiz Pelizzoli (2004), é especialista sobre a fenomenologia continental de Husserl, Heidegger e Lévinas. O segundo escritor, José Roque Junges (2004), tem pesquisado extensivamente como as transformações socioeconômicas afetam ambientes humanos e, conseqüentemente, a saúde coletiva. Há um quarto livro sobre ética, da autoria de José Renato Nalini (2003), um jurista com considerável experiência ambiental como juiz do Tribunal de Alçada Criminal. Tanto Pelizzoli quanto Nalini manifestam nos seus trabalhos preocupações éticas com a qualidade dos ambientes urbanos. Segundo Tesh e Paes-Machado (2004), a degradação urbana como tópico é, muitas vezes, sobrepujada, no Brasil, por discussões sobre a preservação da biodiversidade.

Este trabalho sobre as origens intelectuais da filosofia ambiental no Brasil tem enfatizado mais os filósofos que os teólogos. Entretanto, pelo menos dois teólogos brasileiros, ambos dedicados ao movimento da justiça ambiental, merecem menção. O primeiro, Leonardo Boff (1995), foi membro da Ordem dos Frades Menores (Franciscanos); ele tem procurado integrar os ensinamentos de São Francisco de Assis (1182-1226) com as visões religiosas dos povos indígenas e africanos. A outra, Ivone Gebara (1998), como membro de uma congregação dedicada aos ensinamentos de Santo Agostinho (354-430), tem escrito muito sobre a relação

entre teologia e ecofeminismo. Por serem dissidentes da doutrina oficial, Boff e Gebara já foram censurados oficialmente e se apartaram das suas afiliações originais com a Igreja Católica Romana.

Boff é um dos principais proponentes da Teologia da Libertação, uma escola controversa desenvolvida na década de 1970 depois do concílio Vaticano II. Ele já foi professor de Teologia e Espiritualidade em várias instituições brasileiras e no exterior. Hoje, ele critica a maneira tradicional de tratar a Terra como se fosse “um baú cheio de coisas a pegar” e usar sem limites. Propõe um novo paradigma civilizador com quatro pré-condições: 1) entender a Terra como Gaia, 2) superar o antropocentrismo, 3) redefinir o ser humano diante da Terra e 4) recuperar a racionalidade sensível e razão cordial, cientes que “moramos numa Casa comum” (Bonanni, 2008).

Ivone Gebara também foi expoente da Teologia da Libertação no seu início. Entretanto, hoje ela considera o movimento patriarcal e caracterizado por sofrimento. Em razão dessas diferenças, tem buscado novas referências teológicas, incluindo o ecofeminismo. Acredita em ações sociais de viver o “aqui e agora” num clima alegre das “minilibertações” de cada dia, mesmo em condições de pobreza. Para ela, a religião deve reconectar as pessoas não somente entre si, mas também com a Terra e com as forças da natureza. Tal paradigma religioso deve possuir um forte componente de crítica social, incluindo-se participação em movimentos ambientais radicais. Na visão de Gebara, existe uma biodiversidade religiosa que acompanha a biodiversidade do Cosmos, da Terra e das culturas. Nesse sentido, ela é tolerante às diferenças entre crenças religiosas. Alega que hoje sabemos pela ciência que não existem leis eternas, inclusive para idéias de ordem natural – cada grupo se relaciona com o lugar e o tempo em que vive (Gebara, 2008).

TENDÊNCIAS PREVISTAS

Segundo Mônica Rector,⁵ professora de lingüística na Universidade de Carolina do Norte, um dos motivos para que os pensadores brasileiros não sejam mais conhecidos no exterior é a língua portuguesa. É pouco difundida nos meios acadêmicos e literários internacionais, embora seja o sétimo idioma mais falado no mundo.

Quanto à falta de projeção internacional dos filósofos brasileiros relatada no início desta revisão, é de esperar que isso mude logo, haja vista o uso crescente da *Internet*. Qualquer pessoa, em qualquer lugar, pode disponibilizar na rede, como em um “blog”, seus pensamentos (Friedman, 2006). De acordo com a agência de informação brasileira IBOPE (CETIC.br, 2007), até o final de 2006, aproximadamente 22 milhões de pessoas tiveram acesso à *Internet* no Brasil. Apesar de possuir menos usuários que a Itália, o Brasil ainda teve mais pessoas com acesso que a Espanha. Fortalecida por esse meio internacional de comunicação, agora, a filosofia ambiental desenvolvida no Brasil tem a chance de contribuir significativamente com a intelectualidade mundial.

Em 2004, a revista oficial da Universidade Federal de Viçosa (UFV), *Ação Ambiental*, publicou uma edição especial sobre filosofia ambiental. Apresentou artigos escritos por autores de diversas instituições do país. Os conteúdos dos trabalhos representaram uma variedade de escolas filosóficas no Brasil. Atualmente, a UFV, junto com a Sociedade de Investigações Florestais (SIF) e a Associação Internacional de Filosofia Ambiental (IAEP) está planejando realizar em 2010 um Simpósio Internacional de Filosofia Ambiental. Denominado

⁵ Mônica Rector, mensagem de *e-mail* enviado ao autor, 22 de janeiro de 2008.

FILOSAMBRASIL 2010, este evento pretende contribuir significativamente com o conhecimento nacional e mundial sobre ambiência. A intenção é de criar um círculo de reforço positivo como descrito por Hess e Ostrom (2007) no seu livro *Understanding Knowledge as a Commons*. Neste caso, pode-se dizer que o “conhecimento do meio comum” compartilhado durante o FILOSAMBRASIL 2010 reforçará o “meio comum do conhecimento” em geral e vice-versa.

Com essas iniciativas e outras, é de esperar que, daqui em diante, a filosofia ambiental evolua muito no Brasil. A presente revisão constatou que as suas origens intelectuais são riquíssimas, sendo capazes de abranger a imensa diversidade física e cultural que é o Brasil. Agora cabe ao país aproveitar esta rica tradição, adaptando os caminhos históricos a novas idéias, uma delas sendo a filosofia ambiental. Assim será possível conceituar melhor *meio ambiente*, definir uma relação ideal com a natureza e adotar ações ambientais que sejam consistentes com estes conceitos.

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LOS ORÍGENES INTELECTUALES DE LA FILOSOFÍA AMBIENTAL EN BRASIL – UNA BREVE RESEÑA HISTÓRICA

James Jackson Griffith⁶

La tradición intelectual del Brasil es suficientemente rica para responder a los desafíos modernos sobre el medio ambiente. Sin embargo, la filosofía ambiental está todavía en su infancia en este país. Si recibiera incentivos para crecer, la filosofía ambiental podría contribuir mucho a las discusiones actuales y con la búsqueda por soluciones. Como tal estímulo, esta reseña resume las tradiciones filosóficas coloniales, las influencias del Ilustración europea y del siglo XX y las tendencias contemporáneas. Es importante encontrar los puntos de integración entre la base histórica de estas filosofías y los nuevos conceptos. Hoy en día, a través de Internet, se facilita una sinergia entre la tradición intelectual brasileña y las ideas internacionales. En este sentido, Brasil tiene mucho que contribuir a la filosofía ambiental internacional y viceversa.

INTRODUCCIÓN

Las discusiones sobre el medio ambiente – tanto frente a los problemas como a las oportunidades – son cada vez más acaloradas en el Brasil. El debate crece cada día debido al cambio de la forma en que la población está relacionada con el medio ambiente. Hoy en día, los escenarios son mucho más complejos y globalizados que antes; hay mucho más información disponible sobre el medio ambiente.

Aunque los brasileños están orgullosos de las dimensiones continentales de su país, su tamaño ha creado también grandes dilemas ambientales.⁷ Existe el potencial de utilizar su extenso patrimonio natural de una manera positiva. Pero la explotación de los recursos ambientales es a menudo acompañada de resultados no deseados. Estos incluyen impactos físicos adversos, el deterioro de la calidad de vida de la población actual y los daños potenciales para las generaciones futuras.

Las construcciones filosóficas que sostienen esta dinámica de desarrollo y el impacto de los consiguientes cambios deben ser examinadas. Muchas personas en Brasil ya se está haciendo esta reflexión a nivel nacional. Quieren averiguar cuáles son las causas – a menudo perjudiciales – de la evolución actual de la relación entre el ser humano y la naturaleza.

Este trabajo presupone que las causas subyacentes de los actuales dilemas tienen raíces tanto intelectuales como prácticas. Los análisis de los problemas que se realizan sólo a nivel de planos operacionales tienden a ser incompletos. Hay que comprender también cuáles son los conceptos básicos que subyacen al plano operativo. Se llama “filosofía ambiental” a la sistematización de estos pensamientos. Es una nueva disciplina que está creciendo en todo el mundo y especialmente en Brasil.

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⁷ Para ejemplos de la situación actual del medio ambiente del país, ver la publicación *Almanaque Brasil socio ambiental*, San Pablo, SP: Instituto Socioambiental, 2008.

Basándose en una breve reseña histórica sobre el desarrollo del pensamiento ambiental en Brasil, este texto procura contribuir a la discusión nacional sobre el medio ambiente. Esta breve reseña histórica de los fundamentos de la intelectualidad brasileña del medio ambiente, muestra que hay una multiplicidad de pensamientos distintos sobre la cuestión ambiental en el país. Este patrimonio intelectual provee una rica base para el desarrollo de la naciente disciplina de la filosofía ambiental en el Brasil.

LA FRUSTRACIÓN DE LOS FILÓSOFOS CONTEMPORÁNEOS

Una revisión de las lecturas disponibles en internet da la impresión que la filosofía es una actividad intelectual ya está sucediendo en todo el Brasil. Como señala uno de los autores de los ensayos disponibles en internet, en Brasil hay mucho para reflexionar porque el medio ambiente brasileño y los contextos culturales nacionales son únicos. ¿Cómo podría dejar de existir una filosofía ambiental en esta tierra tan rica en ecosistemas y culturas humanas, y en las diversas relaciones establecidas con tanto interfaz entre los pueblos y la naturaleza?

Sin embargo, muchos filósofos brasileños se sienten frustrados porque la difusión de sus ideas no va más allá de los contextos nacionales. No hay ningún reconocimiento internacional. Los filósofos brasileños se quejan en particular del subdesarrollo institucional de su área académica. Además, sufren la acusación de que filosofar, para la mayoría de intelectuales de Brasil, significa defender verbalmente su filósofo favorito en el extranjero. Hay poca discusión sobre las nuevas ideas de origen brasileño (Severino, de 1999, Ribeiro, 2002; Fávero et al., 2004; Cabrera, 2006).

Si bien parte de esa crítica es legítima, no debemos subestimar los orígenes históricos de la intelectualidad brasileña, aunque ésta sea poco conocida. Una investigación más profunda revela que Brasil posee una rica y profunda tradición en la filosofía.

LOS ORÍGENES COLONIALES

Según la versión histórica oficial, la expedición portuguesa de Pedro Alvares Cabral estableció el primer contacto europeo con Brasil, el 22 de abril de 1500. Fue uno de los acontecimientos más importantes en la historia de la expansión comercial y marítima de Portugal durante los siglos XV y XVI. Uno de los procesos de explotación de los recursos naturales en aquella época parece ser el origen del nombre del país: la especie arbórea *Caesalpinia echinata*, conocida como “palo-brasil”, abundaba en la mata atlántica y se comercializó a gran escala en ese período. En términos de la historia ambiental, es lamentable que el período colonial comenzara tomando el nombre para la región conquistada de una especie que fue llevada a la extinción casi total por su valor comercial como colorante.^{NdE1}

Como era de esperar, teniendo en cuenta sus orígenes coloniales, los filósofos brasileños de los siglos XVII y XVIII⁸ fueron intelectualmente obedientes al pensamiento portugués del siglo XVI. Sin embargo, la filosofía enseñada en los centros eclesiásticos brasileños era más española

^{NdE1} Nota del Editor. El árbol *Caesalpinia echinata* (Fabaceae) se nominó palo-brasil por los portugueses debido al color rojizo como brasa de su madera. Aunque era extremadamente abundante en las zonas costeras y ribereñas, se utilizó comercialmente hasta la sobreexplotación en el siglo XVIII por su alta demanda en Europa para ebanistería y tintura de lujo. Hoy forma parte de la lista de especies en peligro de la IUCN.

⁸ El resumen que se presenta aquí sobre los siglos XVII, XVIII e XIX se basa principalmente en los ensayos de R. V. Rodríguez, escritos en 1985 y 1993. Son descripciones que llamó “Panorama de la filosofía brasileña” (Rodríguez, 2007). Otra fuente valiosa es el libro de Luiz A. Cerqueira, *Filosofia brasileira*, publicado por la Editora Vozes (Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro) en 2002.

que portuguesa debido a la influencia de los jesuitas españoles. La doctrina del *Ratio Studiorum* que reglamentaba los jesuitas en Portugal también monopolizó de manera efectiva el pensamiento en las escuelas secundarias portuguesas. Estas enseñanzas involucraban doctrinas severas que exigían el control estricto de la sociedad, preocupándose solamente por la salvación; su objetivo no era promover un pensamiento individual.

Huyendo de las guerras de Napoleón, la corte real se trasladó a Río de Janeiro en 1808. Entre las 15.000 personas (el número exacto se desconoce) que llegaron con los nobles desde Portugal, había muchos hombres de letras, como el pensador portugués Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira (1769-1846). Estos pensadores introdujeron en la colonia una nueva corriente intelectual que se ha denominado “empirismo mitigado”. Ferreira, por ejemplo, no sólo conocía la lógica aristotélica, sino que también estaba familiarizado con las filosofías más recientes de Leibniz y Locke. Como Ministro del Gobierno en la sede provisional del Imperio Portugués en Brasil, él tuvo amplias oportunidades para promulgar estas ideas. Ferreira también esbozó sus propias teorías sobre el lenguaje, el conocimiento y los sistemas de las relaciones internacionales.

LA ILUSTRACIÓN EUROPEA EN EL SIGLO XIX

La transición de Brasil desde una colonia hacia un país independiente en 1822, fue sobre todo evolutiva. Pero incluso en la ausencia de una revolución general, el pensamiento nacional en Brasil durante la mayor parte del siglo XIX se inspiró en los ideales políticos de la Ilustración Europea. Hubo muchas discusiones sobre las cuestiones de la libertad, el significado de nación y la organización del Estado. Filósofos brasileños de la época, como Eduardo Ferreira Francia (1809-1857) y Domingos Gonçalves de Magallanes (1811-1882), obtuvieron su inspiración del eclecticismo francés espiritualista.

Se observa que desde este período en adelante, los pensamientos de los filósofos franceses han denominado la mayor parte de la historia de la filosofía en Brasil. Decimos “la mayor parte” porque, como veremos, las ideas de Kant y Marx también dejarán un legado alemán, por lo menos en una escuela históricamente importante en Brasil.⁹

La filosofía de Auguste Comte (1798-1857) ha sido la influencia francesa más importante. Él veneró la ingeniería social y promovió la ciencia como una nueva religión de la humanidad. La física de Newton fue considerada como el modelo científico ideal y, según Comte, los métodos positivistas eran capaces de abarcar todo; más aún, debían incluir al arte y la religión. Durante la última parte del siglo XIX, muchas élites latinoamericanas, especialmente en Brasil, abrazaron la causa de las enseñanzas del positivismo comteano. Esta influencia continúa hasta hoy en Brasil, aunque con el tiempo el movimiento se fue fragmentando, en la actualidad existe una amplia gama de diferentes escuelas del positivismo.

Según A. J. Severino, la línea original - el comtismo teológico - se estableció durante la transición del Imperio a la República. Esto sucedió después de la expulsión del Monarca Pedro II, en 1889. El positivismo metodológico llegó mucho más tarde. Apareció sólo en el siglo XX, acompañando la industrialización, la urbanización y la fundación de las primeras universidades públicas brasileñas.¹⁰ (En contraste con el desarrollo de las universidades en la mayoría de los países de América Latina, la educación superior pública es muy reciente en Brasil.) A pesar de estas diferentes líneas históricas, hoy en día, los positivistas en Brasil tienden a estar unidos en su

⁹ Amós S. Nascimento, mensaje de *e-mail* al autor, 26 de noviembre de 2007.

¹⁰ Antonio Joaquim Severino, mensaje de *e-mail* al autor, 11 de abril de 2007.

apoyo a las reformas autoritarias que normalmente hacen parte de tal pensamiento. Ellos creen que la modernización debería lograrse a través de acciones intervencionistas del Estado, y consideran que la tecnología científica y la planificación estratégica son los instrumentos preferidos para lograr la modernización del país.

Como era de esperar, hubo reacciones en contra de la hegemonía del positivismo que reinó a fines del siglo XIX, y las críticas continuaron en las primeras décadas del siglo XX. Las objeciones más fuertes tuvieron su fuente en la llamada “Escuela de Recife”, un grupo de filósofos liderado por Tobias Barreto (1839-1889). Inspirados por pensamientos teutónicos, estos filósofos no sólo criticaron el positivismo, sino también el eclecticismo espiritualista, la influencia francesa ya mencionada. Como alternativa, el grupo de la Escuela de Recife defendió las ideas neokantianas. Además, se centró en la idea de la cultura como una dimensión específicamente humana, que protege al hombre contra la naturaleza. Esto les llevó a afirmar que las leyes y la moral son invenciones culturales. Consciente de que Brasil es especialmente rico en culturas, estos opositores al positivismo y al espiritualismo establecieron el culturalismo (la idea de que cada cultura debe ser estudiada en su particularidad) en la filosofía brasileña.

Mientras tanto, sobre la base del legado de los jesuitas continuaba en Brasil una corriente heredera del tradicionalismo ibérico. La influencia colonial sobre muchos pensadores brasileños continuó durante los siglos XIX y XX. Esta contra marea se debió en gran parte a una reacción de la Iglesia contra el liberalismo económico. Pensadores tradicionalistas, incluidos Romualdo Seixas (1787-1860), arzobispo de Salvador, Bahía y José Soriano de Souza (1833-1895), también criticaron el racionalismo.

EL SIGLO XX Y TENDENCIAS ACTUALES

Hoy existen en Brasil varias líneas de pensamiento herederas de los siglos XVII, XVIII y XIX. En un intento de clasificar las tendencias actuales, Antônio Joaquim Severino (1997, 1999), de la Universidad de San Pablo, propuso un proyecto de taxonomía de la filosofía contemporánea de Brasil, listando los principales filósofos para cada categoría. Muchos de ellos han dedicado su trabajo al estudio de pensadores extranjeros. Pero en la mayoría de los casos, los filósofos brasileños también han producido una rica gama de adaptaciones nacionales. La taxonomía sugerida por Severino incluye las siguientes categorías principales:

- I. *Tradición clásica de la metafísica* – una perspectiva esencialista expresada como neotomismo.
- II. *Tradición positivista*.
 - A. Neopositivismo.
 1. Logicista – se concentra en el análisis de la base lógico-formal de los conocimientos científicos.
 2. Analítica – investiga el uso preciso y riguroso del lenguaje.
 3. Epistemológica – trata no solamente los aspectos formales del conocimiento científico, pero también sus condiciones objetivas.
 - B. Transpositivismo – reconoce la autonomía y relevancia de los conocimientos científicos, pero no los aísla de otras formas de la actividad humana.
- III. *Tradición subjetivista*.
 - A. Neo-humanismo – la práctica de una antropología en un contexto histórico real es considerada como la tarea fundamental de la filosofía (incluye adherentes al existencialismo, personalismo, marxismo y teilhardismo).

B. Culturalismo.

C. Dialecticismo.

1. Tradición hegeliana/marxista – describe el poder transformador de la historia a través de la praxis humana.
2. Arqueogeneología – se extiende la reflexión filosófica más allá de la razón pura, incluyendo los impulsos básicos que se encuentran en la subjetividad humana.

La siguiente lista, preparada por Fávero et al. (2004) en respuesta a una solicitud de la UNESCO para identificar los filósofos que más comúnmente se enseñan en Brasil, ofrece un indicador adicional acerca de la situación nacional: *Sócrates* (el más común), *Platón*, *Aristóteles*, *Descartes*, *Sartre*, *Kant* y *Marx*.

Mónica Rector (2007), lingüista de la Universidad de Carolina del Norte (Estados Unidos) describe el desarrollo de la semiótica en el Brasil como sigue. El principal impulso se inició en 1969, cuando *Cours de Linguistique Générale* de Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913), originario de Suiza, fue publicado en portugués. Un año antes, las ideas de Charles Sanders Peirce (1839-1914) habían sido publicadas por primera vez en portugués en Brasil. La traducción fue preparada por Decio Pignatari, quien explicó en su libro *Informação, Linguagem e Comunicação* (1968) los conceptos clave de este pionero semiótico estadounidense.

Según Rector, los especialistas en la lingüística, más que los departamentos de filosofía, han sido los responsables de diseminar la semiótica en Brasil; los cursos sobre semiótica se han incluido tradicionalmente en los departamentos de literatura y de estudios de la comunicación. Ella describe diversas asociaciones nacionales que trabajan actualmente en semiótica, los principales congresos de estas organizaciones y publicaciones asociadas. Una de las alianzas institucionales más productivas ha sido el intercambio entre brasileños y el semiólogo húngaro Thomas A. Sebeok (1920-2001). Cuando era profesor en la Universidad de Indiana, Estados Unidos, Sebeok ayudó a los semiólogos brasileños a desarrollar su profesión y publicar trabajos.

Los aspectos prácticos de la semiótica en Brasil han sido apropiados por el sector de la investigación en la multimedia y la tecnología, una tendencia que Rector (2007) predice que aumentará en el siglo XXI. También menciona posibles conexiones de la semiótica con conceptos relativos al medio ambiente. Irene Machado, por ejemplo, está investigando el concepto de la “semiodiversidad”, creada en el contexto de la diversidad biológica. Otra posible relación es el intento de Eduardo Neiva de utilizar la biología evolutiva darwiniana para reorganizar la estructura conceptual de la semiótica (Rector, 2007).

LA FILOSOFIA AMBIENTAL ACTUAL

Según el filósofo Amós S. Nascimento, los principales actores en el actual escenario político-ambiental de Brasil están divididas entre dos visiones antagónicas: una que puede ser llamada utopía ecocéntrica romántica (“ecotopia”) y otra que corresponde a un realismo antropocéntrico (basado, sobre todo, en la racionalidad económica). En 2004, Nascimento presentó en la reunión anual de la Asociación Internacional de Filosofía Ambiental - IAEP una sinopsis de la filosofía ambiental brasileña, donde afirmó que los filósofos están atrasados respecto a muchas otras profesiones en Brasil. Los abogados, economistas y educadores, por ejemplo, ya asimilaron el tema “medio ambiente” pero los filósofos aún no lo han hecho. Años culpa a la actual carencia de foco, ocurrida luego que los filósofos perdieran su causa célebre: la protesta contra el gobierno militar. Esta fuerza unificadora terminó con el retorno a la democracia en 1985. Nascimento lamenta que sólo unos pocos filósofos nacionales hayan respondido, en forma tardía,

a las propuestas debatidas en la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo celebrada en Río de Janeiro en 1992.

Nascimento cree que los filósofos brasileños deberían dedicarse más seriamente a pensar y publicar sobre el tema ambiental. Él dice que muchas de las medidas ambientales adoptadas en Brasil aún carecen de una base filosófica sólida; a menudo son intelectualmente inconsistentes. La recomendación final de este investigador es que los filósofos brasileños aclaren su concepto sobre la condición ontológica de la naturaleza. Una vez definida, ayudaría a distinguir las identidades naturales en Brasil, y cómo los distintos grupos comprenden y definen el “medio ambiente” (Nascimento, 2004).

Actualmente, la educación ambiental es un tema popular. Tres escritores, Isabel Cristina de Moura Carvalho, Mauro Grün y Rachel Trajber, colaboraron recientemente para describir los fundamentos filosóficos de la educación ambiental en un libro encargado por el Ministerio de Educación (2008). Carvalho (2002) ha argumentado que los maestros deberían seguir el ejemplo de los arqueólogos, e indagan acerca de los significados culturales de “la naturaleza” y “del uso de la naturaleza” incrustados en el mundo real. Con esta aproximación, Grün (2007), un especialista en ética y hermenéutica, ha explorado nuevas formas de entender el concepto de lenguaje en la educación ambiental. Por su parte, Trajber se especializa en la utilización de medios audiovisuales, y junto con Larissa Barbosa da Costa (Trajber y Costa, 2001), editó otro libro con una colección interesante de evaluaciones filosóficas relativas a material audiovisual producido en Brasil.

Aunque la educación ambiental es discutida más a menudo, el tema de “la ética ambiental” tiende a provocar debates más apasionados. Esto se debe a que muchas personas consideran la expresión “ética ambiental” como sinónimo de protesta y de toma de conciencia. Esta pasión es evidente en varios libros bien documentados que están disponibles en las librerías nacionales; todos ellos incluyen en su título el término “ética ambiental”. El libro de Mauro Grün (2007), que esboza una relación entre la ética y la educación ambiental, ya fue mencionado. Hay dos libros más que también son trabajos de profesores de filosofía. Uno de Luiz Marcelo Pelizzoli (2004), quien es un experto en la fenomenología continental de Husserl, Heidegger y Lévinas, y el otro del escritor José Roque Junges (2004), quien ha investigado ampliamente cómo los cambios socioeconómicos afectan a los ambientes humanos y, en consecuencia, a la salud pública. Hay un cuarto libro sobre ética, escrito por José Renato Nalini (2003), un abogado especializado en el medio ambiente con una considerable experiencia como juez de la Corte Penal Alçada do Brasil. Ambos, Pelizzoli y Nalini, manifiestan en sus escritos una preocupación ética por la calidad de los ambientes urbanos. Según Tesh y Paes- Machado (2004), frecuentemente la cuestión de la degradación medioambiental de las ciudades ha sido recluida a un segundo plano por otro debate en Brasil: la cuestión de la preservación de la biodiversidad.

En este estudio sobre los orígenes intelectuales de la filosofía ambiental en Brasil, me he centrado en los filósofos más que en los teólogos. Sin embargo, es necesario mencionar al menos dos teólogos brasileños dedicados al movimiento de la justicia ambiental. Leonardo Boff (1995), quien era miembro de la Orden de Frailes Menores (Franciscanos), ha procurado integrar ideas religiosas de los pueblos indígenas y africanos con las enseñanzas de San Francisco de Asís (1182-1226). Ivone Gebara (1998), quien era miembro de una congregación dedicada a las enseñanzas de San Agustín (354-430), ha escrito mucho sobre la relación entre la teología y el ecofeminismo. Debido a que ambos son disidentes de la doctrina oficial, Boff y Gebara han sido censurados oficialmente y hoy son independientes de sus afiliaciones originales con la Iglesia Católica Romana.

Boff es uno de los principales proponentes de la Teología de la Liberación, una controvertida escuela desarrollada en la década de 1970 después del Concilio Vaticano II. Fue profesor de teología y espiritualidad en varias instituciones brasileñas y en el extranjero. Hoy en día critica la forma tradicional de tratar la tierra como si fuera “un baúl lleno de cosas para tomar” y usar sin límites. Propone un nuevo paradigma más civilizado con cuatro condiciones previas: 1) comprender la tierra como Gaia, 2) superar el antropocentrismo, 3) redefinir al ser humano y su presencia de la Tierra y 4) la recuperación de la racionalidad sensible y la razón cordial, conscientes de que “vivimos en una Casa común” (Bonanni, 2008).

Ivone Gebara también era exponente de la Teología de la Liberación en su comienzo. Sin embargo, hoy considera que es un movimiento patriarcal, que se caracteriza por el sufrimiento. Debido a estas diferencias, ella ha buscado nuevas referencias teológicas, incluyendo el ecofeminismo. Cree en las acciones sociales de vivir el “aquí y ahora” en una alegre atmósfera de “miniliberaciones” de cada día, incluso en condiciones de pobreza. Para ella, la religión necesita volver a conectar a la gente no sólo entre ellos mismos, sino también con la tierra y las fuerzas de la naturaleza. Ella prevé que este nuevo paradigma religioso incluirá críticas sociales. Según Gebara, sus seguidores deben apoyar activamente los movimientos ambientales radicales. También en esta visión existe una biodiversidad de religiones que acompaña a las biodiversidades del cosmos, de la tierra y de culturas. En ese sentido, Gebara es tolerante a las diferencias entre las creencias religiosas. Ella alega que sabemos hoy, a través de la ciencia, que no hay leyes eternas, incluyendo las ideas de orden natural; cada grupo se relaciona con el lugar y el momento en los cuales vive (Gebara, 2008).

TENDENCIAS PREVISTAS FUTURAS

Según Mónica Rector,¹¹ una de las razones del por qué los pensadores brasileños no son conocidos en el extranjero se debe a la lengua portuguesa. Internacionalmente, en los círculos académicos y literarios, se sabe poco sobre obras escritas en portugués a pesar de ser la séptima lengua más hablada en el mundo.

Con respecto a las frustraciones sentidas por los pensadores brasileños en general, la situación actual de aislamiento de la filosofía en Brasil podría cambiar pronto, dado el creciente uso de internet. Cualquier persona, en cualquier lugar, puede proporcionar a través de la red, como en un “blog”, sus pensamientos (Friedman, 2006). Según la información de la agencia brasileña IBOPE (CETIC.br, 2007), hacia fines de 2006, aproximadamente 22 millones de personas tenían acceso a internet en Brasil. A pesar de tener menor número de usuarios que Italia, Brasil aún tiene un mayor número de personas con acceso internet que a España. Reforzada por los medios internacionales de comunicación, la filosofía ambiental desarrollada en Brasil tiene ahora la oportunidad de contribuir significativamente al pensamiento ambiental mundial.

En el 2004, la publicación oficial de la Universidad Federal de Viçosa (UFV) sobre temas de medio ambiente, *Revista Ação Ambiental*, editó un número especial sobre filosofía ambiental. Los artículos fueron escritos por autores de diferentes instituciones del país. En consecuencia, el contenido de la obra representa una variedad de escuelas filosóficas del Brasil. Actualmente, la UFV, junto con la Sociedad de Investigación Forestal (SIF) y la Asociación Internacional de Filosofía Ambiental (IAEP) tienen previsto celebrar en 2010 un Simposio Internacional sobre Medio Ambiente Filosofía. Llamado FILOSAMBRASIL 2010. Este evento propone contribuir

¹¹ Mónica Rector, mensaje de *e-mail* al autor, 22 de enero de 2008.

significativamente a nivel nacional y mundial al conocimiento intelectual sobre el medio ambiente. La intención es crear un círculo de retroalimentación positiva, tal como se describe por Hess y Ostrom (2007) en su libro *Understanding Knowledge as a Commons*. En este caso, podemos decir que el “conocimiento del medio común” compartido durante FILOSAMBRASIL 2010 reforzará el “medio común del conocimiento” en general, y viceversa.

Con estas y otras iniciativas, se espera que a partir de ahora la filosofía ambiental evolucione crecientemente en Brasil. Esta revisión muestra que los orígenes intelectuales en Brasil son muy ricos, siendo capaces de abarcar la gran diversidad física y cultural de este país. Ahora es el momento para aprovechar esta rica tradición. Sus pensadores pueden adaptar los caminos históricos aquí identificados a nuevas ideas, una de las cuales es la filosofía ambiental. Esto permitirá conceptualizar de mejor manera el significado de medio ambiente, describir una relación ideal con la naturaleza y asumir prácticas medioambientales que sean consistentes con estos conceptos.

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INTELLECTUAL ORIGINS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY IN BRAZIL – A BRIEF HISTORY

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Abstract: Brazil's intellectual heritage is sufficiently rich to deal with its present environmental challenges. But environmental philosophy in Brazil is still in its infancy. If it were encouraged to grow, it could contribute much to discussions and solutions. Intended as such a stimulus, this review summarizes colonial philosophic traditions, European Enlightenment influence, and twentieth century and present trends. An integration of this historical philosophic base and new concepts is desirable. Today the Internet makes possible synergy between the country's intellectual heritage and international ideas. Brazil has much to contribute to international philosophy and vice versa.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental issues—both problems and opportunities—loom large on Brazil’s social and natural horizon. How people relate to the natural environment in Brazil is rapidly undergoing very complex and globalized changes. Increased awareness of these changes is stimulating national debate.

While Brazilians are understandably proud of the country’s continental dimension, its size has also created large environmental dilemmas.¹² The potential exists to use its vast natural endowment in a positive manner. Yet oftentimes its exploitation has been accompanied by undesirable results. These include adverse physical impacts, deterioration in quality of life for the present population and potential harm for future generations.

The philosophic constructs that intellectually sustain this dynamic of development and impact need to be examined. Many Brazilians are already engaged in considerable self-reflection. They want to know what is behind the present evolution—oftentimes damaging to the environment—of the human/nature relationship.

This paper is based on the belief that the underlying causes of present dilemmas have intellectual roots just as much as practical explanations. Analyses done at the practical, operational level of environmental management tend to be incomplete. Basic concepts also need to be examined. This systematic search for answers is the task of environmental philosophy, a new area of thinking worldwide and especially in Brazil.

The present paper seeks to contribute to this national reflection by investigating the historic foundations of Brazilian environmental thought. Its objective is to show that various rich strands of thought already exist. This intellectual heritage is evaluated as being fully capable of sustaining in Brazil the fledgling discipline of environmental philosophy.

FRUSTRATIONS OF PRESENT-DAY PHILOSOPHERS

A review of Internet material immediately gives the impression that philosophy as an intellectual activity is certainly happening all over Brazil. As one essay points out, there is much to reflect on in Brazil—the environmental and cultural contexts are unique. How could there not be philosophy in a land so rich in life experience and interface between people and nature?

But many Brazilian philosophers express frustration that their ideas “aren’t getting out” from isolated regional and national contexts. They particularly lament their discipline’s institutional underdevelopment. And they suffer from the accusation that philosophizing for most Brazilians means verbally defending one’s favorite foreign philosopher, not discussing ideas (Severino, 1999; Ribeiro, 2002; Fávero et al., 2004; Cabrera, 2006).

While some of this self criticism may be warranted, the country’s intellectual background even if mostly unknown should not be underestimated. A deeper examination reveals that Brazil has a rich and diverse philosophic tradition.

COLONIAL ORIGINS

According to the country’s official history, the Portuguese expedition of Pedro Álvares Cabral made the first European contact with Brazil on April 22, 1500. It was one of the most important events of Portugal’s vast maritime and commercial expansion during the 15th and 16th

¹² For a sample of Brazil’s current environmental situations, see *Almanaque Brasil socioambiental*, São Paulo, SP: Instituto Socioambiental, 2008.

centuries. Brazil is believed to have gotten its name from brazilwood (*Caesalpinia echinata*), once abundant in the Atlantic coastal forest. It was an ominous environmental beginning that this namesake was logged almost to extinction for red and purple dyewood.

As to be expected from their colonial origins, Brazil's 17th and 18th century philosophers¹³ were obeisant to Portuguese thinking of the 16th century. However, the philosophy taught in ecclesiastical centers was actually more Spanish than Portuguese because of Spanish Jesuit influence. The doctrine of *Ratio Studiorum* that regulated Jesuits in Portugal had also effectively monopolized thought in Portuguese secondary schools. These teachings are best described as harsh doctrines intended for strict control and salvation, not for promoting individual thought.

Fleeing Napoleon's campaigns, the Portuguese royal court moved to Rio de Janeiro in 1808. Among the 15,000 (the exact number is unknown) persons they brought with them were learned men such as the Portuguese thinker Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira (1769-1846). These thinkers introduced a fresh intellectual breeze called "mitigated empiricism." Ferreira, for example, not only knew Aristotelian logic but was also familiar with the more recent philosophies of Leibniz and Locke. As government minister in this temporary seat of the Portuguese empire, he had ample chance to promulgate these ideas. He also expounded on his own theories of language, knowledge and world systems.

NINETEENTH CENTURY EUROPEAN ENLIGHTEN

Brazil's transition to independence in 1822 was mostly evolutionary. But even in the absence of a general revolt, national thinking in Brazil during most of the 19th century was inspired by the ideals of European Enlightenment and focused on questions of liberty, sense of nation, and organization of the state. The Brazilian philosophers of the time, best represented by Eduardo Ferreira França (1809-1857) and Domingos Gonçalves de Magalhães (1811-1882), got their inspiration from spiritualistic French eclecticism.

In fact, from this time on, French philosophers have *mostly* dominated the history of philosophy in Brazil, even to present day. That is a qualified "mostly" because as we will see, the ideas of Kant and Marx also left a German imprint on at least one important Brazilian school.¹⁴

The philosophy of Auguste Comte (1798-1857) has been the most important French influence. He revered social engineering and promoted science as a new "religion of humanity." Newtonian physics was considered the ideal scientific model, and Comte argued that positivistic reasoning should encompass everything including art and religion. During the latter part of the 19th century, many Latin American elites, especially in Brazil, took Comte's teachings to heart. These are manifest in Brazil even today in several quite distinct threads of positivism.

According to A.J. Severino, the first strand—theological Comtism—took root during the country's transition from Empire to Republic after Monarch Pedro II was ousted in 1889. Methodological positivism came much later. It appeared in the 20th century, accompanying industrialization, urbanization and the founding of Brazil's first public universities.¹⁵ (In contrast with most Latin American universities, public higher education in Brazil is quite recent.)

¹³ The summary given here of 17th, 18th and 19th century Brazilian philosophy is based primarily on R.V. Rodríguez's 1985 and 1993 essays describing what he calls "the panorama of Brazilian philosophy" (Rodríguez, 2007). Another good source is Luiz A. Cerqueira's book, *Filosofia Brasileira*, published by Vozes (Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro) in 2002.

¹⁴ Amós S. Nascimento, e-mail message to author, November 26, 2007.

¹⁵ Antônio Joaquim Severino, e-mail message to author, April 11, 2007.

Despite these different historical strands, modern-day positivists in Brazil tend to be united in their support for authoritarian reforms. Their rallying cry is for modernization via the State, and they consider scientific technology and strategic planning as the preferred instruments for achieving modern ways.

As to be expected, there were reactions against positivism's late 19th century hegemony, and these criticisms extended into the 20th century. The most significant objections were raised by the so-called "School of Recife" philosophers led by Tobias Barreto (1839-1889). These Teutonic inspired men were against not only against positivism but also criticized spiritualistic eclecticism, the already mentioned 19th century French influence in Brazil. As an alternative, the School of Recife philosophers defended ideas from neo-Kantianism. They furthermore concentrated on culture as a specifically human dimension that protects man from the world of nature. This led them to argue that law and morals are cultural inventions. Aware that Brazil is especially rich in cultures, these objectors to positivism and spiritualism establish the foundations for culturalism (the idea that each culture should be studied in its particularity) in Brazilian philosophy.

Meanwhile there remained a steady undercurrent of Iberian traditionalism based on the already described Jesuit legacy. These colonial influences continued throughout the 19th and into the 20th centuries. This was largely an ecclesiastical reaction against economic liberalism, and these traditionalists, such as Romualdo Seixas (1787-1860), the Archbishop of Salvador, Bahia, and José Soriano de Souza (1833-1895), also belittled rationalism.

TWENTIETH CENTURY AND CURRENT TRENDS

Analyzing today's Brazilian philosophies, one finds diverse remnants of the 17th, 18th, and 19th century threads. In an attempt to classify the present situation, Antônio Joaquim Severino (1997, 1999) of the University of São Paulo has proposed a taxonomy of contemporary Brazilian philosophy and lists philosophers associated with each category. Many of them have indeed followed international trends. But, in most cases the Brazilian thinkers have produced rich, if isolated, national adaptations. Severino's taxonomy is summarized as follows:

- I. *Classic metaphysics tradition* – an essentialist perspective manifest as neo-Thomism
- II. *Positivist tradition*
 - A. Neopositivism
 1. Logicist – the logical-formal basis of scientific knowledge
 2. Analytic – concerned with precise and rigorous use of language
 3. Epistemological – discusses not just formal aspects of scientific knowledge but also its objective conditions
 - B. Transpositivism – recognizes the autonomy and relevance of science, but does not isolate science from other forms of human activity
- III. *Subjectivist tradition*
 - A. Neo-humanism – doing anthropology in real historic context is considered the fundamental task of philosophy (includes existentialism, personalism, Marxism and Teilhardism)
 - B. Culturalism
 - C. Dialecticism
 1. Hegelian/Marxist tradition – describes history's transforming power by human praxis
 2. Arqueogeneology – amplifies philosophic reflection beyond pure reason, including basic human drives in human subjectivity

The following list developed by the study team led by Fávero et al. (2004), when asked by a UNESCO survey which philosophers are most commonly taught in Brazil, is another indication of the national situation: Socrates (the most frequent), Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Sartre, Kant and Marx.

Monica Rector (2007), a Brazilian linguist at the University of North Carolina, has described development of semiotics in Brazil. The main impetus began in 1969, when *Cours de Linguistique Générale* by Swiss-born Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) was published in Portuguese. The previous year the ideas of Charles Sanders Peirce (1839-1914) had been communicated for the first time in Portuguese to Brazilians. This was done by Décio Pignatari who explained in his book, *Informação, Linguagem e Comunicação* (1968), key concepts of this pioneer U.S. semiotician.

Rector's account reveals that specialists in linguistics, more than departments of philosophy, have been responsible for disseminating semiotics in Brazil; courses on semiotics have been included traditionally in literature and communication studies. She describes several contemporary national semiotics associations, events held, and proceedings published. One of the most productive resulting alliances was with Thomas A. Sebeok (1920-2001), renowned Hungarian semiotician, who played a major role in encouraging Brazilian scholars and their writing at Indiana University.

Practical aspects of semiotics have been appropriated in Brazil by multimedia and technology research, a trend which Rector predicts will increase in the 21st century. She also cites possible environmental connections explored by Irene Machado in her concept of "semiodiversity" created in the context of biodiversity. Another link is Eduardo Neiva's effort to use Darwinian evolutionary biology for reorganizing the conceptual frame of semiotics (Rector, 2007).

PRESENT-DAY ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY

According to philosopher Amós S. Nascimento, today's Brazilian political actors are divided by two contrasting environmental views: romantic ecocentric utopia ("ecotopia") *versus* anthropocentric realism (especially economic rationality). Nascimento summarized Brazilian environmental philosophy in a paper given at the 2004 International Association for Environmental Philosophy conference. He says that the country's philosophers as a profession have trailed behind other professions practiced in Brazil. Lawyers, economists and educators, for example, have already assimilated environmentalism, but not philosophers. He blames the current lack of focus on philosophers' losing their intellectual *cause célèbre* against the military government once democracy was reinstated after 1985. He laments that only a few responded, belatedly, to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro.

Nascimento says that Brazilian philosophers need to do much more serious thinking and writing about the environment. He argues that present-day environmental actions in Brazil still have little philosophical base; they are often intellectually inconsistent. His closing suggestion is that Brazilian philosophers should especially clarify the ontological status of nature. As a fundamental first step, this would help differentiate natural identities in Brazil (how people understand and define "the environment") (Nascimento, 2004).

Environmental education is a popular topic in Brazil. Three writers, Isabel Cristina de Moura Carvalho, Mauro Grün and Rachel Trajber, have collaborated to describe its philosophic fundamentals in a book commissioned by the Federal Ministry of Education (2008). Carvalho (2002) has argued that teachers should emulate archeologists, digging up cultural meanings of

nature and of nature's use embedded in the real world. Grün (2007), a specialist in ethics and hermeneutics, has similarly explored new ways of understanding the concept of language in environmental education. Trajber is a specialist on audiovisuals. In an earlier book, she and Larissa Barbosa da Costa (Trajber and Costa, 2001) organized a collection of philosophic evaluations of Brazilian-produced environmental audio-visual materials.

While environmental education is a more frequent topic, discussions of environmental ethics seem to stir more passion. Perhaps this is because many persons consider "environmental ethics" to be synonymous with consciousness-raising and protest. This passion is evident in several well-researched books that are currently available in Brazilian bookstores and whose titles all feature the key words, *Ética Ambiental* (Environmental Ethics). Mauro Grün's (2007) book linking environmental education and ethics has already been mentioned. Two others are also by philosophy professors: The first is Marcelo Luiz Pelizzoli (2004), specialist on continental phenomenologists Husserl, Heidegger and Lévinas. The second is authored by philosopher José Roque Junges (2004) who has done considerable research on how transformations in socio-economic ambience affect collective health. A fourth book on ethics is by José Renato Nalini (2003), a jurist with considerable environmental experience as a federal criminal magistrate. Both Pelizzoli and Nalini express ethical concerns about urban environments, a topic often overshadowed in Brazil by biodiversity discussions (Tesh and Paes-Machado, 2004).

This paper on the intellectual origins of Brazilian environmental philosophy has focused more on philosophers than theologians. But at least two national theologian-writers, both dedicated to the environmental justice movement, deserve mention. The first, Leonardo Boff (1995), formerly a member of the Order of Friars Minor (Franciscans), has attempted to mix African and Brazilian native religious world views with the teachings of Saint Francis of Assisi (1182-1226). The second, Ivone Gebara (1998), member of a congregation dedicated to the teachings of Saint Augustine (354-430), has written much about the relation between theology and ecofeminism. Because of their dissidence with official ecclesiastical doctrine, both Boff and Gebara were officially censured and have become estranged from the Roman Catholic Church.

Boff is one of the principal proponents of Liberation Theology, a controversial school that developed during the 1970s after the Second Vatican Council. He has been professor of theology and spirituality in various Brazilian universities and abroad. Today he criticizes the traditional manner of treating Earth as if it were "a footlocker full of things to get" and then use without limits. Boff proposes a new paradigm for civilization based on four pre-conditions: 1) understand planet Earth as being Gaia, 2) supersede anthropocentrism, 3) redefine human beings in the presence of Earth and 4) recuperate sensitive rationality and cordial reason given our growing awareness that we live together in a common abode (Bonanni, 2008).

Ivone Gebara also supported Liberation Theology when it began in Brazil. However, today she considers the movement to be patriarchal and characterized by suffering. Because of these differences, she has sought new theological underpinnings, including ecofeminism. She believes in social actions lived in the "here and now" within the context of cheerful "miniliberations" realized each day, even under conditions of poverty. For Gebara, religion needs to reconnect people not only among themselves but also with planet Earth and the forces of nature. She envisions that this new religious paradigm will include social criticism; its followers should actively support radical environmental movements. Also in this vision there exists a biodiversity of religions that accompanies the biodiversities of the Cosmos, of Earth and of cultures. In this sense, Gebara is tolerant of differences among religious beliefs. She alleges that we know today

through science that eternal laws, including ideas of natural order, do not exist; each individual group relates itself to the place and time in which it lives (Gebara, 2008).

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Linguist Monica Rector points out that one reason Brazilian thinkers seldom receive outside recognition is because of the Portuguese language. Internationally, Portuguese is little known despite being the seventh most spoken language.¹⁶

Regarding the frustrations felt by Brazilian thinkers in general, the present isolated status of Brazilian philosophy is likely to change because of today's digitally interconnected world. According to Friedman (2006), there is an overwhelming trend for anyone, anywhere, to upload thoughts and ideas on an international scale as blogs. According to the Brazilian information agency *IBOPE* (CETIC.br, 2007), by the end of 2006, approximately 22 million people already had Internet access in Brazil. While this was fewer users than Italy, Brazil still had more people with access than Spain. Environmental philosophy in Brazil now has a chance to be an important emerging area of world thinking.

In 2004, the Federal University of Viçosa's environmental extension periodical, *Revista Ação Ambiental*, published a special edition on environmental philosophy. It featured articles by authors from diverse institutions representing a variety of philosophic schools in Brazil. The University (UFV) in conjunction with the Society for Forestry Research (SIF) and the International Association for Environmental Philosophy (IAEP) is now planning to conduct in Brazil, in 2010, an International Symposium on Environmental Philosophy. To be called *FILOSAMBRASIL 2010*, this event promises to make a significant contribution to international environmental thought. Its intent is to create a circle of positive feedback as idealized by Hess and Ostrom (2007) in their recent book, *Understanding Knowledge as a Commons*.

Through these efforts and others, Brazilian knowledge of the commons will increasingly enrich the world's commons of knowledge and vice versa. This contribution will be based on Brazil's own intellectual and environmental traditions merged with new concepts. Environmental philosophy is expected to grow. This present review shows that the country has a rich intellectual heritage capable of embracing the immense physical and cultural diversity that is Brazil. Now it is up to Brazilians to take advantage of this rich tradition, adapting its historical strands of thinking to new ideas, one of these being environmental philosophy. It will thereby be possible to better conceptualize what is meant by *environment*, specify an ideal relationship with nature and undertake environmental actions which are consistent with these concepts.

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¹⁶ Mônica Rector, e-mail message to author, January 22, 2008.

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Environmental Ethics in Taiwan, Holmes Rolston Trip:

Holmes Rolston was in Taiwan for six weeks, 1 October – 15 November 2008, lecturing on environmental ethics. His primary host was National Cheng Kung University, in Tainan, a city on the coast in the south, and one of Taiwan's major universities. Rolston was, interestingly, jointly invited as visiting distinguished professor by the departments of Chinese literature and environmental engineering. Lin, Tzao-chen, a specialist in Chinese literature, is much interested in environmental ethics. Rolston gave six major lectures there, to various audiences in this university.

Rolston also lectured at a number of other universities. At National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, a teacher's college with a Graduate Institute of Environmental Education, environmental education and ethics are components of all teacher education. National Taiwan University, Taiwan's largest university (34,200 students), has environmental concern in the life sciences, agriculture, and forestry.

Rolston spoke at Providence University, a Roman Catholic School (Chinese name: Jing-Yi, named after a founder), near Taichung, where he gave the inaugural St. Francis of Assisi lecture. This university has a large program combining ecology and human ecology, with several dozen graduate students in what they call human ecology (related to development and sustainability issues). In Taichung, he also spoke at Tunghai University.

At TamKang University, in Tamsui, just north of Taipei, the interest in environmental ethics is primarily in the English Department (Hwang, Yi-ming, chair), under the theme of ecocriticism. The department has for ten years featured ecocriticism in the graduate program, including a Ph.D. Surprisingly they offer courses in literature of the environment, in Ecofeminist literature, in Buddhism and ecology, and even in Native Americans and the environment. They have had four international conferences on ecocriticism. There is also a philosopher there, Hsu, Tsui-Ming, who teaches environmental ethics.

Much of the interest in environmental ethics is in departments of Foreign Language and Literature (which often means US and UK) or in departments of English (eco-criticism is a trendy word), or cultural studies (which is often the Taiwanese equivalent of something like American studies), where they often do contemporary issues. Rolston met a few, but not that many, self-identified philosophers. Many universities do not have separate departments of philosophy. They put philosophy in cultural studies or in what they call liberal studies. The universities usually do have faculty that are identified as doing environmental education.

Rolston participated in an international conference at National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, said to be the MIT of Taiwan. Here there is a Science, Technology, and Society Institute, which sponsored the conference, and an emphasis there is the social and environmental

responsibility of industry. Some participants were critical of the semiconductor industry on worker safety and environmental pollution, as being hypocritical, saying something politically correct and then in fact doing little or nothing.

Rolston spoke at National Dong Hua University. He also made a brief trip to Hong Kong, speaking at Hong Kong Baptist University.

The Taiwan Ecological Stewardship Association, a group associated with the Presbyterian Church in Taiwan, was the major facilitator of Rolston's trip. Nancy Tsu-Mei Chen has been the major force in this group for well over a decade. Her work was recently honored when she was named the alumna of the year by National Tsing Hua University, interestingly because although she studied physics here, she did not continue in physics. Her concerns later turned to environmental conservation, and the colleges of science, where physics remains dominant, nevertheless honored her as their most distinguished alumna in 2008.

Rolston's most interesting nature trip was to the Cilan Forest Conservation area, in the Snow Mountain Range. There he visited a cloud rainforest, over 3,000 meters (10,000 feet) in elevation, with Taiwan cypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) and Taiwan Red Cypress (*Chamaecyparis formosensis*), relict species of the Tertiary Period and endemic to Taiwan. About fifty of the oldest trees are named after Chinese sages and emperors who were born about the time that tree sprouted (as aged by trunk coring). The oldest was the Confucius tree, said to have sprouted in 551 B.C.E., and therefore some 2,500 years old. Dates varied, often in the 1,500-2,000 year range. One was named for Genghis Khan, sprouting in 1155 C.E. In this forest also is a quite sophisticated laboratory and monitoring site for measuring changes in the carbon dioxide levels and pollutants coming upslope from industry at lower elevations. There are hundreds of mountains over 3,000 meters in Taiwan.

Rolston visited Guandu National Park, a wetland park near Taipei, and a favorite for watching birds, with Lin, Mao Sing, founder of the leading wild bird club in Taiwan. The land was purchased and is owned by the Taipei City Government, but the sanctuary is operated by the Taipei Wild Bird Society.

Rolston visited Yang-Ming Shan National Park, with King, Hen-Bau, (former) director of Forestry Institute (who had Rolston's *Environmental Ethics* translated into Chinese in Taiwan). This park is named for a philosopher, Weng Yang-Ming (1472-1529). The rainfall is 4,000 mm. per year = 160 inches/year. This is an active volcanic area with fumaroles and hot springs, the only such area on in Taiwan proper, though there are two others on small islands to the north.

Yang-Ming Shan National Park has 12-14 million visitors a year, which is half the population of Taiwan (23 million), though of course many are repeat visitors. There is a free shuttle for senior citizens from Taipei, and many come here often. The park has 400 volunteer naturalists. Feral dogs are a problem, dozens of them, released by people who no longer want them as pets. They also release birds, turtles, fish, and any pets they don't want. They seem to think they are freeing them to go wild.

Rolston visited the Wulai area in Fu Shan, south of Taipei, a fern trip arranged by the Taiwan Wilderness Society, where his naturalist interpreter (on weekends) was a venture capitalist (on weekdays). They identified two dozen different ferns, with many tree ferns. Taiwan has over 600 species of ferns, one of the highest densities of fern species in the world.

Rolston visited the Shan-Ping Nature Reserve, in southern Taiwan, a quite remote and wild area in very steep mountains.

Among other impressions: A marvelous bird photo exhibit by photographer K.K. Kuo, who sells Olympus camera and optics, wealthy, and got interested in doing the bird photography himself.

There is no logging allowed now in Taiwan and has not been for about ten years. About 60% of Taiwan is forested, and 20% of that is plantations. Plantations are not now being cut either as it is not economic. Taiwan imports hardwoods from Malaysia and pulp from Canada. There is very little wildfire in Taiwan. Human-started fire is very local, partly because of wet forests, and partly because of steep slopes, and fire does not spread over drainages.

Rolston received mixed accounts of Buddhism and environmental ethics in Taiwan. Some environmentalists complained that some Buddhist leaders have an emphasis to buy and release captive animals/birds, often quite inappropriately, and this can cause environmental problems. Buddhists, often vegetarians, consider this compassionate. Not all Buddhist schools do this. He also received mixed accounts of Confucian scholarship, with some, themselves Confucian scholars, complaining that Confucian scholars were not seriously interested in environmental ethics.

Rolston spoke in several churches. One of these was filmed and appeared on a national channel, NETV, New Eyes Television.

Taiwan has three nuclear plants, two near Taipei and one in the south. A fourth one is under construction. The plants all cool with sea water and with some concern about how much the warm water discharged from the plant affects the coral and fish in the ocean bay where it is discharged. In this connection, Rolston visited the Graduate Institute of Marine Biodiversity, near Kenting in the South, which monitors this discharge. The research institute grows coral used in research. Also here they care for rescued sea turtles, caught in fishermen's nets that the fishermen bring to them. They keep them until they are back in good shape and then release them.

Here also is the National Museum of Marine Biodiversity and Aquarium, an award-winning and impressive aquarium, with thousands of fish, corals, and marine fauna and flora in display tanks. He also visited a wetland area, where marine aquaculture is combined with efforts to save a mangrove swamp, with notable "mudskippers," fish that live much of their lives on mud flats out of water.

Taiwan has 20% of its land area protected. There are 7 National Parks, 21 coastal protected areas, 19 nature reserves, 17 wildlife refuges, 31 major wildlife habitats, and 6 forest reserves. Critics reply that this is less impressive than appears because 20% of the land of Taiwan is too steep for development or agriculture. Taiwan is of some interest because the Tropic of Cancer runs right through it, and at that latitude elsewhere in the world it is usually desert or semi-arid, never rainforest.

The last of Rolston's lectures was held at the Tainan Science Park, 20 km. outside the city. This is an industrial park for science-based industries, mostly electronics. Here the CHIMEI Group, which specializes in LCD panels, as used in thin TV sets and also in LCD projectors (optoelectronics), has an emphasis on corporate social responsibility, and is developing a sizeable portion of the Science Park as the Tree Valley, and is to be "green." They plan to plant 100,000 trees, and have already planted 35,000, using various community groups, including school children, community groups, as well as CHIMEI employees. The park will have lakes, an ecology area, hopefully wildlife, walking and riding paths, surrounding industry. Some 30,000 people are eventually supposed to work in the TV, Tree Valley Park.

Rolston spoke at the Taiwan Forestry Research Institute. Of interest here is the Taiwan Digital Archives Project, using computers in a research laboratory where entomologists are digitizing the insect collection, especially Taiwan moths. This involves digital scans of a mounted insect, wings widespread, several photos on account of the narrow depth of field, at slightly different layers. The software, combined with visual inspection of these photos compiled them for the clearest overall image. So Taiwan insects are going online: <http://content.teldap.tw/>, in Chinese, also with an English version, Taiwan Digital Archives Expansion Project.

This gives some indication of concern for conservation biology in Taiwan. Taiwan is about the size of New Jersey and has a lot of both people and nature packed into a small area. There is much biodiversity, many endemics. The result is both challenges and opportunities on this “beautiful island” (=Formosa), as the Portuguese once named it.

Many thanks to Holmes Rolston for this update!

An Update from Ukraine:

In 2001, Gennadii Marushevskiy defended his thesis “Basic Principles of Environmental Ethics: Methodological Analysis” at the Institute of Philosophy of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

Marushevskiy recently published his book *Ethics of Sustainable Development* (Kyiv: Centre of Environmental Education and Information, 2008) in Ukrainian. The contents of this book are:

- Foreword
- Chapter 1: The ethics of development
 - 1.1 Necessity of ethics of sustainable development
 - 1.2 Main moral and ethical problems of humankind: economic inequality, militarization of economical activity, ecological problems, gender inequality, overconsumption, corporative egoism of ruling elites, and consciousness manipulation
 - 1.3 Morals and ethics: three forms of moral culture: customs, morality and ethics
 - 1.4 Moral and ethical principles
 - 1.5 Moral values and ethical ideals
 - 1.6 Sustainable development as an ethical ideal
- Chapter 2: Moral and ethical progress of humankind and human moral development
 - 2.1 Reconstruction of social and cultural evolution of morals: environmental aspect: group morals, corporative morals, individual (personal) morality, and open and closed society
 - 2.2 Place of principles of environmental ethics in a hierarchy of moral principles
 - 2.3 Moral development of human being
- Chapter 3: Genesis of ethical origins of human attitude to nature
 - 3.1 Attitude to nature in world religions
 - 3.2 Development of ideas of ethical origins of human attitude to nature (up to the 19th century)
 - 3.3 Conceptual origins of environmental ethics (19th century – first half of 20th century): ethical views of Henry David Thoreau, evolutionary ethics of Charles Darwin, ethics of noosphere of Vladimir Vernadski, ethics of reverence for life of Albert Schweitzer, land ethics of Aldo Leopold, and ethics of concordism of Volodymyr Vynnychenko
 - 3.4 Development of environmental and ethical ideas at times of ecological crisis: ethical principles of the Club of Rome, sociobiology, and environmental ethics
- Chapter 4: Non-destruction-creation as a main ethical principle
 - 4.1 Conditions for substantiation of main ethical principle

4.2 Principle of non-destruction-creation

4.3 Ways of realization of principles of environmental ethics: environmental ethics as a component of environmental education, and environmental ethics in decision-making

4.4 Ethical analyses of made decisions

Chapter 5: Principles and policy of sustainable development

5.1 Ethical aspects of developmentalism

5.2 Principles of sustainable development

5.3 Indicators of sustainable development

5.4 Politics and policy

5.5 Human rights and rights of nature: permission and prohibition, evolution of human rights, collisions of human rights, rights of future generations, and rights of nature

5.6 Ethics of responsibility

Chapter 6: Problems and perspectives of sustainable development of Ukraine

6.1 Problems of sustainable development of Ukraine: structural deformations of economics, economic inequality, ecological problems, medical and demographical problems, unsustainable nature use, non-uniform development of regions, corporative egoism of political elites, problems of social morals, estrangement of Ukrainian citizens from the state, problems of formation of national identity, negative image of Ukraine on the mental map of Europe, weakness of civil society, insufficiency of educational and scientific provisions on sustainable development, weak institutional base of sustainable development, low priority of environmental policy, and problems of international cooperation and adaptation to demands of environmental policy of EU

6.2 Strategic priorities of policy of sustainable development of Ukraine

6.3 Ideal of sustainability as a possible factor for consolidation of Ukrainian society

Many thanks to Gennadii Marushevskiyi for this update!

Mitigating Climate Change through Agriculture in Southeastern Wisconsin—The culminating report and recommendations by students in the capstone seminar for the Interdisciplinary Minor in Environmental Ethics (INEE) at Marquette University.

Accessible from <http://www.inee.mu.edu/capstone_2008/Capstone2008.htm>, the students share their research findings in six chapters: (1) The scientific effects that anthropogenic forcing of climate change is having on agriculture in Southeastern Wisconsin that led to their conclusions that the current food production and distribution system contributes significantly to climate change due to the unnatural and highly efficient but little nurturing practices that are used on the land, (2) the adverse effects of current large scale farming practices that can be reduced and movements that should be made to more sustainable practices which facilitate the availability of food to people in urban and other areas, (3) small scale sustainable urban agriculture practices that provide a more personal approach to food production and availability in Southeastern Wisconsin, (4) land use issues relating to climate change that affect the ecological landscapes in the seven counties of Southeastern Wisconsin, (5) the political and economical consequences of large scale farming with attention to the problems caused by subsidizing farmers and alternative ways to help small scale local farmers that anthropogenically forced mitigate climate change, and (6) the theological (common good rooted in the theology of Thomas Aquinas that provides a basis for expanding upon the Marquette/Jesuit mantra of Cura Personalis) and philosophical (Aldo Leopold's "land ethic") perspectives from which they addressed the prior issues and concluded to recommendations for action on local, regional, and national by appropriate parties. The students presented their report to faculty, students also

seeking the interdisciplinary minor, administrative staff, family and friends on 3 December 2009. As the Director of the Interdisciplinary Minor in Environmental Ethics, Jame Schaefer served as the professor for this seminar (<schaeferj@marquette.edu>).

Many thanks to Jame Schaefer for this update!

Climate Change at the World Congress of Philosophy, Seoul, Korea, 30 July-5 August 2008:

There were at least two places in the Programme at which climate change became a topic for discussion. First, there was the *Roundtable on climate ethics*. As it turned out, for some reason the participants of the Roundtable had not been notified that it was actually approved by the Congress organisers while the event was listed in the Programme. Since Martin Schönfeld had asked me to participate I showed up and discovered that a dozen people were awaiting the speakers, and none of the speakers were showing. This is where I took the initiative and offered to read a draft of a paper on “Philosophy and Climate Change” that I had along with me, and to lead a discussion thereafter.

My paper tried to open the purview of philosophy and climate change beyond the mere concern with policy, important as it is. I emphasised the need to think of climate change from the perspective of vernacular experience, which always is subjective, personal and culturally modified. The talk was well received and so, still being without the official roundtable participants, the audience and I constituted ourselves more or less into a round and began discussing the idea of climate change.

In particular, Markku Oksanen (from Finland) suggested that we need to make a critique of the hidden interests that underlie the whole phenomenon of climate change. In particular he was concerned about geo—and weather—engineering projects, which may well be directed away from certain areas and to others so as to favour well-to-do sectors of the world population to the detriment of the rest. This, he suggested, calls for a “weather ethics.” Gert Geminne (from Belgium) proposed that the information frameworks considered relevant by science are different from those considered relevant by politicians, and that this is worth keeping in mind. Harald Lemke (from Germany), furthermore, proposed that we have to extract climate change from the purely scientific discourse and contextualise it in the wider context of social justice.

After this I presented the paper “Culture and climate change” in the environmental ethics session. It tried to develop in more depth the notion that culture is a relatively neglected aspect of climate change processes, and that the humanities and social sciences would do well to focus more on this aspect of the phenomenon, both in terms of generating willingness to undertake mitigation and adaptation measures. This paper was also followed by lively discussion. Thomas Heyd, Philosophy, University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, <heydt@uvic.ca>

Many thanks to Thomas Heyd for this update!

Symposium on “Cultural Dimensions of Climate Change” at the Society for Human Ecology Conference, 10-13 September 2008:

Ten stimulating papers were presented at this Symposium organised by Thomas Heyd. This meeting was part of the XVI International Conference of the Society for Human Ecology, “Integrative Thinking for Complex Futures: Creating Resilience in Human-Nature Systems” held 10-13 September 2008 at Western Washington University in Bellingham, Washington. The full conference program can be seen at: <<http://www.societyforhumanecology.org/>>.

The basic assumption underpinning this symposium was that all personal and societal change happens within frameworks of interpretation, valuation and choice by subjects who see themselves as actual or potential agents. As such, the symposium sought to pursue an exploration of some of the cultural dimensions of individual and social factors that may lead to mitigation to and adaptation to climate change. The presentations by six philosophically trained speakers were complemented by three social scientists, and a very participative audience from a great variety of fields.

The on-site organisers of the Conference from the University helped us apply a mixed teleconferencing/DVD format for two talks by participants from the United Kingdom. These arrangements were made in order to help them lower the carbon footprint, and we hope that this way of being 'present' at conferences will be adopted more frequently from now on at conferences, especially those featuring international participants.

The papers by the philosophers discussed broadly conceptual and ethical perspectives, as well as particular policy concerns. So, after a short introduction to the very limited role of climate in philosophy by Heyd, Robin Attfield presented a discussion focused on equity in climate negotiations. He argued for the proportioning of emission quotas to population in such a way that we would also avoid falling prey to the charges of anthropocentrism and the neglect of future generations. James Garvey, author of the excellent *Ethics of Climate Change*, argued for personal commitment to action, even if each person's contribution would seem to be insignificant, from the perspective of moral outrage.

In the second part of the Symposium, Heyd offered an argument for addressing the prudential and ethical responsibilities arising from climate change at the meta-level if there is reason to suppose that one's efforts at the first order level may be ineffectual. Marcel Cano attributed the presently problematic interactions between humans and the natural environment to the prevalent 'cosmovision.' These talks were followed by several presentations that brought in empirical approaches.

Rosalind L. Hunter-Anderson described in detail the cultural responses of the inhabitants of Guam to climatic variability, and drew some conclusions on the relation between occupation patterns of land and rainfall that may be of interest to present societies. Kathleen Halvorsen presented a paper on the link among accurate knowledge, concern about climate change, environmental orientation, and political beliefs in terms of their significance for personal choices regarding energy usage and purchase, and, ultimately, mitigation strategies. Reuven Sussman followed up with a report on an experimental study that showed that the dichotomy urban-rural is of significant relevance when we are concerned about cooperative behaviour in commons dilemmas, and he drew implications from this for cooperation in the light of treating the atmosphere as a common sink for greenhouse gases.

After this two more philosophically oriented papers followed. Adrian Parr addressed climate change in the context of disaster relief, and pointed out how power differentials are translated to subaltern groups through imposition of culturally inadequate design of shelter. Finally, Martin Schönfeld argued that climate change offers philosophy a unique opportunity to open up the possibilities to think through a more holistic, dynamic metaphysics.

In her closing commentary Heather Lazrus, who has worked on the cultural responses to climate change in Tuvalu, Fiji, suggested that local ways of detecting climate change should be taken into account, along with those of mainstream science, and she emphasised the importance to taking into account the structural vulnerabilities of diverse sectors of societies. Though a multi-disciplinary symposium such as this one represents an important challenge both for

speakers and listeners, the format proved itself workable in light of the concurrence of the event and the praise that it received from audience members. We are presently planning to publish a selection of the papers presented in the *Human Ecology Review*.

Thomas Heyd, Philosophy, University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, <heydt@uvic.ca>

Many thanks to Thomas Heyd for this update!

Conference on “Human Flourishing and Restoration in an Age of Global Warming” at Clemson University, 5-7 September 2008: On September 5, 6, and 7, 2008, Clemson University hosted an interdisciplinary and international conference, “Human Flourishing and Restoration in the Age of Global Warming.” While most participants were environmental philosophers others included faculty of literature and feminist studies, in addition to restoration scientists and practitioners, coming from Canada, England, the Netherlands, and all across the United States. Plenary speakers included Phil Cafaro, Steve Gardiner, Roger Gottlieb, Eric Higgs, Andrew Light, Bryan Norton, Martha Nussbaum, and Ron Sandler. Thematic focus was on questions regarding the role of environmental virtues and the conception of ecological restoration in response to anthropocentric global warming, questions about the possibility of human beings living well within an unstable and comparatively impoverished natural environment.

Recognizing that our first priority should be to mitigate the impending damage, discussion at the conference focused on how our conception of character should adopt to a new world climate, including how the project known as “humanity” could be restored after it has brought us to this crisis. Questions discussed were about the role character traits could play in large-scale projects of assisted recovery, what the possibility of choosing geo-engineering as the lesser evil shows us about our conception of humanity, and if the capabilities approach to justice has implications for priorities in ecological restoration or the shape of environmental virtues that future generations should foster. Related topics included everyday vices, food, connection and co-existence with nature, responsibility, ontology, language, refugees, technology, and security. Allen Thompson, Jeremy Bendik-Keymer, and Breena Holland organized the conference. Thompson and Bendik-Keymer are preparing collection of papers on these topics for publication.

Many thanks to Allen Thompson for this update!

Blog Dispatches from the United Nations Climate Change Talks in Poznań by Andrew Light:

“Dispatch from Poznań: The American Problem”

It goes by various names here: “The chicken and egg problem.” “The ping pong problem.” Mostly though it’s just “The American problem.” All are various terms for the same issue which so far has cast a pall (matching the weather) over the early part of the second, and most important week of the UN climate change talks currently underway in Poland.

What is the problem? The pervading fear here that the Obama administration will not embrace the next iteration of the Kyoto Protocol climate change treaty, set to be decided a year from now at the next UN climate meeting in Copenhagen, because they will not have a national cap and trade agreement through Congress by that time. According to organizations like the Pew Center on Global Climate Change no national cap and trade equals no confidence that new targets for limiting emissions stipulated by a Copenhagen agreement could be met equals no agreement to finalize a new treaty at Copenhagen where an extension of Kyoto must be finished. According to Pew’s Elliot Diringer, “A full, final, ratifiable agreement just isn’t in the cards.”

This is particularly hard news for the international community here to swallow after last year's UN meeting in Bali where a "roadmap" document for the anticipated Copenhagen treaty was negotiated over much turmoil. The Bush administration almost hijacked that meeting by initially refusing to sign the roadmap because it included a broad and modest range of stipulated targets for CO2 reductions for the successor treaty. Bali would have ended in utter failure if not for Al Gore and a few others who saved the conference by convincing outraged delegates to wait one year for a new administration ready to join the world community. As a result, after much drama, Europeans and others shelved their plan for targeted cuts in the Bali roadmap and the US agreed to a vastly watered down document in the final minutes of the conference. Bush and company won that round but the rest of the world walked out confident that this year would be different regardless of who won the US presidential election.

And then came Obama. Expectations here couldn't have been higher that the results of the US election were a complete game changer for the next phase of the Kyoto process. Were they just wrong?

In this atmosphere of doubt and disappointment a session on Monday evening advertised in the official daily program as including Senators John Kerry (D-MA) and Dick Lugar (R-IN) was understandably packed to the gills and dozens couldn't get in the door. With no official representatives here from the Obama transition team, and with Bush's negotiators making sometimes bizarre pronouncements about Obama's intentions or lack thereof, a message of clarity and hope from senior Obama advisors was a must see for this international audience. Unfortunately what was delivered provided little by way of a reiteration of a message of hope or an assurance that waiting a year on the US to get its act together was a good idea. In fact, the take home from the session suggested an opposite conclusion.

For starters, Kerry, Lugar, and Olympia Snowe (R-ME) (also on the program) weren't there. This was due to an unfortunate miscommunication between the conference secretariat and the event's sponsors: The International Emissions Trading Association (IETA), The Pew Charitable Trusts (not to be confused with the Pew Center on Global Climate Change), and Environmental Defense. Worse though was the message of the actual speakers which included representatives from each Senator's office and leading staffers from the congressional committees who will be chiefly responsible for shepherding a national cap and trade or a ratification of the Copenhagen treaty. The upshot: Recent experience with the Wall Street bailout notwithstanding, things move at a glacial pace in the US Congress—a metaphor your grandchildren may well not comprehend—so don't hold your breath on, well, anything.

Even after Annie Petsonk of Environmental Defense opened the session with a moving plea for how the US could still make progress in Copenhagen and move forward, especially with this president in the White House, the gathered congressional staffers were having none of it. Each presentation offered more and more minutiae of the difficulties of how a bill becomes a law, culminating in Sen. Lugar's aide Mark Helmke lecturing the audience on how the American Senate gives undue power to small states, thus offering the chance for tiny parts of the electorate dependent on the coal mining industry to thwart the millions of Californians yearning for an even closer relationship to the sun.

As the air left the room, along with a good number of those gathered, a representative from one European state standing next to me began audibly muttering to himself. After it was over I pulled him aside and asked his impression. "I don't understand you people," he said, glaring at me. "It's like you think you're the only ones in the world with a complicated legislative system! Have you any idea what it's like to try to get something through the EU?"

I had no response except to sheepishly offer that these folks didn't speak for the administration and that Obama has been consistently vocal on an ambitious approach to climate change as soon as possible. Surely, while no one could doubt that there will be hurdles getting the US back in this process in such a short amount of time, it is ridiculously premature to declare the death of an agreement in Copenhagen as a foregone conclusion. Whatever one thinks about these difficulties the overwhelming impression of the audience leaving this session was clear: We weren't the change they've been waiting for. (11 December 2008)

“Pew Center at Poznań: Bush Doing ‘A Good Job of Representing US Interests’”

Since Monday, one of the predominant topics of conversation among representatives of American non-governmental organizations at this year's United Nations conference on climate change has been “what's up with Pew?” In this case the “Pew” is the Pew Center on Climate Change, which is taking the public stance that a “full, final, ratifiable agreement just isn't in the cards” to succeed the Kyoto Protocol at next year's much anticipated UN meeting in Copenhagen, as Pew's Elliot Diringer told the *Washington Post*.

The message coming from Pew was that the gathered parties here in Poland should not get their hopes up that the US would agree to language next year in Copenhagen since it is “too optimistic,” as Pew's Eileen Claussen said, to believe we will have a final cap and trade bill through Congress by then. If true, then we will fail in a promissory note floated by John Kerry, Al Gore, and others at last year's UN climate change meeting in Bali to wait one year for the US to rejoin the international community on fighting climate change. It was with much anticipation then that Pew held a press conference here Wednesday on its views on the future of the Kyoto process.

For half an hour in a crowded press briefing room Roy Manick and Elliot Diringer held firm on the Pew line. According to Roy, while the world should take heart in Obama's commitment to taking on climate change, this good start won't get the US to the point where it can embrace final enactment of a treaty by next year's Copenhagen meeting. Whatever the US brings to Copenhagen will depend on progress in Congress and the predominant line so far on that score has been, “it's complicated.”

By Copenhagen we should get, according to Diringer, “agreement on the architecture for a post-2012” treaty once Kyoto runs out. This could include a floor for targets for the next round of cuts for developed countries and some sense of the level of support which developing countries can expect from developed countries. Whether such a minimal outcome could keep China and India in an agreement and eventually lead them to adopt nationally appropriate emissions cuts is anyone's guess.

However, Pew's people were unexpectedly sunny about one matter. When asked whether the presence of the Bush administration's negotiating team at this meeting—led by Paula Dobriansky and Harlan Watson—was complicating the US position in Poznań, Diringer replied that he thought Bush's representatives were doing “**a good job of representing US interests** and keeping options open for the next administration.”

Delegates here clearly remember this same team as the ones who almost brought last year's UN meeting in Bali to a grinding halt. As Gore told delegates then, “The United States is principally responsible for obstructing progress in Bali.” There is nothing wrong in principle, I suppose, with expressing public confidence in the US negotiating team. Regardless, at a meeting where the point seems to be an exercise in cooperation, one wonders if praising “representing US

interests,” given our history at these meetings where US interests have consistently been represented as at odds with the rest of the world, is a good diplomatic tack to take.

Several members of the US Climate Action Network, an umbrella organization of NGOs focused on climate change, took aim at the Pew Center on Global Climate Change’s pessimistic message.

Observing that US leadership has moved from an “obstinate obstacle to a creative catalyst,” Union of Concerned Scientists president Kevin Knobloch declared today that “this is no time to be depressing expectations” about action on climate change. “We have a rare opportunity between now and Copenhagen and we cannot squander it.”

National Wildlife Federation president Larry Schweiger said he was “optimistic” that a new White House “can deliver on an agreement at Copenhagen in 2009.” “There is no excuse any more for the US not to act,” added Jennifer Haverkamp of Environmental Defense.

And, when asked about the growing worries at this meeting that Obama’s stated target of returning US CO2 emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 was off the mark from the goals set by the EU, Ned Helme, President of the Center for Clean Air Policy, and a veteran of these meetings going back to the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, replied that the important thing which would make progress possible at Copenhagen was that “the US target is clear.” “That’s all that really matters,” he said. “As long as our delegates have a clear signal [from the Obama administration] we’re fine.”

So too with concerns that some EU member states, particularly Italy and conference host Poland, were now demanding that EU emission targets were no longer appropriate in the face of the financial crisis. “The targets have not changed,” said Helme, “only the question of who will bear the financial burden of cuts and when.”

In a closing press conference today by Climate Action Network International, an umbrella of environmental organizations working on climate change, Angela Anderson of the Pew Environment Group offered a view diverging from the message earlier in the week offered by the Pew Center on Climate Change. Anderson argued that the good news coming out of this meeting is that we should not worry about the transition to the Obama administration raising a hurdle to progress on a new treaty. “We do have a time line now,” she said, “and that time line is ambitious.”

Anderson offered that the statements from Obama on the priority of climate change for his administration, which Al Gore took time today to read out in an afternoon plenary session, and the statements by John Kerry (D-Mass) delivered personally in Poznan over the last day and a half, offered a clear message that the transition will not stall developing a work plan to salvage an agreement at Copenhagen.

Anderson also praised developing countries for moving forward on an ambitious plan to fulfill the aspirations of the Bali action plan decided at last year’s UN climate change meeting.

Although both groups are funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts, Pew Environment Group is separate from the Pew Center on Climate Change. The former is characterized as an advocacy group and the latter as a think tank-research center. Each has separate boards of directors and do not govern each other’s messages. When asked about the difference between the messages of the two institutions in an interview, Anderson said, “It speaks for itself.”

Via Climate Progress, the full quotation by Elliot Diringer on the Bush administration: “I think the fact that we are not yet represented by the incoming administration does of course place some limits on what we can do in Poznań. I would not say that because we are represented by the US negotiators here, we’re limiting the outcomes here. **I think the US negotiating team is**

doing a very good job, actually, of representing US interests and keeping open options for the incoming administration. Also, this is a fairly light agenda here in Poznań. There are a few issues to be decided, but really no major definitive issues. So, I think everyone recognizes the US is in this transition phase and accepts that. I don't think it's having a major bearing on the mood or momentum here."

Joe Romm responds, "At best, this is a very inartful way of saying that 'not much was going to happen at Poznań anyway so the Bush team isn't really screwing things up.' But, of course, not much was going to happen anyway because of the Bush team!"

In his address to the conference, Al Gore responds to the naysayers: "To those who are fearful that it is too difficult to conclude this process with a new treaty by the deadline that has been established for one year from now in Copenhagen, I say it can be done, it must be done, let's finish this.... Because ultimately this really is not a political issue. It is of course a moral issue, and even a spiritual issue.... **This one affects the survival of human civilization.**" He concludes: "Yes, we can." (12 December 2008)

"Dispatch from Poznań: The Clock is Ticking, and the US is Playing 'Hide and Seek'"

In case there was any doubt about the urgency of getting some kind of agreement out of the next UN meeting on climate change in Copenhagen in 2009, the collection of environmental ministers giving opening statements in Poznań Thursday shared the stage with a giant monitor providing a live "Countdown to Copenhagen."

Yesterday started the highest level of talks for the two-week UN meeting where delegates have gathered in hopes of making some progress toward the successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol scheduled to be decided next year. The initial salvo was surprisingly direct for an event usually bound in a straitjacket of diplomatic niceties.

Alik Alik, Vice President of the Federated States of Micronesia, anticipating a loss of some of these states in the near term, proclaimed at the outset that we must not exceed a 1.5 degree C rise in temperature and then, echoing Jim Hansen and Bill McKibben, argued that we should return to 350 parts per million of atmospheric CO₂. Georgette Koho, Minister of the Environment for Gabon, said that since Kyoto was hammered out, "little progress of any kind has been made" on climate change. Both repeated the term "tipping point" several times, bringing to bear the dire straits that the developing world already finds itself facing.

But it was Marthinus Van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs of South Africa, who jumped to the strongest direct condemnation of the role that the developed countries, especially the United States, were playing in the discussions in this meeting so far. Starting with his disappointment that a proposal by the Group of 77 less developed countries and China for financial assistance and technology transfer to take on mandatory cuts was "met with silence," he went on to accuse developed countries of "playing hide and seek" with midterm targeted cuts in emissions.

Calling out the US by name as the most important holdout from the Kyoto process, he argued that we must accept some "legally binding cuts" in order to make any progress toward encouraging emerging economies like China and India to take on mandatory targeted cuts in emissions as well. Given that China and India taking on some cuts is often cited as the biggest hurdle for the US to join this process, as well as one of the reasons the US Senate advised the Clinton administration not to sign Kyoto in a 95-0 sense of the Senate vote in 1997, one can only hope those who may be representing us in Copenhagen next year are listening. (12 December 2009)

“Dispatch from Poznań: When Asked About Climate Regrets, Bush Advisors Blame Russia”

In one of the more surreal moments of this year’s UN climate change talks, Bush’s chief environmental adviser blamed Russia for the Bush administration’s climate change obstructionism. The US negotiating team featuring James Connaughton, Paula Dobriansky, and Harlan Watson appeared Thursday evening for a press conference where they largely dodged a series of questions about the last eight years of inaction, obfuscation, and general mayhem. When asked by Fioney Harvey of *The Financial Times*: “If you look back over the course of the last few years, is there anything you would have done differently or is there anything you wished had happened but didn’t happen?” Connaughton, Bush’s chief environmental adviser, devised a mindbending response: “**I wish first that Russia had made its mind up sooner** as to whether it was going to join Kyoto or not. I think we lost a couple of years of work while that decision was being made. It almost didn’t matter which way they came out but we lost a couple years until it was decided whether Kyoto would go forward or not. As soon as it was decided that Kyoto would go forward then countries began to face up to the reality of what they needed to do at the national level to work toward meeting those commitments.”

Except, of course, Bush didn’t “face up” to any such thing, instead waiting until this year to propose a global warming plan sufficient only in Bizarro World.

The packed crowd outside the press briefing room watching on monitors erupted in hoots and shouts audible inside. Connaughton soldiered on, continuing for over five minutes, in an excursus on eliminating tariffs for technology transfer, getting a common measure on carbon reduction, and other issues that any climate wonk would love. The high point was midway through in a plea for more cooperation: “Everyone has to come together on these things. It would have been nice. **I’m just pleased we are where we are today in fact with a work program not just of negotiation but a work program of cooperative action.** And I think that could be more aggressive and move faster.”

Watson, who also has claimed to “understand the real world,” gave a much shorter, more existential, even zenlike answer: “I take the world as it is. My only regret is that I’m not twenty years younger, maybe a lot taller, and a lot more handsome.”

Indeed. Who wouldn’t have wanted that? (12 December 2009)

“Dispatch from Poznań: Gore’s Great Shout Out”

In front of a capacity crowd in the largest hall available at this year’s UN climate change conference, Al Gore gave a dramatic address on the possibilities and the hurdles before the climate change community. The biggest, longest applause line by far (complete with hoots and whoops) went to his indirect endorsement of Bill McKibben’s 350 campaign inaugurated on the instigation of an argument first floated by NASA’s James Hansen in a paper released shortly after last year’s UN climate change meeting in Bali. According to Hansen, “We need to reduce from today’s atmospheric CO₂, about 385 parts per million, to 350ppm. We are already too high to maintain the climate to which humanity, wildlife, and the rest of the biosphere are adapted.... This target must be pursued on a timescale of decades.”

Though Gore did not mention the campaign by name the concept was clear: “The truth is that the goals we are reaching toward are incredibly difficult. Even [a stabilization of atmospheric CO₂ at] 450 ppm is inadequate. We need to make that goal 350ppm.... This task can seem daunting. For those of us who understand the goal should be tougher let us understand that the early steps in the process to go from 450 to 350 are very familiar. **Once processes of**

change begin, once decisions are arrived at, then the task becomes easier in the doing. We will see that as we start changing we will improve our economies and increase our standard of living.”

[Al Gore’s speech in Poznań can be viewed at:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JTWc_aOuxj8.]

The atmosphere in Poznań for Gore’s speech was less dramatic than that surrounding his address at last year’s UN climate change meeting in Bali, though in some ways his task this time around was more difficult. Rather than confronting Bush’s intransigence against a unified world community, Gore had to contend with a depressing malaise that has pervaded the halls of the conference and haunted delegates and observers as they trudged through the cold, cloudy and wet weather on their way to the venue. There was also plenty of blame to go around this time, with accusations hurled between developed and developing countries of who was responsible for the lack of progress.

Whether he knew this or not, it was good that Gore focused on his reasons for optimism. These included the emerging consensus that a green stimulus and recovery package was the best way to put people to work (a focus of CAP’s efforts on climate and energy), progress in China on similar initiatives, new research in green energy, and several signs of hope in the United States. (The biggest laugh was Gore’s mention of the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Massachusetts v. EPA*, which he prefaced by saying, “I must tell you, in my opinion, the Supreme Court does not always reach the right decision.”)

Reminding the crowd of his plea in Bali, Gore mentioned his meeting with President-elect Obama before coming here. Of that conversation Gore said that Obama had emphasized “that the climate crisis would be a top priority and the US will once again engage vigorously in these negotiations,” garnering the second most sustained applause.

Several hours later in a session featuring McKibben and Bianca Jagger the 350.org people were more charged up than any group so far at this meeting. McKibben’s opener: “That was an important moment for us and for this entire debate. A year ago nobody knew that number. Jim Hansen hadn’t said it yet. **Today Al Gore moved it up another notch.**”

Also before a standing room only crowd (though in a smaller room) McKibben proclaimed that we now have the world’s leading scientific authority on climate change—Hansen—and the world’s leading political authority on climate change saying the same thing. “There is no longer any question that this is where the target is set.” If the numbers stick, according to McKibben, citizens can ask their elected representatives one simple question as each complicated CO2 reduction plan is floated: “Does this plan you have given us get us to 350 or not?”

The chief focus of 350.org is an international day of awareness and protest scheduled for October 24, 2009 where they ask for everyone concerned with global warming, regardless of the depth of the weeds of policy making they choose to wade into, to also do something “incredible, radical, or sexy” to highlight the importance of this number.

Does this endorsement entail a commitment from Gore’s massively financed Alliance for Climate Protection to support impoverished, according to the pleas made at this meeting, 350.org? So far there does not appear to be anything formally in the works. In an interview with one of McKibben’s assistants, while it was acknowledged that “Al and Bill” talk often, and are fond of one another, word of resources behind McKibben’s efforts, which he says will be disbanded after the October 24th day of action, are still up in the air. (13 December 2008)

Andrew Light is an Associate Professor of Philosophy and the Director of the Center for Global Ethics at George Mason University. He is also a Senior Fellow at the Center for American Progress. The above five blogs originally were posted at The Wonk Room at: <http://wonkroom.thinkprogress.org/>. Many thanks to Andrew Light for permission to reproduce these blogs!

ISEE Sessions at the Eastern Division Meeting of the American Philosophical Association

(APA): The following two ISEE sessions occurred at the most recent Eastern APA:

1. Authors Meet Critics: *Environmental Values* by John O'Neill, Alan Holland, and Andrew Light, 28 December 2008:
Chair: Allen Thompson (Clemson University)
Critics: Katie McShane (Colorado State University) and Kenneth Shockley (University at Buffalo-State University of New York)
Authors: Alan Holland (Lancaster University, UK) and Andrew Light (George Mason University)
2. Metaethics and Environmental Philosophy, 29 December 2008:
Chair: Kenneth Shockley (University at Buffalo-State University of New York)
 - a. "Neosentimentalism and Environmental Ethics" by Katie McShane (Colorado State University)
 - b. "The Nature of Morality: Naturalism in Metaethics and Environmental Ethics" by Marion Hourdequin (Colorado College)
 - c. "The Meta-Ethics of Intrinsic Value" by Avram Hiller (Wake Forest University)

CONFERENCES AND CALLS

12th Annual Inland Northwest Philosophy Conference, "The Environment," University of Idaho at Moscow and Washington State University at 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 will be Kristin Shrader-Frechette (Notre Dame). Other participants include Chrisoula Andreou (Utah), Robert Brandon (Duke), Lorraine Code (York), Benjamin Hale (Colorado), Andrew Light (George Mason), Elizabeth Lloyd (Indiana), Greg Mikkelsen (McGill), Bryan Norton (Georgia Tech), Jay Odenbaugh (Lewis and Clark), Clare Palmer (Washington, St. Louis), Christopher Preston (Montana), Sahotra Sarkar (Texas), Ken Shockley (Buffalo), and Denis Walsh (Toronto). **Essays of 5-6,000 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.uidaho.edu/philosophy/INPC>>.

International Academic and Community Conference, “Minding Animals,” Civic Precinct, Newcastle, Australia, 13-18 July 2009: 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 the community, industry, and government 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. Speakers include: Carol Adams, Michael Archer, Steve Baker, Marc Bekoff, Donald Broom, J. Baird Callicott, JM Coetzee, Karen Davis, John Drinan, Peter Harrison, Dale Jamieson, Gisela Kaplan, Hilda Kean, Terence Lovat, Dan Lumney, Randy Malamud, Vivek Menon, Clive Phillips, Jill Robinson, Bernard Rollin, Deborah Bird Rose, Margaret Rose, David Rothenberg, Andrew Rowan, James Serpell, Peter Singer, Michael Soulé, Paul Waldau, Linda Williams, Hugh Wirth, Steven Wise, and Jennifer Wolch. For further information, please go to the conference website at: <<http://www.mindinganimals.com>>. If you have any queries regarding the conference, please send an email to: <mindinganimals@pco.com.au>. **If you wish to give a paper, 250 word abstracts can be submitted until 30 January 2009.** For instructions, visit: <http://www.mindinganimals.com//index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=46>. Earlybird registration ends on 26 February 2009. There will be reception and dinner social events and a variety of touring options including an Australian Reptile Park tour, bushwalking and birdwatching in the Lower Hunter River Wetlands, canoeing the Ironbark Trail, a Hunter Valley wine tour, whale and dolphin watching, a Blackbutt Wildlife Reserve tour and whale spotting, a RSPCA animal shelter tour, and a Kakadu and beyond walking tour.

“The Aesthetics of Sky and Heaven,” 7th International Conference on Environmental Aesthetics, Valamo Monastery, Heinävesi, Finland, 26-28 March 2009: The series of international conferences has discussed the landscape and its elements since 1994: forests, bogs, aquatic nature, agriculture, and rock. The seventh and final conference in the series will focus on the ceiling above the landscape, the sky, and the space beyond it. Sky in this context denotes the air and space that we can sense, experience and image, as well as its spiritual and mythological dimensions. This multiple and ambiguous sky, and its aesthetic significance, will be approached by means of the natural and cultural sciences. The conference consists of keynote speeches,

lectures, an artistic programme, and field trips in the monastery grounds. The daily themes of the conference are The Mythological and Religious Heaven, The Sky as an Atmosphere and Space, and The Imaged and Imagined Sky. An up-to-date overview of the themes is available online at: <<http://webit.pkky.fi/skyconference>>. The discussions on each day's theme will begin with three keynote presentations. The conference will continue in the afternoon in 2–4 parallel sessions, which will feature a selection of submitted papers. The session speakers are allocated 20 minutes each, in addition to which a further 10 minutes will be reserved for questions and answers. **You are kindly requested to submit a titled abstract with a maximum of 300 words and your contact information by e-mail (doc or rtf attachment), or by post, by 25 January 2009 to the Chair of the Organising Committee, Professor Yrjö Sepänmaa.** Successful candidates will be informed by 15 February 2009. The abstracts and a detailed programme will be published on the conference website. The conference languages are Finnish and English, with simultaneous interpretation available during plenaries and one of the afternoon sessions each day. A publication based on the papers will be compiled in the Finnish language to conclude the series of publications based on the series of conferences on environmental aesthetics published by Maahenki Oy. The conference participation fee of 200 € also applies to session speakers; the organisers regret not being able to remunerate costs and expenses incurring from participation. Questions regarding the programme contents and offers for papers can be addressed to: Professor Yrjö Sepänmaa, University of Joensuu, Department of Environmental Aesthetics, PL 111, 80101, Joensuu, Finland, tel.: +358 (0)13 251 4348, e-mail: <yrjo.sepanmaa@joensuu.fi>. Other queries should be addressed to Project Secretary Ms. Lisbe Svahn (<lisbe.svahn@pkky.fi>). The conference is being organised by the University of Joensuu / Cultural Research in co-operation with The Union of Rural Education and Culture (MSL), North Karelia Summer University, the Monastery of New Valamo, and the Valamo Lay Academy. For more information, please visit the conference website at: <<http://webit.pkky.fi/skyconference/english/eng-index.htm>>.

The Association for Feminist Ethics and Social Theory (FEAST) Conference, Clearwater Beach, Florida, 24-27 September 2009: Theoretical papers on all topics within the areas of feminist ethics and social theory are welcome. The program committee aims to create a conference with a diverse group of presenters and a diversity of philosophical topics and styles. Proposals for presentations other than papers (e.g., workshops, discussions, etc.) should include detailed descriptions demonstrating that the ideas are as developed as they would be in a paper. We especially invite submissions for the “Difficult Conversations” workshop, which is held as a lunchtime event at each FEAST conference. Previous workshops have included a discussion of how racism has affected participants’ lives, a conversation between women with disabilities and women who care for persons with disabilities, and a dialogue about feminist sexualities and identities. The keynote speakers will be Ofelia Schutte and Joan Tronto. FEAST 2009 will include two invited panels: (1) Environmental Feminism, with Chris Cuomo, Trish Glazebrook, and Chaone Mallory, and (2) Evolutionary Psychology, with Carla Fehr, Letitia Meynell, and Anya Plutynski. FEAST strongly encourages members of groups that are underrepresented in both the discipline of philosophy and at feminist philosophy conferences to send submissions. The Steering Committee apologizes for the oversight of scheduling the conference to end on the day that begins Yom Kippur (27 September 2009), and we will do our best to accommodate scheduling requests relating to religious and cultural practices. **Please send your submission, in one document (a Word or pdf file), to <lhschwar@msu.edu> by 27 February 2009.** Your

document should include the paper title, abstract, and paper, but no identifying information. The word count (max. 3,000) should appear on the top of the first page of your paper. Panel organizers should send the panel title and all three abstracts and papers in one document, along with the word counts (3,000 for each paper). In the body of the e-mail message, please include: your paper or panel title, name, institutional affiliation, e-mail address, surface mail address, and phone number. All submissions will be anonymously reviewed. For more information on FEAST or to see the programs from past conferences, go to: <<http://www.afeast.org/>>. Questions may be directed to Lisa Schwartzman at: <lhschwar@msu.edu>. Presenters are encouraged to submit revised, expanded versions of their papers for a FEAST special issue of *Hypatia* that will appear in 2011—submission details to be announced in spring 2009.

Fifteenth International Interdisciplinary Conference on the Environment, Daytona Beach, Florida, 7-10 July 2009: The Interdisciplinary Environmental Association, committed to an interdisciplinary approach to environmental issues, is now accepting submissions of papers and posters for the 2009 conference at the Shores Hotel Resort and Spa in Daytona Beach. We welcome research that crosses the boundaries of traditional disciplines to frame environmental problems, propose working models, or address field, community, or academic issues. While any interdisciplinary environmental topic is welcome, areas of special interest in 2009 include: **environmental ethics**, coastal resource impacts and management, regional water resources and pollution issues, environmental impacts of tourism, climate change and coastal areas, creative visions of the changing landscape, the economics of sustainability, and the special topic of accreditation of environmental programs. For further information, contact Dr. Kimberly Reiter, Conference Chair, at <kreiter@stetson.edu>, or go to: <<http://www.ieaonline.org>>. **The deadline for abstracts is 17 May 2009.**

Early Modern Center (EMC) Winter Conference 2009: “Before Environmentalism,” University of California at Santa Barbara, 6 March 2009: In recent years, scholars have looked to the Renaissance and eighteenth century in order to better understand both the origins of our contemporary environmental crisis, as well as the emergence of modern environmental thinking. Works such as Robert Watson’s *Back to Nature: The Green and the Real in the Late Renaissance* and Gabriel Egan’s *Green Shakespeare: From Ecopolitics to Ecocriticism* have brought early modern literary studies into current ecocritical debate. As these and other works make clear, environmental issues such as air pollution, toxic waste, increased urbanization, deforestation, wetland loss, and radical changes in land use were surprisingly timely in Renaissance England, routinely making their appearance in the literature of the day. Indeed, by the time Milton was writing *Paradise Lost* it was already known that respiratory illness from urban air pollution was second only to the Plague as the leading cause of death in London. The EMC’s one-day interdisciplinary conference will provide a forum to explore early modern literary and cultural responses to the environmental issues that preceded, and indeed gave shape to, modern environmentalism. The conference will consist of panel discussions, as well as keynote talks by Carolyn Merchant (Professor of Environmental History, Philosophy, and Ethics in the Department of Environmental Science, Policy and Management, UC Berkeley) and Jill Casid (Associate Professor of Art History and Director of the Visual Culture Studies Program, University of Wisconsin). Please visit the conference website at: <<http://emc.english.ucsb.edu/conferences/2008-2009/beforeenvironmentalism.asp>>. **The deadline to submit a paper has passed.**

8th Global Conference on Environmental Justice and Global Citizenship, “Environmental Ethics, Sustainability, and Education,” Mansfield College, Oxford, 10 July-12 July 2009:

This inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary conference aims to explore the role of ecology and environmental thinking in the context of contemporary society and international affairs, and assess the implications for our understandings of fairness, justice, and global citizenship.

“Environmental justice” is conceived broadly as reflecting not only justice in the context of human communities but also towards other species, ecosystems, habitats, landscapes, succeeding generations, and the environment as a whole. **The 8th Global Conference on Environmental Justice and Global Citizenship will explicitly explore environmental ethics and sustainability.**

We are looking for papers which investigate and question the relationships of power and equity in the environmental context. Among these relationships, our environmental ethic has a central role, not only in terms of explaining current attitudes towards the environment, nature, and natural resource use, but also the potential role it may play in shaping the future and enabling us to live more sustainably. In particular, papers are sought which explore the role of education in shaping a modern environmental ethic, and the inherent challenges which accompany that role. Papers, presentations, reports, and workshops are invited on any of the following indicative themes: (1) Environmental Ethics: (a) new and emerging thinkers and trends of thought on environmental ethics, (b) the role and place of environmental protest in shaping our ethic, (c) indigenous environmental ethics: relations between humans and “nature,” (d) property rights and private interests versus pooling of human and ecological resources, and (e) the need for greater multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary collaboration; (2) Sustainability: (a) engaging citizens in the processes of achieving increased sustainability, (b) the role of civil society: communities taking responsibility for the local environment, (c) corporate social responsibility: transparency and accountability, (d) achieving responsible consumption and production, and (e) the role of NGOs in environmental and sustainability awareness raising; (3) Environmental Education: (a) teaching citizenship, identity, and ethics, (b) designing the ecological curriculum, (c) integrating the concept of “sustainability” and environmental awareness and education in the primary, secondary, and higher education sectors, and (c) the integration of distinct disciplines: the role of behavioural science in environmental education. **300 word abstracts should be submitted by Friday, 6 February 2009.** If your paper is accepted for presentation at the conference, an 8 page draft paper should be submitted by Friday, 5 June 2009. 300 word abstracts should be submitted to all organising chairs; abstracts may be in Word, WordPerfect, or RTF formats, following this order: author(s), affiliation, email address, title of abstract, body of abstract. We acknowledge receipt and answer to all paper proposals submitted. If you do not receive a reply from us in a week you should assume we did not receive your proposal; it might be lost in cyberspace! We suggest, then, to look for an alternative electronic route or resend. Organising chairs: (1) Erika Techera, Senior Lecturer Centre for Environmental Law, Macquarie Law School, Macquarie University, NSW 2109, Australia, email: <erika.techera@law.mq.edu.au>, and (2) S. Ram Vemuri, School of Law and Business, Faculty of Law, Business and Arts, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, NT 0909, Australia, email: <ram.vemuri@cdu.edu.au>, and (3) Rob Fisher, Network Founder and Leader, Inter-Disciplinary.Net, Freeland, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom, email: <ejgc8@inter-disciplinary.net>. Perspectives are sought from: (1) people engaged in actor network theory, agriculture and agricultural economics, the built environment disciplines, conflict resolution and mediation, critical geography, environmental studies, human development and ecology,

industrial relations and design, law and the legal professions, philosophy and ethics, political science and international affairs, public policy and advising, social sciences, sociology of science, theology, urban studies, and western European studies, (2) people in the public and private sectors who are involved in planning and project development, policy-making, and implementation, and negotiation and mediation at national and international levels, and (3) people in governmental, inter-governmental, and non-governmental organisations, voluntary sector bodies, environmental charities, and groups, business and professional associations. All papers accepted for and presented at the conference will be published in an ISBN eBook. Selected papers may be invited to go forward for development into 20-25 page chapters for publication in a themed ISBN hard copy volume. Multiple themed volumes are in print and/or in press from previous meetings of the project. The conference is sponsored by Inter-Disciplinary.Net as part of the “Probing the Boundaries” programme of research projects. It aims to bring together people from different areas and interests to share ideas and explore various discussions which are innovative and exciting. For further details about the project please visit: <<http://www.inter-disciplinary.net/ptb/ejgc/ejgc.htm>>. For further details about the conference please visit: <<http://www.inter-disciplinary.net/ptb/ejgc/ejgc8/cfp.htm>>.

Second German Environmental Sociology Summit, “Reshaping Nature: Old Limits and New Possibilities,” Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research, Leipzig, Germany, 5-7 November, 2009: The German Sociological Society’s Section on Environmental Sociology and the Department of Urban and Environmental Sociology at the Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ are pleased to announce the Second German Environmental Sociology Summit in Leipzig. Environmental sociologists have long called for the reduction of the impact of modern societies on ecosystems. More recently, new research in the ecological and technical sciences, augmented by public discourse about strategies for adapting to and mitigating ecological changes caused by humans (e.g., global warming), as well as natural catastrophes (e.g., earthquakes, tsunamis), have fostered sociological research on not only the risks but also the opportunities for the social design of environmental dynamics. In light of these debates, this conference will explore sociology’s potential for helping to better understand the social possibilities and limits of the “shapability” of an ever-changing natural world. The organizers of the Summit invite papers that focus on the following subjects: (1) new governance and policy prospects for adapting to climate change, (2) the limits and possibilities of sustainably restoring and revitalizing industrially altered landscapes, (3) new forms of sustainability, be it on the local, regional (e.g., consumption), or on the global (e.g., emissions trading) level, and (4) education and learning to meet the challenges of sustainable development. Presentations that focus on the viability (including economic, aesthetic, or practical facets) of adaptive technologies involving alternate energy sources (wind, waves, solar power, and alternate fuels) are also especially welcome. Nevertheless the conference will not restrict papers to these subjects and is open to other original proposals. **Abstracts of no more than 300 words are due by 15 April 2009.** Send your abstract via email to Johanna Hilsberg at: <johanna.hilsberg@ufz.de>. For further information contact Matthias Gross, Department of Urban and Environmental Sociology, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Permoserstr. 15, 04318 Leipzig, Germany (phone: 49 (341) 235 1746, fax: 49 (341) 235 1836). Venue website: <<http://www.leipziger-kubus.ufz.de/>>.

Sixteenth Biennial Conference of the Society for Philosophy and Technology, “Converging Technologies, Changing Societies,” University of Twente, the Netherlands, 8-10 July 2009:

The Society for Philosophy and Technology (SPT) series is recognized as the leading international conferences series at the intersection of philosophy and technology. The theme of SPT 2009 is “Converging Technologies, Changing Societies,” and focuses on the increasing convergence of information technology, biotechnology, nanotechnology, and cognitive technologies (also called NBIC technologies), and the implications this convergence has for society. Increasingly, there is convergence between the four mentioned technologies, meaning that there are overlapping applications and synergies between them. Think for example of brain-computer interfaces, lab-on-a-chip technology, developments in regenerative medicine in which nano and biotechnology converge, human enhancement and cyborg technologies, and ambient intelligence. In this SPT conference, we are interested to explore the philosophical, social, and ethical aspects of different kinds of convergences of these technologies. The conference theme also has a broader interpretation, which is the convergence of any kind of technology to perform similar tasks. We are also interested in proposals that explore this broader sense of convergence. This broader sense may for example include the various kinds of convergence of media and communication technologies, such as television, data communication, and telephony. It may also refer to the intersection of architecture and virtual reality technology, or environmental and medical technology, and other areas in which technological fields and application areas meet. This year, we will work with a track system, which implies that proposals will be asked to be submitted under the heading of a (preferred) track. Many of the tracks represent the conference theme, but there are also tracks on other themes, as well as a general philosophy of technology track that is open to proposals that do not fit the other tracks. We therefore welcome papers in all areas of philosophy and technology, from philosophers, engineers, and others who are doing research at the intersection of philosophy and technology. **Andrew Light (George Mason University) has organized a conference track on environmental philosophy and sustainable technology:** While environmental philosophy and philosophy of technology share some common sources and evolved at roughly the same time as philosophical subfields, with notable exceptions, the two have developed largely in isolation from each other. These diverging paths are unfortunate given the ample overlap between questions concerning technological development and environmental protection. This track welcomes papers and presentations offering philosophical reflection on any topic at the intersection of technology and the environment but with an emphasis on how the resources of one may illuminate the other. For more information about the SPT conference, visit the conference website at: <http://www.utwente.nl/ceptes/spt2009/>. **The deadline for paper submissions has passed.**

Environmental Studies Association of Canada Conference, Carleton University, Ottawa, 27-29 May 2009: The 2009 Environmental Studies Association of Canada (ESAC) Conference will be held at Carleton University in Ottawa, as part of the annual Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences. The conference will explore research and teaching related to environmental studies in Canada. Various formats will be considered, including: papers, roundtable discussions, film screenings, posters, audio-visual submissions, etc. We welcome proposals for joint sessions with other scholarly associations. **The deadline for proposals is 31 January 2009.** For more information, visit: <http://thegreenpages.ca/esac/>.

Call for Papers, Special Issue of *Ethics & the Environment* in Honor of Val Plumwood: *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, 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.” To view recent issues, visit: <<http://inscribe.iupress.org/loi/ete>>.

Call for Authors, Green Series on Green Cities, Green Business, and Green Consumerism, SAGE Publications: We are inviting academic editorial contributors to the Green Series, a new electronic reference series for academic and public libraries addressing all aspects of environmental issues, including alternative energies, sustainability, politics, agriculture, and many other subjects that will comprise a 12-title set. Each title has approximately 150 articles (much like encyclopedia articles) on major themes, ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 words. **We are starting the assignment process for articles for Volumes 4, 5, and 6 in the series with a deadline of 1 May 2009: Volume 4: Green Cities, Volume 5: Green Business, Volume 6: Green Consumerism.** This comprehensive project will be published in stages by SAGE eReference and will be marketed to academic and public libraries as a digital, online product available to students via the library’s electronic services. The Series Editor is Paul Robbins, Ph.D. (University of Arizona), the General Editor for Volumes 4 and 5 is Nevin Cohen, Ph.D. (The New School), and the General Editor for Volume 6 is Juliana Mansvelt, Ph.D. (Massey University). Both the series editor and general editors will be reviewing each submission to the project. If you are interested in contributing to this cutting-edge reference, it can be a notable publication addition to your curriculum vitae/resume and broaden your publishing credits. SAGE Publications offers an honorarium ranging from SAGE book credits for smaller articles up to free access to the online product for contributions totaling 10,000 words or more per volume. The list of available articles is already prepared, and as a next step we will e-mail you the Article List (Excel file) from which you can select topics that best fit your expertise and interests. Additionally, Style and Submission Guidelines will be provided that detail article specifications. If you would like to contribute to building a truly outstanding reference with the Green Series, please provide a brief summary of your academic/publishing credentials in environmental issues and contact: Ellen Ingber, Author Manager, Golson Media, <green@golsonmedia.com>.

Call for Papers, *Climate and Development*: *Climate and Development* is a new journal that is seeking submissions of research papers, review articles, case studies, viewpoints, book reviews, and meeting reports that address issues at the interfaces of climate variability, climate change, and climate policy with development needs, policy and practice. Contributions from and about developing countries are particularly encouraged; however, research on developed countries is welcome provided that the link between climate and development is the central theme. Topics

appropriate to *Climate and Development* include, but are not limited to the following: (1) vulnerability of communities to the combined impacts of climate change and non-climatic stresses, (2) links between development and building capacity to respond to climate change, (3) integration (mainstreaming) of climate policy adaptation and mitigation into sectoral planning and development policy, (4) conflicts and synergies between mitigation, energy development, and poverty, (5) importance of climate and long-term weather forecasting for development, (6) responsibilities of developing countries in a post-2012 climate policy regime, (7) effects of climate change on meeting the Millennium Development Goals, (8) implications for development of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, as well as all other existing or proposed policy frameworks, (9) financing arrangements for adaptation and mitigation in developing countries, (10) economic analysis of the effects of climate adaptation and mitigation on developing countries, (11) traditional knowledge and local strategies for managing natural resources and coping with climate change, (12) forest management and its relationship to mitigation, adaptation, and development, and (13) adaptation, mitigation, and the poor. Additional information can be found at:

<http://www.earthscan.co.uk/?tabid=29957>>. **Papers may be submitted at any time.**

Call for Book Review Submissions, *Ambiente & Sociedade*: *Ambiente & Sociedade* is seeking book reviewers in all fields of environmental studies. We are looking for very recently released books that treat significant interpretive issues and have the potential to make important contributions to knowledge and understanding in their respective fields. Researchers, academic staff, and credentialed experts in environmental studies are welcome to submit proposals for book reviews to our journal. A proposal should consist of a brief statement about the significance of the book in question, with 12-15 thousand characters with spaces, in Times New Roman 12. It must also contain basic information about its publisher and publication date, and a brief summary of the review author's background and reasons for interest in the book. We accept proposals in Portuguese, Spanish, and English. The editors recommend a visit at www.ambienteesociedade.org.br>, where it is possible to read all the norms of submissions and the journal's general guidelines. **Papers may be submitted at any time.**

PROGRAMS, INSTITUTES, CLASSES, AND GRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES

“A Fierce Green Fire at 100”: Aldo Leopold and the Roots of Environmental Ethics, Summer Institute for College and University Faculty, Institute for Humanities Research, Arizona State University, Prescott, 22 June-17 July, 2009: As part of the 2009 centennial celebrating the 100th anniversary of ecologist Aldo Leopold's arrival in the Southwest, Arizona State University's Institute for Humanities Research will host a month-long institute for college and university faculty who teach Leopold, environmental ethics, sustainability, eco-criticism, environmental history, ecology, and related studies. Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the institute will be held in Prescott, Arizona from 22 June 22 to 17 July 2009. Up to 25 participants will be accepted, and each visiting scholar will receive a \$3,200 stipend to cover transportation and lodging. A goal of the institute is to help faculty develop new lines of research and curricula by examining *A Sand County Almanac* and Leopold's other writings from a variety of disciplinary perspectives—history, ecology, literature, and philosophy, for example.

The core faculty members include some of the nation's most respected Leopold scholars, among them J. Baird Callicott, Susan Flader, Curt Meine, Julianne Lutz Newton, and Scott Russell Sanders. For information please visit <<http://ihr.asu.edu/leopold/home>> or call one of the institute's co-directors: Joan McGregor at 480-965-5028, or Dan Shilling at 602-300-6694. **The application deadline is 2 March 2009.**

Summer Course on “Sustainable Human Development: From International Frameworks to Regional Policies,” Central European University, Budapest, 6-17 July 2009: This course is the fourth edition of the summer courses conducted jointly by the Central European University (CEU) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) alongside with other Human Development (HD)/Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related activities being implemented or managed by UNDP. The course in 2009 will have an explicit policy focus and will bring together practitioners, mid and high-level policy makers, academia, and civil society activists from countries in the region as well as experts on issues of HD and MDGs, both from UNDP, CEU and other European institutions. The language of instruction will be English. The tuition fee is EUR 500; financial aid is available. **The application deadline is 16 February 2009.** Online application can be found at: <<http://www.sun.ceu.hu/apply>>. Attachments should be sent to: <sun09-sustainable@ceu.hu>. The overall aim of this summer school is to address the deficits in understanding and applying the concept of sustainable human development to development challenges in the region. It will consist of several mutually reinforcing topics and will be conducted involving a wide range of actors—experts from Bratislava Regional Centre, universities in the region, and UNDP country offices. Experience so far suggests that a combination of theoretical exposure and practical experience makes the course unique and interesting for participants not just from Europe and CIS but also beyond the region. In 2009 the main purpose of the course will be to equip participants with a deep understanding of sustainable human development, MDGs and their policy relevance in respective countries in a creative, out-of-the-box manner. It is an important objective of the course to expose its participants to different development paradigms, help understand the rationale behind them, and understand their relevance in a specific development context. The course will consist of two modules—an on-line self-learning module (conducted in March-April 2009; fee-paying participants should pass this module in June) and an in-residence course at CEU (conducted 6-17 July 2009). The self-learning module helps participants to familiarize themselves with the main theoretical approaches in the area of sustainable human development in a guided manner, in interactions with course faculty. It also prepares participants for in-campus assignments, both group and individual. The in-residence module intends to go in-depth into practical aspects of development issues and will be a combination of advanced lectures, practical exercises, and role-play. During Module 1 participants will develop country case studies, which they will use later on throughout Module 2. Participation in Module 1 and in the on-line discussions and passing a post-module 2 test will be a precondition for attending in-residence module 2. Module 1 will be structured by thematic areas moderated by individual Lead Lecturers. Each thematic area will have its electronic library and forum as a vehicle for an exchange of views and discussions among the participants. The Lead Lecturers will be moderating the on-line forums and will be assessing the quality of individual participants' contributions. During the in-residence module, through advanced lectures and practical exercises the participants will extend their knowledge acquired during Module 1, bridging it with practical dimensions using the experience of practitioners from the region. Each day of the in-residence course will be devoted to one topic (following the topics

of Module 1) and will be structured in two parts—one devoted to theoretical aspects of the topic and the second addressing practical dimensions and experience (how theory translates or does not translate into policy practice). Broad involvement of participants is envisaged, and practical exercises will be based on country case studies elaborated during and after Module 1. For more information, please visit: <<http://www.sun.ceu.hu/02-courses/course-sites/sustainable/index-sustain.php>>.

Postdoctoral Research Associate in Environmental Ethics, Program on Values in Society, University of Washington, Seattle: The Program on Values in Society invites applications for a two-year postdoctoral research fellowship that starts on 16 September 2009. A Ph.D. is required prior to the appointment, with an area of specialization in environmental ethics. Teaching duties include two courses per year, spread over three quarters. Courses taught will be chosen in consultation with the needs of the Program on Values in Society and the Department of Philosophy. Participation in the organizing of the conferences and outreach of the Program on Values is expected. The salary will be \$50,000 per year. Applicants should send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, a writing sample, evidence of teaching abilities, and at least three letters of reference to: Michael Blake, Department of Philosophy, University of Washington, Box 353350, Seattle, WA 98195. **Applications must be received by 15 January 2009.** The University of Washington is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer.

Postdoctoral Research Associate in International Justice, Program on Values in Society, University of Washington, Seattle: The Program on Values in Society invites applications for a two-year postdoctoral research fellowship that starts on 16 September 2009. A Ph.D. is required prior to the appointment, with an area of specialization in international justice—some preference may be given for work on international public health or human rights. Teaching duties include two courses per year, spread over three quarters. Courses taught will be chosen in consultation with the needs of the Program on Values in Society and the Department of Philosophy. Participation in the organizing of the conferences and outreach of the Program on Values is expected. The salary will be \$50,000 per year. Applicants should send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, a writing sample, evidence of teaching abilities, and at least three letters of reference to: Michael Blake, Department of Philosophy, University of Washington, Box 353350, Seattle, WA 98195. **Applications must be received by 15 January 2009.** The University of Washington is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer.

2009 Ph.D. Studentship in Ethical Philosophy, Centre for Ethical Philosophy, Philosophy Department, Durham University, England: Applications are invited for a Ph.D. Studentship at the Centre for Ethical Philosophy (CEP), Durham University from 1 October 2009. CEP seeks candidates interested in ethics or political philosophy, who are also interested in making philosophy accessible. In 2009 proposals are invited for a Ph.D. exploring any theme in ethical philosophy. CEP is a research centre set up to develop ethical philosophy, an original approach which uses participatory methods to give priority to the perspective of the done-to or victim, rather than that of the agent or bystander. For more information, please visit: <<http://www.dur.ac.uk/cep/>>. The CEP Ph.D. Student will be registered at Durham University and based in the Philosophy Department with Soran Reader as their lead supervisor. They will develop inter-disciplinary links and research networks at Durham University and beyond. Because CEP is committed to participation, they will also make links with the non-academic

community, helping to show how moral philosophy can be accessible and helpful. The Studentship may be held full or part-time, and is equivalent in value to an AHRC Doctoral Award (currently £3,390 fees + £13,200 maintenance full-time, part-time pro rata), plus a £1,000 research support grant. To help us expand opportunities at CEP, applicants are expected to apply to suitable sources (e.g., AHRC) for funding, and to agree to use that in place of CEP funds if successful. Candidates without formal postgraduate training will be considered if they can show evidence of sustained experience beyond first degree level that is specifically relevant to their proposed research. Candidates should give evidence of research skills (e.g., M.A., dissertation, or equivalent project). Proposals should show a grasp of the CEP approach, including ability to present complex philosophy simply. Organisational, teaching or IT skills may be an advantage. **The deadline for application is 30 January 2009.** To apply, complete an online Ph.D. application at <www.dur.ac.uk/graduate.school>, and also send a curriculum vitae, a research sample (e.g., dissertation or other project), names and contact details for two referees, a short research proposal (500 words maximum), and details of external funding for which you are applying to: Dr Soran Reader, CEP, Philosophy Department, Durham University, 50 Old Elvet, Durham DH1 3HN, England. Shortlisted candidates will be invited for interview in February 2009. For informal enquiries and queries, email: <centre.ethphil@durham.ac.uk>

Masters Emphasis in Environmental Ethics, University of Montana: Students in the philosophy program at the University of Montana can earn an M.A. in philosophy with an emphasis in environmental philosophy as preparation for doctoral work in philosophy or for work in such related fields as environmental law, policy, or community activism. The program is designed for students with undergraduate degrees in philosophy. A student with the appropriate professional background wishing to take this degree while remaining in his or her career may be able to waive up to six of the 36 required credits. Three of these will be the internship, and the other three will depend upon the student's background. In order to be eligible for this waiver, such a student must satisfy the entire admissions committee that he or she has adequate preparation in philosophy before being admitted to the program. The University of Montana is an exceptional institution for the study of environmental issues. In addition to a world class School of Forestry, the university has many highly regarded departments including those in biological sciences, environmental studies, Native American studies, and English. We also have a strong tradition in environmental writing and an active interdisciplinary Center for Ethics. There is a continual stream of readings, lectures, conferences, and events on campus related to natural resources and environmental issue. Students in the environmental philosophy emphasis will have the opportunity to complete an internship with one of the large number of local and national environmental organizations located in Missoula. The culturally vibrant city of Missoula is located at the intersection of five beautiful valleys, offering unparalleled access to Montana's wildlife, its national forests and wilderness areas, and a number of its legendary rivers. All applicants must have a baccalaureate degree from an accredited United States institution or equivalent degree. The degree should be in the field of philosophy; provisional admission, however, may be granted to promising applicants lacking a full undergraduate background in philosophy. For more information, please visit: <http://www.cas.umt.edu/phil/environmental_philosophy.htm>. If you have any questions, please contact Christopher Preston (<christopher.preston@mso.umt.edu>, 406-243-2937) or Deborah Slicer (<deborah.slicer@mso.umt.edu>, 406-243-2527). **The application deadline for the program is two months before the semester for which enrollment is sought; preference,**

on a competitive basis, will be given to qualified students who have completed applications by 1 February.

Two Year Post-Doctoral Fellow Positions in Environmental Studies, 2009: Thanks to support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, in January 2009 the following ACS colleges and universities will each be advertising a two-year Post-Doctoral Fellow Position in Environmental Studies:

- (1) Centenary College of Louisiana: environmental sociology or related discipline.
- (2) Centre College: environmental policy or environmental ethics.
- (3) Davidson College: environmental geography and/or demography.
- (4) Furman University: human geography or urban planning.
- (5) Hendrix College: environmental literature or policy.
- (6) Millsaps College: environmental sociology or anthropology.
- (7) Rollins College: environmental restoration.
- (8) University of the South, Sewanee: environmental policy or landscape ecology.
- (9) Southwestern University: global ecology.
- (10) Spelman College: energy and environmental policy.
- (11) Trinity University: environmental humanities or policy.
- (12) Washington & Lee University: sustainability or specialization open.

Ph.D.s who have received the doctorate within five years of September 2009 are eligible to apply. Look for recruitment ads in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, as well as in other discipline-specific journals. **Once individual advertisements appear (early January), postdoctoral applicants should contact member institutions directly.** For more information about individual colleges and universities in the consortium, see their descriptions at: <http://www.colleges.org/institutions.html>

Graduate Degrees and Certificates in Environmental Studies, Science, and Policy, Department of Environmental Studies, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York: State University of New York (SUNY) Environmental Science and Forestry's (ESF) Department of Environmental Studies offers graduate degrees and certificates in environmental studies, science, and policy. Study programs integrate and balance the social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences in creative, interdisciplinary contexts. Key areas include environmental policy, communication, and sustainability. The Department's new Environmental Studies graduate program (M.S., M.P.S.) is dedicated to preparing students to actively support communities working to achieve sustainability from local to global levels. The program integrates social, cultural, and environmental knowledge and skills to address the challenges of the 21st century. Students in this program want to make a difference. Our program offers students a focused, yet flexible, interdisciplinary understanding of environmental issues, the problems that underlie them, and the paths that lead to more sustainable communities. Students examine the fundamental cultural, social, political, technical, and economic forces that drive environmental degradation, as well as approaches fostering sustainability. Doctoral degrees supervised by departmental faculty are offered through the interdepartmental Graduate Program in Environmental Science; and the Environmental and Natural Resources Policy Ph.D. program. For program information, see: <http://www.esf.edu/es/graduate/>; see also the departmental homepage at: <http://www.esf.edu/es/>. SUNY-ESF enjoys a close working relationship with next-door Syracuse University: students take courses, have access to faculty,

and utilize library, recreational, and other facilities on the two campuses. For the 2009/10 academic year, we anticipate awarding several Graduate Assistantships for entering students. Full awards include a stipend, in-state tuition, access to shared office space, bookstore discount, and health benefits. Graduate Assistantships offer opportunities for learning and apprenticeship, provide service to the College, and enhance program excellence. For information about funding opportunities, see: <<http://www.esf.edu/graduate/awards.htm>>. **The deadline for preferred consideration for admission and financial support for the 2009/10 academic year is 1 February 2009.** For further information, please contact: <es-info@esf.edu>.

Compton Foundation/Population Reference Bureau International Fellowship in Population, Environment, and Human Security: The Compton Foundation/Population Reference Bureau International Fellowship in Population, Environment, and Human Security is available to highly motivated Master's and Ph.D. students for capstone/internship work and dissertation research on topics that examine the interactions linking family planning/reproductive health/population dynamics with environmental and/or human security issues. **The application deadline is 23 January 2009.** For further information/application instructions, please visit: <<http://www.prb.org/Home/EventsTraining/InternationalTraining/ComptonFellows/ComptonInternationalFellows.aspx>>.

Post-Doctoral Fellowship, Institute of International Studies, University of California (UC), Berkeley: UC Berkeley's Institute of International Studies (IIS) welcomes applications for a 2009-2010 post-doctoral fellowship relating to the theme: Global Energy Transitions: The International Political Economy and Security Implications of a Shift Away from Fossil Fuels. IIS seeks a fellow whose research will contribute to the following question: What are the global political, economic, and security implications of a partial shift from fossil fuels to other energy sources (biofuels, nuclear, other renewables)? The reigning assumption in policy circles is that reducing American dependence on fossil fuels would enhance America's freedom of action and be almost entirely a good thing from a geopolitical perspective. For example, it would reduce US dependence on authoritarian regimes, constrain funding for terrorist organizations, slow global climate change, and free up potentially dangerous transportation choke points around the world. Is this conventional wisdom robust? For example, an alternative view is plausible: "complex energy interdependence" of the type we have now constrains geopolitical action in desirable ways, re-distributes wealth in patterns that are stabilizing to the global economy, and creates shared interests among otherwise highly competitive great powers. What is certain from previous historical experience is that global energy transitions—for example from coal to oil—had profound and long-lasting implications not only for global energy markets, but also for military and corporate strategy, environmental and economic policy, and ultimately, international politics. The objective of this post-doctoral fellowship is to promote analytically sophisticated research that both questions assumed premises, and also evaluates other political, economic, and military consequences of such a shift—both intended and unintended. We seek someone who has a general interest in and knowledge of energy issues, and also researches concrete questions such as (but are not limited to): (1) How will US reduction in fossil fuel consumption impact global demand—especially given the rise of many developing countries, including China? (2) How would exporting oil states and organizations such as OPEC strategically react to global shifts away from fossil fuels—or to massive investment in such possibilities? (3) What are the political and security implications of a reduction in energy rents for petro-authoritarian states?

Does such a shift lead to incentives for diversification and reform, or to nationalism, destabilization, radicalization, and even war? (4) What does the current global map of US energy dependencies look like, and what would the map look like given a shift to other energy sources? Would the world become dependent on new regions, countries, or commodities? (5) Would an increase in global nuclear energy lead to greater nuclear proliferation risks or new dependencies on uranium producers and enrichers? (6) What are the global strategic and policy implications of new green technologies, property, and patent innovations? Over the coming years, policy and public debates surrounding energy security and diversification will likely intensify. IIS envisions that this post-doctoral fellow will contribute to the advancement of our knowledge about global energy shifts, and engage actively in scholarly and policy debates on these topics. While at IIS, we expect that the post-doctoral fellow will participate actively in the institute, and engage with graduate students and faculty on campus interested in related energy research. IIS promotes interdisciplinary research in international, comparative, and policy studies on the Berkeley campus of the University of California:

<http://globetrotter.berkeley.edu/>. This post-doctoral opportunity is part of a broader project on the political economy of energy transitions, supported by the Energy Biosciences Institute: <http://www.energybiosciencesinstitute.org/index.php>. UC Berkeley offers a unique environment to pursue this research agenda, as home to multiple institutes, departments, and programs devoted to the study of energy, environment, technological innovation, and international politics, including the Institute for International Studies, the Energy and Resources Group, the Institute of the Environment, and the Energy Biosciences Institute. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. The post-doctoral fellowship will be for academic year 2009-2010 (nine-ten months). The University of California, Berkeley is an Equal Opportunity Employer committed to diversity in its staff, faculty, and student body, and invites all qualified people to apply, including minorities and women, veterans and individuals with disabilities. Applications from all disciplines in the social science and humanities are encouraged. Doctoral degrees must be in hand by 15 August 2009. Application packages should include a two-page curriculum vitae, a transcript, two letters of recommendation, a two-page dissertation summary, and a five-page written statement. The statement should include your experience and interest in researching energy-related themes and/or working in energy policy, as well as a proposed research question(s), methodology, and publication goals for academic year 2009-2010. Please mail complete application package (CV, transcript, dissertation summary and project statement) to: Heather White, Postdoctoral Fellowship, Institute of International Studies, 215 Moses Hall #2308, Berkeley, CA 94720-2308. We cannot review incomplete packages. The two letters of recommendation may be sent separately. Inquiries may be sent to Heather White at: heatherwhite@berkeley.edu. Do not email application materials. **Applications should be received by 15 January 2009.**

Visiting Postdoctoral Scholar in Sustainability of Human-Environment Interactions, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania: Dickinson College invites applications for an 18-month Visiting Postdoctoral Scholar in Sustainability of Human-Environment Interactions to begin August 2009. The successful candidate will carry out a research project using spatial concepts and geographic information science methods (e.g., GIS) to explore questions about human interactions with the environment and implications for sustainability. The research project should be broadly interdisciplinary and address questions at the interface of at least two of the following: humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. Projects are sought with a

focus on problems related to food systems and sustainable agriculture or land use change impacts on biogeochemical cycles and other ecosystem goods and services of watersheds, but proposals of projects on other aspects of human-environment interactions will also be considered. In addition to carrying out the proposed research project, the successful applicant will be expected to give a series of lectures as part of a colloquium on problems in sustainability, teach or co-teach one or two courses during the 18-month appointment in an area related to the applicant's expertise, and interact with undergraduates who are conducting research on topics related to the applicant's research. The purpose of the Visiting Scholar appointment is to model for Dickinson faculty and students how spatial concepts and analytic methods can be applied to problems in sustainability and to provide the Visiting Scholar an opportunity to carry out a research project while gaining experience for successful research and teaching at a liberal arts college. Collaborations on research and teaching are strongly desired by our faculty, including faculty in Africana studies, American studies, anthropology, archaeology, biology, chemistry, community studies, East Asian studies, English, environmental science, geology, health studies, history, Latin American studies, and sociology. The Visiting Scholar will be affiliated with Dickinson's new Center for Environmental and Sustainability Education and other departments as appropriate, and will also work closely with Dickinson's GIS Specialist to promote the use of GIS throughout the college curriculum. To be eligible, candidates must have received a doctoral degree in 2004 or later, or expect to successfully defend a dissertation no later than August 2009, demonstrated expertise with geographic information systems (GIS), a record of research that applies spatial analysis to problems of human-environment interactions, and teaching experience. Knowledge of spatial statistics would be advantageous. The successful applicant will receive a salary and benefits commensurate with experience and will be eligible to apply for additional financial support for travel, research and professional development. Apply on-line at: <https://jobs.dickinson.edu/applicants/jsp/shared/frameset/Frameset.jsp?time=1230047533286>. Application materials must include a letter of application with statement of research and teaching interests, a research proposal of up to 3 pages with indication of modest budget needs, a curriculum vitae, a graduate transcript, and names and contact details of three references. **Applications received by 2 February 2009 will receive full consideration.** Review of applications will continue until the position is filled. Dickinson College is committed to diversity, and we encourage candidates who will contribute to meeting that goal to apply. Applications and nominations of women and minorities are strongly encouraged. Contact for additional information: Neil Leary, Director, Center for Environmental and Sustainability Education, Dickinson College, <learyn@dickinson.edu>.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, University of Cincinnati: This is a tenure-track position that will begin Fall 2009. Area of specialty (AOS): philosophy of the life sciences, area of competency (AOC): environmental policy and/or law [environmental ethics and law dealing with policy]. We seek a colleague whose research and teaching focus on the intersection of the life sciences and environmental policy and/or law and who is able to work across the disciplines that constitute environmental studies. Quarter system, teaching load is split between philosophy and the environmental studies program (tenure home is philosophy) and includes graduate, advanced undergraduate, and introductory undergraduate instruction. We are a Ph.D.-granting department with strengths in philosophy of the life sciences, philosophy of

mind and cognitive science, aesthetics, and history of philosophy. The University of Cincinnati is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. Women, minorities, disabled persons, and Vietnam Era and disabled veterans are encouraged to apply. Send full dossier (cover letter, curriculum vitae, writing sample, and at least three letters of recommendation) to: Professor Robert Skipper, Search Committee Chair, Department of Philosophy, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0374. **Review of applications will begin 12 January 2009 and continues until the position is filled.**

Centennial Chair in Human Dimensions of Environment and Sustainability, Assistant or Associate Professor, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon: The new School of Environment and Sustainability at the University of Saskatchewan invites applications for a Centennial Chair in Human Dimensions of Environment and Sustainability. The School conducts interdisciplinary research and graduate student education. Our vision is to create and integrate multiple understandings of natural and human environments and to be internationally known for innovative, provocative, and wide-ranging approaches to environmental sustainability. The School's mission is to enable sustainable communities and environments through collaborative research and teaching, graduate student engagement, and community involvement. We broaden understanding and develop champions of environmental sustainability by creating, exchanging, and translating knowledge using diverse perspectives. Created to celebrate the University's Centennial and to support the new School of Environment and Sustainability, the Centennial Chair will provide leadership to the School by developing a prominent research and graduate student training programme that addresses some major element of the human dimensions of environment and sustainability. The Centennial Chair will also play an important role in shaping the directions and initiatives of the new School. The ideal candidate will have a Ph.D. or equivalent qualification, be a nationally/internationally recognized scholar with a record of attracting competitively awarded research funding, and have experience or an interest in developing interdisciplinary research partnerships and approaches. Applications are welcome from strong candidates in all fields related to the human dimensions of environment and sustainability, including but not limited to policy, law, education, and the humanities, and the social, natural, and health sciences. The successful candidate will be appointed to a tenured or tenure-track position at an Assistant or Associate Professor level commensurate with qualifications. The Chair will be awarded for a five-year period, renewable once. The position is available on 1 July 2009. **Review of applications will begin on 31 January 2009 and continue until a suitable candidate is found.** For information about the University of Saskatchewan, please visit: <www.usask.ca>. For information about the School of Environment and Sustainability, please visit: <www.usask.ca/sens>. The University of Saskatchewan is committed to employment equity, welcomes diversity in the workplace, and encourages applications from all qualified individuals, including women, members of visible minorities, Aboriginal persons, and persons with disabilities. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority. For more information, please contact: Dr. Karsten Liber, Acting Director, School of Environment and Sustainability, University of Saskatchewan, Room 230, Law Building, 15 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK Canada S7N 5A6; email: <sens.info@usask.ca>, website: <<http://www.usask.ca/sens>>.

Visiting Assistant Professor of Environmental Studies, Center for Environmental Studies, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island: The Center for Environmental Studies at Brown University invites applications for a Visiting Assistant Professor of Environmental Studies for a three-year, non-tenure track, non-renewable position, starting 1 July 2009. We especially seek a candidate who has expertise in teaching in one of the following areas: food and agriculture, energy and transportation, and natural resources (especially water). Depending on the candidate's qualifications, they may be asked to teach the introductory environmental studies course and/or introductory environmental science course; experience in one or both of those courses will be a helpful addition to the candidate's qualifications. The course load is three courses per year, and the position entails supervising 5-7 senior theses and M.A. theses. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in a relevant discipline, at time of commencing work. **Full consideration will be given to applications received by 15 January 2009.** Applicants should send a letter of application and curriculum vitae, and have three letters of recommendation sent. Send materials by email attachment to <patricia-ann_caton@brown.edu>, as well as a hard copy to: Phil Brown, Interim Director, Center for Environmental Studies, Box 1943, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912. For further information, please write to: <phil_brown@brown.edu>. Brown University is an EEO/AA employer. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

WEBSITES OF INTEREST AND WEBSITE RESOURCES

Green College Network: <<http://greencollegenetwork.ning.com/>> This is a newly launched networking platform for colleges, universities, teachers, students, and corporates to promote green colleges, universities, and professions.

Religion and Environment Directory:

<<http://daphne.palomar.edu/calenvironment/religion.htm>> This website samples discussions of the influence of religious beliefs and traditions on attitudes toward the natural environment, as well as literature on religion and the environment.

International Society for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture:

<<http://www.religionandnature.com/index.htm>> This Society's website provides information about the complex relationships among religious perceptions and practices of the Earth's peoples and their diverse environments.

RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY BOOKS

Editor's Note: Historically the ISEE Newsletter has had one section titled "Recent Articles and Books" to list all bibliographical items. In order to showcase recent books in our home field of environmental philosophy, the ISEE Newsletter will now track these books separately in this new section.

—Attfield, Robin, ed. *The Ethics of the Environment*. Hampshire, UK: Ashgate Publishing, 2008. Contents include: (1) "Is there a need for a new, an environmental, ethic?" by Richard Sylvan (Routley), (2) "Is there an ecological ethic?" by Holmes Rolston III, (3)

“Anthropocentrism, atomism, and environmental ethics” by Donald Scherer, (4)
 “Postmodernism, value, and objectivity” by Robin Attfield, (5) “Why environmental ethics
 shouldn’t give up on intrinsic value” by Katie McShane, (6) “Nature—every last drop of it—is
 good” by Alan Holland, (7) “The land ethic” by Aldo Leopold, (8) “The shallow and the deep,
 long range ecology movement: a summary” by Arne Naess, (9) “Hume’s Is/Ought dichotomy
 and the relation of ecology to Leopold’s land ethic” by J. Baird Callicott, (10) “The land ethic
 and Callicott’s ethical system (1980–2001): an overview and critique” by Y.S. Lo, (11) “The
 inadequacy of Callicott’s ecological communitarianism” by Darren Domsky, (12) “Radical
 American environmentalism and wilderness preservation: a Third World critique” by
 Ramachandra Guha, (13) “Nature, self and gender; feminism, environmental philosophy and the
 critique of rationalism” by Val Plumwood, (14) “Beasts versus the biosphere?” by Mary
 Midgley, (15) “On being morally considerable” by Kenneth E. Goodpaster, (16) “The ethics of
 respect for nature” by Paul W. Taylor, (17) “The nature and possibility of an environmental
 ethic” by Tom Regan, (18) “Biocentric individualism” by Gary Varner, (19) “A biocentrist
 strikes back” by James B. Sterba, (20) “Ideals of human excellence and preserving natural
 environments” by Thomas E. Hill Jr., (21) “Environmental ethics and weak anthropocentrism”
 by Bryan G. Norton, (22) “Must a concern for the environment be centred on human beings?” by
 Bernard Williams, (23) “When utilitarians should be virtue theorists” by Dale Jamieson, (24)
 “Nuclear energy and obligations to the future” by R. and V. Routley, (25) “Why care about the
 future?” by Ernest Partridge, (26) “Global environment and international inequality” by Henry
 Shue, (27) “Adaptation, mitigation and justice” by Dale Jamieson, (28) “Giving a voice to
 posterity – deliberative democracy and representation of future people” by Kristian Skagen
 Ekeli, (29) “Feeding people versus saving nature?” by Holmes Rolston III, (30) “Saving nature
 and feeding people” by Alan Carter, (31) “Distributive justice and environmental sustainability”
 by Alan Carter, (32) “The ethicist conception of environmental problems” by Barnabas Dickson,
 and (33) “Can environmental ethics make a difference?” by Robin Attfield.

—Berry, R.J. “Sam,” ed. *Environmental Stewardship: Critical Perspectives — Past and Present*.
 London: T.& T. Clark Ltd, 2006. Contents include: (1) “‘Having dominion’: Genesis and the
 mastery of nature” by Peter Harrison, (2) “Modern domination of nature: historical origins and
 biblical critique” by Richard Bauckham, (3) “A theology for the Earth” by Joseph Sittler, (4)
 “Franciscan conservation versus Benedictine stewardship” by Rene Dubos, (5) “Stewardship: a
 case study in environmental ethics” by Clare Palmer, (6) “Environmental sensitivity and
 critiques of stewardship” by Robin Attfield, (7) “Dominion of man” by John Black, (8) “The
 fellowship of all creation” by Ruth Page, (9) “The fallible concept of the stewardship of the
 earth” by James Lovelock, (10) “Tensions in a stewardship paradigm” by Bruce Reichenbach
 and Elving Anderson, (11) “Stewardship as a key to the theology of nature” by Douglas Hall,
 (12) “Stewardship: responding dynamically to the consequences of human action in the world”
 by Calvin DeWitt, (13) “Environmental ethics, ecological theology and natural selection” by
 Lisa Sideris, (14) “Symbols to live by” by Larry Rasmussen, (15) “Stewardship and its
 competitors: a spectrum of relationships between humans and the non-human creation” by Chris
 Southgate, (16) “Ethics and stewardship” by Chris Patten, (17) “Sea stewards and the Sabbath”
 by Susan Bratton, (18) “Soil, stewardship and spirit in the era of chemical agriculture” by
 Michael Northcott, (19) “Religion and the environment” by Crispin Tickell, (20) “Environmental
 stewardship needed for the core mission of public bodies” by Derek Osborn, (21) “Conservation
 grows a human face” by Martin Holdgate, (22) “From ecological lament to a sustainable oikos”

by Anne Clifford, (23) “Partnership with nature according to the scripture: beyond the theology of stewardship” by Paul Santmire, (24) “Priest of creation” by John Zizioulas, (25) “To render praise: humanity in God’s world” by Murray Rae, and (26) “Stewardship for the twenty-first century” by John Houghton.

—Buchanan, Brett. *The Animal Environments of Uexküll, Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty, and Deleuze*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2008. Buchanan tracks the influence of Jakob von Uexküll’s biological work on the behavioral relations of animals on the philosophical ontologies of Martin Heidegger, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, and Gilles Deleuze as these philosophers discuss how animal behavior approximates but differs from human behavior. Buchanan shows how animal life deepens and broadens the significance of these philosophical ontologies.

—Callicott, J. Baird, and Robert Frodeman, eds. in chief. *Encyclopedia of Environmental Ethics and Philosophy* (2 volumes). Woodbridge, CT: Macmillan Reference USA, 2008. This encyclopedia will prove for many years to be the principal reference work in the field. It contains more than 300 peer-reviewed articles by almost as many authors covering concepts, events, institutions, people, and topics, including issues such as alternative energy, animal rights, environmental movements, global climate change, green chemistry, and industrial ecology. It contains 200 photographs and illustrations, a thematic outline, an annotated bibliography, and a comprehensive index. This is a must for every college reference library.

—Drengson, Alan, and Bill Devall, eds. *The Ecology of Wisdom: Writings by Arne Naess*. Berkeley: Counterpoint, 2008. Contents include “The Life and Work of Arne Naess: An Appreciative Overview” by Alan Drengson, and the following essays by Arne Naess: (1) “An Example of a Place: Tvergastein,” (2) “Modesty and the Conquest of Mountains,” (3) “Avalanches as Social Constructions,” (4) “The World of Concrete Contents,” (5) “Self-Realization: An Ecological Approach to Being in the World,” (6) “The Three Great Movements,” (7) “The Basics of the Deep Ecology Movement,” (8) “Cultural Diversity and the Deep Ecology Movement,” (9) “The Place of Joy in a World of Fact,” (10) “Beautiful Action: Its Function in the Ecological Crisis,” (11) “Lifestyle Trends Within the Deep Ecology Movement,” (12) “Reflections on Total Views,” (13) “The Limited Neutrality of Typologies of Systems,” (14) “The Methodology of Normative Systems,” (15) “Pluralism in Cultural Anthropology,” (16) “The Principle of Intensity,” (17) “Creativity and Gestalt Thinking,” (18) “Gestalt Thinking and Buddhism,” (19) “Nonmilitary Defense,” (20) “Gandhian Nonviolent Verbal Communication: The Necessity of Training,” (21) “Spinoza and the Deep Ecology Movement,” (22) “Through Spinoza to Mahayana Buddhism, or Through Mahayana Buddhism to Spinoza?,” (23) “Freedom, Self, and Activeness, According to Spinoza,” (24) “Industrial Society, Postmodernity, and Ecological Sustainability,” (25) “Sustainability! The Integral Approach,” (26) “Population Reduction: An Ecosophical View,” and (27) “Deep Ecology for the Twenty-Second Century.”

—Giffney, Noreen, and Myra J. Hird, eds. *Queering the Non/Human*. Hampshire, UK: Ashgate Publishing, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Introduction: Queering the Non/Human” by Noreen Giffney and Myra J. Hird, (2) “How Queer Can You Go? Theory, Normality and Normativity” by Claire Colebrook, (3) “(Con)founding ‘the Human’: Incestuous Beginnings” by Vicki Kirby, (4) “Queer Apocal(o)ptic/ism: The Death Drive and the Human” by Noreen Giffney, (5)

“Queering the Beast: The Antichrists’ Gay Wedding” by Erin Runions, (6) “Queering the Un/Godly: Christ’s Humanities and Medieval Sexualities” by Robert Mills, (7) “Unnatural Predators: Queer Theory Meets Environmental Studies in Bram Stoker’s *Dracula*” by Robert Azzarello, (8) “The Werewolf as Queer, the Queer as Werewolf, and Queer Werewolves” by Phillip A. Bernhardt-House, (9) “The Face of a Dog: Levinasian Ethics and Human/Dog Co-evolution” by Karalyn Kendall, (10) “‘I Married My Dog’: On Queer Canine Literature” by Alice A. Kuzniar, (11) “Animal Trans” by Myra J. Hird, (12) “Lessons From a Starfish” by Eva Hayward, (13) “Animating Revolt/Revolting Animation: Penguin Love, Doll Sex and the Spectacle of the Queer Nonhuman” by Judith Halberstam, (14) “The Nanoengineering of Desire” by Luciana Parisi, (15) “Queer Causation and the Ethics of Mattering” by Karan Barad, (16) “Necrosexuality” by Patricia MacCormack, and (17) “Afterword: An Unfinished Conversation About Glowing Green Bunnies” by Jeffrey J. Cohen.

—Guattari, Felix. *The Three Ecologies*. Translated by Ian Pinder and Paul Sutton. London: Continuum International Publishing Group, 2008. Guattari uses an extended definition of ecology to encompass environmental concerns, human subjectivity, and social relations to develop an argument that our ecological crises are a direct result of a new form of capitalism, and that we must find a new ecosophical approach that respects the differences between all living systems.

—Hahn, Thich Nhat. *The World We Have: A Buddhist Approach to Peace and Ecology*. Berkeley: Parallax Press, 2008. Hahn develops a Buddhist environmental ethic rooted in awareness and interrelatedness that emphasizes social responsibility and preserving and protecting the Earth. He discusses how special bodhisattvas called Dharanimdharas (Earth Holders) can guide human efforts to guard and restore the natural world through actions such as No Car Days and Earth Peace Treaty Commitment Sheets.

—Hiskes, Richard P. *The Human Right to a Green Future: Environmental Rights and Intergenerational Justice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008. Hiskes develops an argument for environmental human rights as the basis of intergenerational environmental justice grounded in the rights to clean air, water, and soil. He presents new theoretical conceptions of human rights and justice, including a communitarian foundation for human rights that protects the rights of future generations and makes an international consensus on human rights possible.

—Irwin, Ruth. *Heidegger, Politics and Climate Change: Risking It All*. New York: Continuum International Publishing Group, 2008. Irwin surveys Martin Heidegger’s ideas on technology and modernity about what it means to be human. Irwin uses the practical implications of Heidegger’s ideas to develop a constructive critique of modernity, a philosophy of technology, and an integration of environment into philosophy and political theory.

—Lindemann, Monica A. *Environmental Virtue Education: Ancient Wisdom Applied*. Saarbrücken, Germany: VDM Verlag, 2008. Lindemann develops a theory of environmental virtue ethics, arguing that virtue ethics is superior to deontological and utilitarian approaches for developing an approach to environmental ethics. She provides a preliminary list of ecological virtues and argues that certain types of rules developed from environmental virtue education can shape and refine our moral perceptions and change the way we interact with the natural world.

—Lustig, B. Andrew, Baruch A. Brody, and Gerald P. McKenny, eds. *Altering Nature: Volume I: Concepts of 'Nature' and 'The Natural' in Biotechnology Debates*. New York: Springer, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Introduction: Altering Nature: Concepts of ‘Nature’ and ‘The Natural’ in Biotechnology Debates” by B. Andrew Lustig and Baruch Brody, (2) “Spiritual and religious concepts of nature” by Aaron Mackler, Ebrahim Moosa, Allen Verhey, Anne Klein, and Kurt Peters, (3) “Philosophical Approaches to Nature” by John H. Zammito, Philip J. Ivanhoe, Helen Longino, and Phillip R. Sloan, (4) “Scientific and Medical Concepts of Nature in the Modern Period in Europe and North America” by Laurence B. McCullough, John Caskey, Thomas R. Cole, and Andrew Wear, (5) “Ethical Challenges of Patenting ‘Nature’: Legal and Economic Accounts of Altered Nature as Property” by Mary Anderlik Majumder, Margaret Byrne, Elias Bongmba, Leslie Rothenberg, and Nancy Dubler, and (6) “Aesthetic and Representational Concepts of Nature” by Suzanne Anker, Susan Lindee, Edward Shanken, and Dorothy Nelkin.

—Mulgan, Tim. *Future People: A Moderate Consequentialist Account of our Obligations to Future Generations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009.

—Schaefer, Jame. *Theological Foundations for Environmental Ethics: Reconstructing Patristic and Medieval Concepts*. Washington DC: Georgetown University Press, 2009. Schaefer examines the thought of Christian church fathers and medieval theologians to reveal and retrieve insights that can help religion make a positive contribution to preventing further environmental destruction. She reconstructs the ideas of Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, and others to reflect upon our current scientific understanding of the world and green the Catholic faith in order to show how to value the goodness of creation, develop an appreciation of the beauty of creation, respect creation’s praise for God, acknowledge human kinship with all creatures, use creation with restraint and gratitude, and live virtuously within the Earth’s community.

—Schmidtz, David. *Person, Polis, Planet: Essays in Applied Philosophy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008. Schmidtz’s thirteen essays focus on how to live a good life given that we live in a social and natural world. In the first part, he defends a non-maximizing conception of rational choice. In the second part, he offers an overarching, pluralistic moral theory that shows why we ought to do as much good as we can, why mutual aid is good, why the welfare state does not work as a way of institutionalizing mutual aid, and why the redistribution of wealth can be a bad idea. In the third part, he surveys the history and economic logic of alternative property institutions and argues why economic logic is an indispensable tool in the field of environmental conflict resolution.

—Šmajš, Josef. *Evolutionary Ontology: Reclaiming the Value of Nature by Transforming Culture*. Amsterdam: Rodopi, 2008. Šmajš uses the idea of different ontic orders—natural and cultural being—to develop a concept of evolutionary ontology. He claims that culture evolved out of nature and has become anti-natural, and he argues that there should be a global biophilous reconstruction of culture.

—Stephens, Piers. *Nature, Liberty and Dystopia: On the Moral Significance of Nature for Human Freedom*. London: Routledge, 2009. Stephens develops a history of modern political ideas to show how nature can be regarded as a touchstone of liberty in political thought. He

argues that the genre of utopias and dystopias portrayed in novels such as *We, Brave New World, 1984*, and *Fahrenheit 451* is a key modern example of popular literary forms that inscribe human hopes and fears about technological society. The ways in which freedom and nature are portrayed in these novels can be used to illuminate connections between the concept and experience of nature and the conditions, exercises, and practices of human freedom.

—Thompson, Paul B. ed. *The Ethics of Intensification: Agricultural Development and Cultural Change*. New York: Springer, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Introduction: The Ethics of Agricultural Intensification: An Interdisciplinary and International Conversation” by Paul B. Thompson, (2) “The ethics of sustainable agricultural intensification,” FAO Ethics Series, (3) “Doing Ethics in Food and Agriculture” by Clive Stannard, (4) “History, Ethics, and Intensification in Agriculture” by John H. Perkins, (5) “One Hundred Years of Agricultural Intensification: A Personal History of Unanswered Ethical Issues—1890-2004” by Allan Schmid, (6) “Two Battles in the History of Agriculture: Against Hunger and Against Alternatives Comments on John Perkins’ and Rachael Jamison’s ‘History, Ethics and Intensification in Agriculture’” by Michiel Korthals, (7) “Agriculture Intensification from the Perspective of Development Ethics” by Luis Camacho, (8) “Comments On Luis Camacho, ‘Agriculture Intensification from the Perspective of Development Ethics’” by Stephen L. Esquith, (9) “Agricultural Intensification: Some Human Rights Issues” by John Otieno Ouko, (10) “Environmental Ethics and Agricultural Intensification” by Clare Palmer, (11) “Agricultural Intensification and the Environment” by Lawrence Busch, (12) “Agricultural Intensification, Environmental Ethics and Sustainability: Some Ethical Observations” by Nigel Dower, (13) “Animal Welfare and the Intensification of Animal Production” by David Fraser, (14) “Re-thinking the Ethics of Intensification for Animal Agriculture: Comments on David Fraser, ‘Animal Welfare and the Intensification of Animal Production’” by Peter Sandøe, (15) “Farm Welfare: A Systemic Challenge” by Richard Bawden, and (16) “Ethics in Agricultural Change: Questions and Proposals for Development Processes” by Andrew Dorward.

—Traer, Robert. *Doing Environmental Ethics*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2009. Traer uses secular and religious perspectives from Western and Eastern traditions to develop this introductory text in environmental ethics. To discuss public policies and personal environmental practices, he focuses on (1) considerations of duty to other people, species, and ecosystems, (2) character virtues and personal traits, (3) relationships to people and the natural environment, (4) the rights of people to participate in land-use decisions, and (5) ways to change carbon footprints.

—Weston, Anthony. *The Incomplete Eco-philosopher: Essays from the Edges of Environmental Ethics*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2009. In this collection of essays, Weston presented his pragmatic conception of environmental philosophy rooted in reconstruction and imagination rather than deconstruction and analysis. He argues that environmental values are thoroughly natural, open-ended, and in flux, and develops an environmental etiquette that is a multicentric, ongoing process that rediscovers and remakes the world as it might be.

—Westra, Laura, Klaus Bosselmann, and Richard Westra, eds. *Reconciling Human Existence with Ecological Integrity: Science, Ethics, Economics and Law*. London: Earthscan, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Ecological Integrity: Its History, Its Future and the Development of the

Global Ecological Integrity Group” by Laura Westra, (2) “Attaining a Sustainable Society” by James Karr, (3) “A Modest Proposal about How to Proceed in Order to Solve the Problem of Inherent Moral Value in Nature” by Konrad Ott, (4) “The Earth Charter, Ethics and Global Governance” by Brendan Mackey, (5) “Ecological Integrity as an Emerging Global Public Good” by Philippe Crabbe and Jack Manno, (6) “Ecological Integrity and Human Rights” by Prue Taylor, (7) “Eco-epidemiology: On the Need to Measure Health Effects from Global Change” by Colin L. Soskolne, (8) “Finding ‘Paradise’ in a Complex Web: The Inter-relation of Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Human Health” by Carijn Beumer, Maud Huynen, and Pim Martens, (9) “Aligned: Global Justice and Ecology” by Thomas Pogge, (10) “Indigenous Rights as a Mechanism to Promote Environmental Sustainability” by Bradford Morse, (11) “A Human Right to Water: An Ethical Position or a Realizable Goal?” by Joseph Dellapenna, (12) “The Case for Understanding Inadequate National Responses to Climate Change as Human Rights Violations” by Don Brown, (13) “How the World Bank Could Lead the World in Alleviating Climate Change” by Robert Goodland and Simon Counsell, (14) “The Ecological and Energy Integrity of Corn Ethanol Production” by David Pimentel, (15) “Global Integrity and Utility Regulation: Constructing a Sustainable Economy” by Peter Miller, (16) “What Covenant Sustains Us?” by Ron Engel, (17) “Confounding Integrity: Humanity as Dissipative Structure” by William Rees, (18) “Socio-material Communication in Eco-sustainable Societies of the Future” by Richard Westra, and (19) “The Way Forward: Governance for Ecological Integrity” by Klaus Bosselmann.

RECENT ARTICLES IN ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY JOURNALS

Editor’s Note: There are now six environmental philosophy journals. Historically the ISEE Newsletter has not listed the contents of these journals in the section titled “Recent Articles and Books” because of the assumption that ISEE members naturally would track the contents of these six environmental philosophy journals on their own. After talking with numerous ISEE members, the Newsletter Editor has concluded that this assumption is not well-grounded, and many ISEE members do not keep up with the contents of these journals. Accordingly, the ISEE Newsletter will now track the contents of these six journals on a regular basis in this new section. This issue of the Newsletter lists the entire contents of these six journals from January to December 2008 (or 2007 for one of the journals below); future issues of the Newsletter will track these journals on an ongoing basis by listing the contents of journals that have been published since the last issue of the ISEE Newsletter.

Environmental Ethics

Environmental Ethics (EE) is an interdisciplinary journal dedicated to the philosophical aspects of environmental problems. EE is intended as a forum for diverse interests and attitudes, and seeks to bring together the nonprofessional environmental philosophy tradition with the professional interest in the subject. EE is published by Environmental Philosophy, Inc. and the University of North Texas; the academic sponsor is Colorado State University. This journal came into existence in 1979 and is published four times a year. Home website:

<<http://www.cep.unt.edu/enethics.html>>.

Volume 30, no. 1 (Spring 2008):

1. “Mountain Majesties above Fruited Plains” by Holmes Rolston, III (pp. 3-20).
2. “Environmental Art and Ecological Citizenship” by Jason Simus (pp. 21-36).

3. "Nature and Human Identity" by Elizabeth Skakoon (pp. 37-49).
4. "Unnecessary Suffering" by J.M. Dieterie (pp. 51-67).
5. "On Behalf of Biocentric Individualism: A Response to Victoria Davion" by Jason Kawall (pp. 69-88).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. Christopher Preston's and Wayne Ouderkirk's (eds.) *Nature, Value, Duty: Life on Earth with Holmes Rolston, III* (2007) reviewed by Eric Katz.
 - b. Andrew Dobson's and Robyn Eckersley's (eds.) *Political Theory and the Ecological Challenge* (2006) reviewed by Mick Smith.
 - c. Ramachandra Guha's *How Much Should A Person Consume? Environmentalism in India and The United States* (2006) reviewed by Mark Michael.
 - d. Sahotra Sarkar's *Biodiversity and Environmental Philosophy: An Introduction* (2005) reviewed by Bruce Morito.
 - e. David W. Orr's *Design on the Edge: The Making of a High-Performance Building* (2006) reviewed by Andrew Karvonen.
 - f. Jesse Donahue's and Erik Trump's *The Politics of Zoos: Exotic Animals and Their Protectors* (2006) reviewed by Eric Moore.
 - g. Sherilyn MacGregor's *Beyond Mothering Earth: Ecological Citizenship and the Politics of Care* (2006) reviewed by Annie L. Booth.
 - h. Suzanne L. Cataldi's and William S. Hamrick's (eds.) *Merleau-Ponty and Environmental Philosophy: Dwelling on the Landscapes of Thought* (2007) reviewed by Chris Nagel.

Volume 30, no. 2 (Summer 2008):

1. "Korean Environmental Thought and Practice: A Case Study of the Indramang Community" by So-Young Lee (pp. 115-34).
2. "The Immortal World: The *Telos* of Daoist Environmental Ethics" by Sung-Hae Kim (pp. 135-57).
3. "Sustainability Impeded: *Ultra Vires* Environmental Issues" by Paul M. Wood and Laurel Waterman (pp. 159-74).
4. "Personhood and Animals" by Elisa Aaltola (pp. 175-93).
5. "Animals and the Social Contract: A Reply to Nussbaum" by Kimberly K. Smith (pp. 195-207).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. Andrew Dobson's and Derek Bell's (eds.) *Environmental Citizenship* (2006) reviewed by Dustin Mulvaney.
 - b. Kerry H. Whiteside's *Precautionary Politics: Principle and Practice in Confronting Environmental Risk* (2006) reviewed by Michael S. Carolan.
 - c. Surgeet Kaur Chalal's *Ecology Redesigning Genes: Ethical and Sikh Perspective* (2005) reviewed by Holmes Rolston, III.
 - d. John Hart's *Sacramental Commons: Christian Ecological Ethics* (2006) reviewed by Bernard Daley Zaleha.
 - e. Julie Sze's *Noxious New York: The Racial Politics of Urban Health and Environmental Justice* (2007) reviewed by Derek Bell.
7. "Comment: A Response to Frank W. Derringham's Review of *Ecological Ethics*" by Patrick Currey (pp. 223-24).

Volume 30, no 3 (Fall 2008):

Special Issue: “Integrating Ecological Sciences and Environmental Ethics into Biocultural Conservation in South American Temperate Sub-Antarctic Ecosystems”

1. “About this Special Issue” by Eugene C. Hargrove (pp. 227-28).
2. “Integrating Ecological Sciences and Environmental Ethics into Biocultural Conservation in South American Temperate Sub-Antarctic Ecosystems” by Ricardo Rozzi, Juan J. Armesto, and Robert Frodeman (pp. 229-34).
3. “What ‘Wilderness’ in Frontier Ecosystems?” by J. Baird Callicott (pp. 235-49).
4. “The Landscape Approach: Designing New Reserves for Protection of Biological and Cultural Diversity in Latin America” by Sergio Guevara and Javier Laborde (pp. 251-62).
5. “A Traditional and Multicultural Approach to Environmental Ethics at Primary and Secondary School Levels” by Eugene C. Hargrove (pp. 263-71).
6. “Local versus Global Knowledge: Diverse Perspectives on Nature in the Cape Horn Biosphere Reserve” by Uta Berghöfer, Ricardo Rozzi, and Kurt Jax (pp. 273-94).
7. “Integrating Science and Society through Long-Term Socio-Ecological Research” by Christopher B. Anderson, Gene E. Likens, Ricardo Rozzi, Julio R. Guitierrez, Juan J. Armesto, and Alexandria Poole (pp. 295-312).
8. “Philosophy Unbound: Environmental Ethics at the End of the Earth” by Robert Frodeman (pp. 313-24).
9. “Field Environmental Philosophy and Biocultural Conservation: The Omora Ethnobotanical Park Educational Program” by Ricardo Rozzi, Ximena Arango, Francisca Massardo, Christopher Anderson, Kurt Heidinger, and Kelli Moses (pp. 325-36).

Volume 30, no 4 (Winter 2008):

1. “Environmental Ethics and the Culture War” by Eugene C. Hargrove (pp. 339-40).
2. “Biocentric Farming? Liberty Hyde Bailey and Environmental Ethics” by Ben A. Minteer (pp. 341-59).
3. “Narrative Environmental Virtue Ethics: *Phronesis* without a *Phronimos*” by Brian Treanor (pp. 361-79).
4. “The Twofold Myth of Pristine Wilderness: Misreading the Wilderness Act in Terms of Purity” by Scott Friskics (pp. 381-99).
5. “The Prospects for a Viable Biocentric Egalitarianism” by Káránn Durland (pp. 401-16).
6. “An Environmentalist’s Lament on Predation” by Ty Raterman (pp. 417-34).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Kimberly K. Smith’s *African American Environmental Thought: Foundations* (2007) reviewed by Melanie Perreault.
 - b. Mathew Humphrey’s *Ecological Politics and Democratic Theory: The Challenge to the Deliberative Ideal* (2007) reviewed by Robert Kirkman.
 - c. Roger S. Gottlieb’s (ed.) *The Oxford Handbook of Religion and Ecology* (2006) reviewed by Lloyd Steffen
8. “Comment: On Nature, Human Identity, and Straw Men” by T.R. Kover and Nathan Kowalsky (pp. 443-44).

Environmental Philosophy

Environmental Philosophy (EP) is the official journal of the International Association for Environmental Philosophy (IAEP). The journal features peer-reviewed articles, discussion

papers, and book reviews for persons working and thinking within the field of “environmental philosophy.” The journal welcomes diverse philosophical approaches to environmental issues, including those inspired by the many schools of Continental philosophy, studies in the history of philosophy, indigenous and non-Western philosophy, and the traditions of American and Anglo-American philosophy. EP strives to provide a forum that is accessible to all those working in this broad field, while recognizing the interdisciplinary nature of this conversation. EP is sponsored by IAEP, and the Department of Philosophy and Environmental Studies Program at the University of Oregon. This journal came into existence in 2004 and is published twice a year. Home website: <<http://epphilosophy.uoregon.edu/index.html>>.

Editor’s Note: The volume 5, no. 2 issue of *Environmental Philosophy* had not been published at the time this issue of the ISEE Newsletter was completed.

Volume 5, no. 1 (Spring 2008):

1. “Going Back to Nature When Nature’s All But Gone” by Stephanie Mills (pp. 1-8).
2. “Environmental Pragmatism Revisited: Human-Centeredness, Language, and the Future of Aesthetic Experience” by Wendy Lynne Lee (pp. 9-22).
3. “Language and Responsibility: The Possibilities and Problems of Poetic Thinking for Environmental Philosophy” by Eleanor D. Helms (pp. 23-36).
4. “A Renewal of Husserl’s Critique of Naturalism: Towards the *Via Media* of Ecological Phenomenology” by Adam Konopka (pp. 37-60).
5. “A Beginning for the Phenomenological Theory of Primate Ethology” by Lester Embree (pp. 61-74).
6. “Mice in the Sink: On the Expression of Empathy In Animals” by Jessica Pierce (pp. 75-96).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Gary Backhaus’ and John Murungi’s (eds.) *Ecoscapes: Geographical Patternings of Relations* (2006) reviewed by David Kolb.
 - b. Jeremy Bendik-Keymer’s *The Ecological Life: Discovering Citizenship and a Sense of Humanity* (2006) reviewed by Geoffrey Frasz.
 - c. Philip Cafaro’s *Thoreau’s Living Ethics: Walden and the Pursuit of Virtue* (2004) reviewed by Christopher Dustin.
 - d. Timothy Morton’s *Ecology Without Nature: Rethinking Environmental Aesthetics* (2007) reviewed by Janet Fiskio.
 - e. Frank Schalow’s *The Incarnality of Being: The Earth, Animals, and the Body in Heidegger’s Thought* (2006) reviewed by Peter Heron.

Environmental Values

Environmental Values (EV) brings together contributions from philosophy, economics, politics, sociology, geography, anthropology, ecology, and other disciplines, which relate to the present and future environment of human beings and other species. In doing so it aims to clarify the relationship between practical policy issues and more fundamental underlying principles or assumptions. EV is published by the White Horse Press. This journal came into existence in 1992 and is published four times a year. Home website: <<http://www.ericademon.co.uk/EV.html>>.

Volume 17, no. 1 (February 2008):

1. “Editorial: Convergence, Divergence and the Complex Nature of Environmental Problems” by Isis Brook (pp. 1-3).

2. "Convergence, Noninstrumental Value and the Semantics of 'Love': Comment on McShane" by Bryan G. Norton (pp. 5-14).
3. "Convergence, Noninstrumental Value and the Semantics of 'Love': Reply to Norton" by Katie McShane (pp. 15-22).
4. "Synthetic Biology: Drawing a Line in Darwin's Sand" by Christopher J. Preston (pp. 23-39).
5. "Thinking from Within the Calyx of Nature" by Freya Mathews (pp. 41-65).
6. "The Multidimensionality of Environmental Problems: The GMO Controversy and the Limits of Scientific Materialism" by Michael S. Carolan (pp. 67-82).
7. "Rethinking Nature: Public Visions in the Netherlands" by Riyan J.G. van den Born (pp. 83-109).
8. Book Reviews:
 - a. Stefan Baumgaertner's, Malte Faber's, and Johannes Schiller's *Joint Production and Responsibility in Ecological Economics* (2006) reviewed by Richard B. Howarth.
 - b. Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma: The Search for a Perfect Meal in a Fast-Food World* (2006) reviewed by Michael Allen Fox.
 - c. Robert E. Hinshaw's *Living with Nature's Extremes: The Life of Gilbert Fowler White* (2006) reviewed by Udo E. Simonis.

Volume 17, no. 2 (May 2008):

Special Issue: "In Honour of Alan Holland"

1. "Editorial: A Worthwhile Academic Life" by Clive L. Spash (pp. 121-24).
2. "Happiness and the Good Life" by John O'Neill (pp. 125-44).
3. "Do Meaningful Relationships with Nature Contribute to a Worthwhile Life?" by Dan Firth (pp. 145-64).
4. "Animal Suffering: An Evolutionary Approach" by Gill Aitken (pp. 165-80).
5. "The Rights of Animals and the Demands of Nature" by Dale Jamieson (pp. 181-99).
6. "Environmental Values and Human Purposes" by Ted Benton (pp. 201-20).
7. "Aesthetic and Other Values in the Rural Landscape" by John Benson (pp. 221-38).
8. "On the Economic Value of Ecosystem Services" by Mark Sagoff (pp. 239-57).
9. "How Much is that Ecosystem in the Window? The One with the Bio-diverse Trail" by Clive L. Spash (pp. 259-84).
10. "Nature (and Politics)" by Andrew Dobson (pp. 285-301).
11. "Environmental Values: An Appreciation," book review of John O'Neill's, Alan Holland's, and Andrew Light's *Environmental Values* (2007) by Bryan G. Norton (pp. 303-06).
12. "Alan Holland — Publications" by Clive L. Spash (pp. 307-12).

Volume 17, no. 3 (August 2008):

1. "Editorial: Without Finality" by John O'Neill (pp. 313-15).
2. "Vale Val: In Memory of Val Plumwood" by Freya Mathews (pp. 317-21).
3. "Tasteless: Towards a Food-Based Approach to Death" by Val Plumwood (pp. 323-30).
4. "Listening to the Birds: A Pragmatic Proposal for Forestry" by Nicole Klenk (pp. 331-51).
5. "Native Species, Human Communities and Cultural Relationships" by Paul Knights (pp. 353-72).

6. "Intrinsic Value and the Genetic Engineering of Animals" by R.B.M. deVries (pp. 375-92).
7. "Counting Species: Biopower and the Global Biodiversity Census" by R. Youatt (pp. 393-417).
8. Book Reviews:
 - a. Ronald Sandler's *Character and Environment: A Virtue-Oriented Approach to Environmental Ethics* (2007) reviewed by Michael Allen Fox.
 - b. Bill McKibben's *Deep Economy: The Wealth of Communities and the Durable Future* (2007) reviewed by Brendan Fisher.
 - c. Chukwumerije Okereke's *Global Justice and Neoliberal Environmental Governance: Ethics, Sustainable Development and International Co-operation* (2007) reviewed by Rafael Ziegler.
 - d. C.A. Cranston's and Robert Zeller's (eds.) *The Littoral Zone: Australian Contexts and their Writers* (2007) reviewed by Stuart Cooke.

Volume 17, no. 4 (November 2008):

1. "Editorial: Towards Polyvocal Environmental Debates" by Jouni Paavola (pp. 433-36).
2. "Why Worry About Climate Change? A Research Agenda" by Richard S.J. Tol (pp. 437-70).
3. "Wrongful Harm to Future Generations: The Case of Climate Change" by Marc D. Davidson (pp. 471-88).
4. "To Value Functions or Services? An Analysis of Ecosystem Valuation Approaches" by Erik Ansink, Lars Heim, and Knut Per Hasund (pp. 498-503).
5. "Does the Idea of Wilderness Need a Defense?" by Paul M. Keeling (pp. 505-19).
6. "Non-Market Coordination: Towards an Ecological Response to Austrian Economics" by Dan Greenwood (pp. 521-41).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Michael Hauskeller's *Biotechnology and the Integrity of Life: Taking Public Fears Seriously* (2007) reviewed by David Littlewood.
 - b. Sarah B. Pralle's *Branching Out, Digging In: Environmental Advocacy and Agenda Setting* (2006) reviewed by Vanessa Timmer.
 - c. Greg Kennedy's *An Ontology of Trash: The Disposable and its Problematic Nature* (2007) reviewed by Peter Lucas.

Ethics and the Environment

Ethics and the Environment is an interdisciplinary forum for theoretical and practical articles, discussions, reviews, comments, and book reviews in the broad area encompassed by environmental ethics. The journal focuses on conceptual approaches in ethical theory and ecological philosophy, including deep ecology and ecological feminism, as they pertain to environmental issues such as environmental education and management, ecological economics, and ecosystem health. The journal is supported by the Center for Humanities and Arts, the Philosophy Department, and the Environmental Ethics Certificate Program at the University of Georgia. This journal came into existence in 1996 and is published twice a year. Home website: <<http://www.phil.uga.edu/eande/index.htm>>.

Volume 13, no. 1 (Spring 2008):

1. "Literary Activism, Social Justice, and the Future of Bioregionalism" by Joshua A. Dolezal (pp. 1-22).
2. "Environmental Ethics and Size" by Charles S. Cockell (pp. 23-39).
3. "Martha Nussbaum on Animal Rights" by Anders Schinkel (pp. 41-69).
4. "Dimensions of Naturalness" by Helena Siipi (pp. 71-103).
5. "Wildness in the English Garden Tradition: A Reassessment of the Picturesque from Environmental Philosophy" by Isis Brook (pp. 105-19).
6. "Franciscan Biocentrism and the Franciscan Tradition" by John Mizzoni (pp. 121-34).
7. "Separated at Birth, Signs of a Rapprochement: Environmental Ethics and Space Exploration" by Erin Moore Daly and Robert Frodeman (pp. 135-51).
8. Book Review:
 - a. Patrick Curry's *Ecological Ethics: An Introduction* (2006) reviewed by David Keller.

Volume 13, no. 2 (Fall 2008):

1. "Dependent Relationships and the Moral Standing of Nonhuman Animals" by Andrew I. Cohen (pp. 1-21).
2. "The Dogma of Environmental Revelation" by Scott F. Aikin (pp. 23-34).
3. "Disturbing Images: PETA and the Feminist Ethics of Animal Advocacy" by Maneesha Deckha (pp. 35-76).
4. "The Role of Aesthetic Considerations in a Narrative Based Approach to Nature Conservation" by Dan Firth (pp. 77-100).
5. "Warren's Ecofeminist Ethics and Merleau-Ponty's Body-Subject: Intersections" by Kelly A. Burns (pp. 101-18).
6. "Fundamentalist Dominion, Postmodern Ecology" by Paul Maltby (pp. 119-41).

Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics

Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics (JAEE) presents articles on ethical issues confronting agriculture, food production, and environmental concerns. The goal of this journal is to create a forum for discussion of moral issues arising from actual or projected social policies in regard to a wide range of questions. Among these are ethical questions concerning the responsibilities of agricultural producers, the assessment of technological changes affecting farm populations, the utilization of farmland and other resources, the deployment of intensive agriculture, the modification of ecosystems, animal welfare, the professional responsibilities of agrologists, veterinarians, or food scientists, the use of biotechnology, the safety, availability, and affordability of food. JAEE publishes scientific articles that are relevant to ethical issues, as well as philosophical papers and brief discussion pieces. JAEE is published by Springer Netherlands. The journal came into existence in 1988 and is now published six times a year. Home website: <<http://www.springer.com/philosophy/ethics/journal/10806>>.

Volume 21, no. 1 (January 2008):

1. "Trading 'Ethical Preferences' in the Market: Outline of a Politically Liberal Framework for the Ethical Characterization of Foods" by Tassos Michalopoulos, Michiel Korthals, and Henk Hogeveen (pp. 3-27).
2. "Ethics in the Social Debate on Genetically Modified Organisms: A (Re)Quest for *Sense and Sensibility*" by Yann Devos, Pieter Maesele, Dirk Reheul, Linda Van Speybroeck, and Danny De Waele (pp. 29-61).

3. "Dimensions of Philosophy: A Symposium on Albert Borgmann's *Real American Ethics*" by Eric Walker (pp. 63-64).
4. "Reclaiming the Mundane: Comments on Albert Borgmann's *Real American Ethics*" by Marion Hourdequin (pp. 65-73).
5. "Borgmann on commodification: a comment on *Real American Ethics*" by Paul B. Thompson (pp. 75-84).
6. "A Reply to My Critics" by Albert Borgmann (pp. 85-89).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. L. Nordenfelt's *Animal and Human Health and Welfare: A Comparative Philosophical Analysis* (2006) reviewed by Richard P. Haynes.
 - b. Steve F. Sapontzis' *Food for Thought: The Debate over Eating Meat* (2004) reviewed by Richard P. Haynes.

Volume 21, no. 2 (April 2008):

1. "A plea to implement robustness into a breeding goal: poultry as an example" by L. Star, E.D. Ellen, K. Uitdehaag, and F.W.A. Brom (pp. 109-25).
2. "Place and civic culture: re-thinking the context for local agriculture" by Laura B. Delind and Jim Bingen (pp. 127-51).
3. "The case for regulating intragenic GMOs" by A. Wendy Russell and Robert Sparrow (pp. 153-81).
4. "The Agricultural Ethics of Biofuels: A First Look" by Paul B. Thompson (pp. 183-98).

Volume 21, no. 3 (June 2008):

1. "Systems in Organic Dairy Production" by Frank W. Oudshoorn, Reint Jan Renes, and Imke J.M. De Boer (pp. 205-28).
2. "The Introduction of the Precautionary Principle in Danish Environmental Policy: The Case of Plant Growth Retardants" by Søren Løkke and Per Christensen (pp. 229-47).
3. "Ethical Rooms for Maneuver and Their Prospects *Vis-à-vis* the Current Ethical Food Policies in Europe" by Michiel Korthals (pp. 249-73).
4. "Social splinters and cross-cultural leanings: a cartographic method for examining environmental ethics" by David Lulka (pp. 275-96).
5. Book Reviews:
 - a. Sir Albert Howard's *The Soil and Health: A Study of Organic Agriculture* (2006) reviewed by Paul B. Thompson.
 - b. Julie Guthman's *Agrarian Dreams: The Paradox of Organic Farming in California* (2004) reviewed by Paul B. Thompson.

Volume 21, no 4 (August 2008):

1. "Does the World Need U.S. Farmers Even if Americans Don't?" by Mary K. Hendrickson, Harvey S. James Jr., and William D. Heffernan (pp. 311-28).
2. "Selective Patronage and Social Justice: Local Food Consumption Campaigns in Historical Context" by C. Clare Hinrichs and Patricia Allen (pp. 329-52).
3. "Consumer Autonomy and Sufficiency of GMF Labeling" by Helena Siipi and Susanne Uusitalo (pp. 353-69).
4. "Affected Ignorance And Animal Suffering: Why Our Failure To Debate Factory Farming Puts Us At Moral Risk" by Nancy M. Williams (pp. 371-84).
5. Book Reviews:
 - a. Sarah Franklin's *Dolly Mixtures: The Remaking of Genealogy* (2007) reviewed by Paul B. Thompson.

- b. Ronald L. Sandler's *Character and Environment: A Virtue-Oriented Approach to Environmental Ethics* (2007) reviewed by Philip Cafaro.
- c. Morton Satin's *Death in the Pot: The Impact of Food Poisoning on History* (2007) reviewed by Richard P. Haynes.
- d. Sheldon Krimsky's and Peter Shorets' (eds.) *Rights and Liberties in the Biotech Ages: Why We Need a Genetic Bill of Rights* (2005) reviewed by Richard P. Haynes.
- e. James Ridgeway's *It's All for Sale: The Control of Global Resources* (2005) reviewed by Richard P. Haynes.

Volume 21, no. 5 (October 2008):

1. "Naturalness and Conservation in France" by Annik Schnitzler, Jean-Claude Génot, Maurice Wintz, and Brack W. Hale (pp. 432-36).
2. "Coexistence of Plants and Coexistence of Farmers: Is an Individual Choice Possible?" by Rosa Binimellis (pp. 437-57).
3. "Towards Understanding the Impacts of the Pet Food Industry on World Fish and Seafood Supplies" by Sena S. De Silva and Giovanni M. Turchini (pp. 459-67).
4. Book Reviews:
 - a. Marti Kheel's *Nature Ethics: An Ecofeminist Perspective* (2007) reviewed by Richard P. Haynes.
 - b. Christopher J. Preston's and Wayne Ouderkirk's (eds.) *Nature, Value, Duty: Life on Earth with Holmes Rolston, III* (2006) reviewed by Christopher C. Robinson.
 - c. Gene Baur's *Farm Sanctuary: Changing Hearts and Minds About Animals and Food* (2008) reviewed by David Hoch.
 - d. John Hart's *Sacramental Commons: Christian Environmental Ethics* (2006) reviewed by Sean Samuel O'Neil.
 - e. Laura T. Reynolds', Douglas Murray's, and John Wilkinson's (eds.) *Fair Trade: The Challenges of Transforming Globalization* (2007) reviewed by Philip H. Howard.
 - f. Mark Sagoff's *The Economy of the Earth: Philosophy, Law, and the Environment*, 2nd edition (2008) reviewed by Dan Tarlock.
 - g. Francien De Jonge's and Ruud van den Bos' (eds.) *The Human-Animal Relationship: Forever and a Day* (2005) reviewed by Anna Peterson.
 - h. Paul Collier's *The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries Are Failing and What Can Be Done About It* (2007) reviewed by Amitrajeet A. Batabyal.
 - i. Pamela Stricker's *Toward a Culture of Nature: Environmental Policy and Sustainable Development in Cuba* (2007) reviewed by Rose Caraway.

Volume 21, no. 6 (December 2008):

1. "Adaptive Management of Nonnative Species: Moving Beyond the 'Either-Or' Through Experimental Pluralism" by Jason M. Evans, Ann C. Wilkie, and Jeffrey Burkhardt (pp. 521-39).
2. "Understanding the Scope of Farmer Perceptions of Risk: Considering Farmer Opinions on the Use of Genetically Modified (GM) Crops as a Stakeholder Voice in Policy" by Nicholas P. Guehlstorf (pp. 541-58).
3. "Opening Up for Participation in Agro-Biodiversity Conservation: The Expert-Lay Interplay in a Brazilian Social Movement" by Ana Delgado (pp. 559-77).

4. “Vegetarian Meat: Could Technology Save Animals and Satisfy Meat Eaters?” by Patrick D. Hopkins and Austin Dacey (pp. 579-96).
5. Book Reviews:
 - a. Helga Willer’s, Minou Youssefi-Menzler’s, and Neil Sorensen’s (ed.) *The World of Organic Agriculture: Statistics and Emerging Trends* (2008), Josephine Donovan’s and Carol Adams’ (eds.) *The Feminist Care Tradition in Animal Ethics: A Reader* (2007), James Gregory’s *Of Victorians and Vegetarians: The Vegetarian Movement in Nineteenth-century Britain* (2007), and Kirkpatrick Sale’s *After Eden: The Evolution of Human Dominance* (2006), all reviewed by Todd J. LeVasseur.
 - b. Roger S. Gottlieb’s (ed.) *The Oxford Handbook of Religion and Ecology* (2006), and Roger S. Gottlieb’s *A Greener Faith: Religious Environmentalism and Our Planet’s Future* (2006), both reviewed by Anna Peterson.
 - c. Donna J. Haraway’s *When Species Meet* (2008) reviewed by Anna Peterson.
 - d. Richard J. Lazarus’ *The Making of Environmental Law* (2004) reviewed by Richard P. Haynes.

Ethics, Place & Environment

Ethics, Place & Environment (EPE) is a journal of philosophy and geography that offers scholarly articles, reviews, critical exchanges, and short reflections on all aspects of geographical and environmental ethics. The journal aims to publish philosophical work on the environment—human and natural, built and wild—as well as meditations on the nature of space and place. While the scope of EPE includes environmental philosophy and cultural geography, it is not limited to these fields. Past authors have been concerned with a wide range of subjects, such as applied environmental ethics, animal rights, justice in urban society, development ethics, cartography, and cultural values relevant to environmental concerns. The journal also welcomes theoretical analyses of practical applications of environmental, urban, and regional policies, as well as concrete proposals for grounding our spatial policies in more robust normative foundations. EPE is published by Routledge. The journal *Philosophy & Geography* came into existence in 1996, merged as *Ethics, Place & Environment* in 2005, and is published three times a year. Home website:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713417006~db=all>.

Editor’s Note: Because EPE has a one-year block on the ISEE Newsletter Editor’s access to this journal, the contents of EPE’s 2007 issues are listed here; in future issues of the ISEE Newsletter, unless this block is removed, the contents of EPE will be one year behind the contents of the other five environmental philosophy journals.

Volume 10, no 1 (March 2008):

Special Issue: “Technological Change.”

1. “Introduction to ‘Technological Change’: A Special Issue of *Ethics, Place & Environment*” by Paul C. Adams (pp. 1-6).
2. “Disability, Technology, and Place: Social and Ethical Implications of Long-Term Dependency on Medical Devices” by B.E. Gibson, R.E.G. Upshur, N.L. Young, and P. McKeever (pp. 7-28).
3. “Business on the Margin: Local Practices and the Politics of Forests in Finland” by Taru Peltola (pp. 29-47).

4. "The Haunting Effect of Place in the Discourse of the Virtual" by Rowan Wilkin (pp. 49-63).
5. "Your Urgent Assistance is Requested: The Intersection of 419 Spam and New Networks of Imagination" by Matthew Zook (pp. 65-88).
6. "Oligopolization of Global Media and Telecommunications and its Implications for Democracy" by Barney Warf (pp. 89-105).
7. "Time-Binding Communication: Transmission and Decadence of Tradition" by Jonathan M. Smith (pp. 107-119).

Volume 10, no. 2 (June 2007):

1. "Neighborhood Democracy and Chicana/o Cultural Citizenship in Armando R3ndon's *Chicano Manifesto*" by Jos3-Antonio Orosco (pp. 121-39).
2. "Bioregionalism and a Cross-Cultural Dialogue on a Land Ethic" by Richard Evanoff (pp. 141-56).
3. "Death to Life: Towards My Green Burial" by Robert Feagan (pp. 157-75).
4. "Some Political Problems for Rewilding Nature" by John Hintz (pp. 177-92).
5. "Conservation Biology, Deep Ecology, and the Outside World: Some Problems for the Politics of Nature" by Mark Woods (pp. 192-207).
6. "Response to Woods: On with the Debate (but Let's Be Careful with Those Swords)" by John Hintz (pp. 208-16).
7. "Engaging Berleant: A Critical Look at *Aesthetics and Environment: Variations on a Theme*" by Renee Conroy (pp. 217-27)
8. "Arnold Berleant's Environmental Aesthetics" by Allen Carlson (pp. 228-36).
9. "A Response to Conroy and Carlson" by Arnold Berleant (pp. 236-44).
10. Book Reviews:
 - a. Paul Cloke's and Ron Johnston's (eds.) *Spaces of Geographical Thought: Deconstructing Human Geography's Binaries* (2005) reviewed by Jon Anderson.
 - b. Janet Abrams' and Peter Hall's (eds.) *Else/Where: Mapping: New Cartographies of Networks and Territories* (2006) reviewed by Ulrich M3he.
 - c. Mark Bonta's and John Protevi's *Deleuze and Geophilosophy: A Guide and Glossary* (2004) reviewed by Dylan Trigg.
 - d. Thomas Princen's *The Logic of Sufficiency* (2005) reviewed by Nathan Anderson.
 - e. Thomas R. Vale's *The American Wilderness: Reflections on Nature Protection in the United States* (2005) reviewed by Cindy Ott.

Volume 10, no. 3 (October 2007):

Special Issue: "Environmental and Land Art."

1. "Introduction to 'Environmental and Land Art': A Special Issue of *Ethics, Place and Environment*" by Emily Brady (pp. 257-61).
2. "Ethically Evaluating Land Art: Is It Worth It?" by Sheila Lintott (pp. 263-77).
3. "Is It Worth It? Lintott and Ethically Evaluating Environmental Art" by John Andrew Fisher (pp. 279-86).
4. "Aesthetic Regard for Nature in Environmental and Land Art" by Emily Brady (pp. 287-300).
5. "A Response to Emily Brady's 'Aesthetic Regard for Nature in Environmental and Land Art'" by Jason Boaz Simus (pp. 301-05).
6. "Aesthetic Aspects of Unauthorized Environmental Interventions" by Isis Brook (pp. 307-18).

7. “Edginess and Whimsical: A Response to Isis Brook’s ‘Aesthetic Aspects of Unauthorized Environmental Interventions’” by Jim Toub (pp. 319-21).
8. “‘Line of Wreckage’: Towards a Postindustrial Environmental Aesthetics” by Jonathan Maskit (pp. 323-37).
9. “Reflections on Reclamation through Art” by Thomas Heyd (pp. 339-45).
10. “An Uncanny Dimension: Commentary on Thomas Heyd’s ‘Reflections on Reclamation through Art’” by Allison Hagerman (pp. 347-50).
11. Book Reviews:
 - a. John A. Matthews’ and David T. Herbert’s (eds.) *Unifying Geography: Common Heritage, Shared Future* (2004) reviewed by Carlos Nuñez Silva.
 - b. Terry Gifford’s *Reconnecting With John Muir: Essays in Post-Pastoral Practice* (2006), and James Perrin Warren’s *John Burroughs and the Place of Nature* (2006), both reviewed by John M. Cogan.
 - c. Alan Williamson’s *Westernness: A Meditation* (2006) reviewed by William Wyckoff.
 - d. James Barilla’s *West with the Rise: Fly-Fishing Across America* (2006) reviewed by Moira Howes.

OTHER RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Editor’s Note: This section contains everything else beyond books in environmental philosophy and the contents of the six environmental philosophy journals, excluding the journal contents listed in the section “2008 Round-Up” below.

—Askins, Robert A., Glenn D. Dreyer, Gerald R. Visgilio, and Diana M. Whitelaw, eds. *Saving Biological Diversity: Balancing Protection of Endangered Species and Ecosystems*. New York: Springer, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Saving Biological Diversity: An Overview” by Glenn D. Dreyer, (2) “Toward a Policy-Relevant Definition of Biodiversity” by Bryan G. Norton, (3) “Navigating for Noah: Setting New Directions for Endangered Species Protection in the 21st Century” by Karin P. Sheldon, (4) “Economics of Protecting Endangered Species” by Gardner M. Brown, (5) “The Center for Plant Conservation: Twenty Years of Recovering America’s Vanishing Flora” by Kathryn L. Kennedy, (6) “The Piping Plover as an Umbrella Species for the Barrier Beach Ecosystem” by Scott Hecker, (7) “Restoring Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) to New England” by Stephen Gephard, (8) “Sea Change: Changing Management to Protect Ocean Ecosystems” by Susan E. Farady, (9) “Valuing Benefits from Ecosystem Improvements using Stated Preference Methods: An Example from Reducing Acidification in the Adirondacks Park” by David A. Evans, H. Spencer Banzhaf, Dallas Burtraw, Alan J. Krupnick, and Juha Siikamäki, (10) “Conserving Forest Ecosystems: Guidelines for Size, Condition and Landscape Requirements” by Mark G. Anderson, (11) “Restoring America’s Everglades: A Lobbyist’s Perspective” by April H.G. Smith, (12) “A Wildland and Woodland Vision for the New England Landscape: Local Conservation, Biodiversity and the Global Environment” by David R. Foster and William G. Labich, (13) “Creative Approaches to Preserving Biodiversity in Brazil and the Amazon” by Kathryn Hochstetler and Margaret E. Keck, (14) “Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Ocean Acidification: The Potential Impacts on Ocean Biodiversity” by William C.G. Burns, (15) “Advancing Conservation in a Globalized World” by Jonathan A. Hoekstra,

and (16) “Protecting Biodiversity, from Flagship Species to the Global Environment” by Robert A. Askins.

—Baer, Hans, and Merrill Singer, *Global Warming and the Political Ecology of Health*. Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press, 2008. Baer and Singer discuss sociopolitical and economic issues such as subsistence and settlement patterns, land use, and lifeways to inventory the health implications of climate change. Using theoretical tools from anthropology, environmental sciences, and medicine, they present ecosyndemics as a new paradigm for understanding the relationship between environmental change and disease.

—Bakshi, Brig. GD. *Green Consciousness Rising: The Coming Wars of Enemy and Ecology*. New Delhi: Lancer Publishers, 2008. Bakshi argues that we are entering a new era of ecology wars characterized by a clash of rival ideologies—one premised on economics and the other premised on ecology and survival. He advocates following the latter and establishing a new paradigm of global green consciousness along with the onset of a solar civilization.

—Beatley, Timothy, with Peter Newman. *Green Urbanism Down Under: Learning from Sustainable Communities in Australia*. Washington DC: Island Press, 2009. Beatley begins by posing the question “what can Americans learn from Australians about greening city life?” To answer this, he draws from Australian programs and initiatives of sustainability practices such as city farms, green living programs, green transport projects, and renewable energy plans.

—Bevan-Jones, Robert. *Poisonous Plants: A Cultural and Social History*. Oxford: Windgather Press, 2008. Bevan-Jones uses documentary and archeo-botanical sources to provide a botanical, cultural, social, and anti-social history of the forty-three most poisonous plants in Britain.

—Blewitt, John. *Understanding Sustainable Development*. London: Earthscan Publications, 2008. Blewitt uses a multi-perspective approach to inform this introductory textbook.

—Bogard, Paul, ed. *Let There Be Night: Testimony on Behalf of the Dark*. Reno: University of Nevada Press, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Introduction: Why Dark Skies?” by Paul Bogard, (2) “The Gifts of Darkness” by Kathleen Dean Moore, (3) “Old Hymns of the Night” by Thomas Becknell, (4) “Trespassing on Night” by David Gessner, (5) “In Praise of Darkness” by John Daniel, (6) “Deep in the Heart” by Susan Hanson, (7) “Nocturnes” by Laurie Kutchins, (8) “Ode to Jeff Cobb” by Jan DeBlieu, (9) “Why the Night Sky is Dark” by Chet Raymo, (10) “Night Time” by Ken Lamberton, (11) “A Backyard History of Light” by Christopher Cokinos, (12) “Ladder to the Pleiades” by Michael P. Branch, (13) “The Month of Mornings” by Alison Hawthorne Deming, (14) “The Desert Night” by Ray Gonzalez, (15) “Night Folklore in Newfoundland and Labrador” Philip Hiscock, (16) “The Seven Stories of Night” by Shaun T. Griffin, (17) “Nocturne with Moths” by Robert Michael Pyle, (18) “Acquainted with the Night” by Gretchen Legler, (19) “The Sound of Falling Snow” by Anne Matthews, (20) “Night Vision” by John Tallmadge, (21) “Night Light” by Gary Harrison, (22) “Original Country” by Mark Tredinnick, (23) “Night in Mind” by William L Fox, (24) “Nightfall” by Robin Wall Kimmerer, (25) “Circadian Heart” by Christina Robertson, (26) “Against Eternal Day” by Janisse Ray, (27) “Fear of the Night” by James Bremner, (28) “From ‘Earth’s Body’” by Scott Russell Sanders,

(29) “Heart of the Sky” by Jennifer H. Westerman, and (30) “Coda: What the Solution Would Look Like” by Christian Luginbuhl.

—Bowles, Samuel. “Policies Designed for Self-Interested Citizens May Undermine ‘The Moral Sentiments’: Evidence from Economic Experiments.” *Science* Vol. 320, no. 5883 (20 June 2008): 1605-09. High performance organizations and economies work on the basis not only of material interests but also of Adam Smith’s “moral sentiments.” Well-designed laws and public policies can harness self-interest for the common good. However, incentives that appeal to self-interest may fail when they undermine the moral values that lead people to act altruistically or in other public-spirited ways. Behavioral experiments suggest that economic incentives may be counterproductive when they signal that selfishness is an appropriate response, constitute a learning environment through which over time people come to adopt more self-interested motivations, compromise the individual’s sense of self-determination and thereby degrade intrinsic motivations, or convey a message of distrust, disrespect, and unfair intent. Many of these unintended effects of incentives occur because people act not only to acquire economic goods and services but also to constitute themselves as dignified, autonomous, and moral individuals. Good organizational and institutional design can channel the material interests for the achievement of social goals while also enhancing the contribution of the moral sentiments to the same ends. Although standard in economics, reliance solely on self-interest in the design of policies not only overlooks other-regarding motivation; it may suppress public-spirited motives. In Hume’s language, it is a mistake to treat citizens always as knaves. Bowles is at the Santa Fe Institute, New Mexico.

—Brockington, Dan, Rosaleen Duffy, and Jim Igoe. *Nature Unbound: Conservation, Capitalism and the Future of Protected Areas*. London: Earthscan Publications, 2008. The authors explore some of the following debates: (1) devolution, participation, and democracy, (2) the role of uniqueness of indigenous peoples and other local communities, (3) institutions and resource management, (4) hegemony, myth, and symbolic power in conservation success stories, (5) tourism, poverty, and conservation, and (5) the transformation of social and material relations that community conservation entails.

—Broecker, Wallace S., and Robert Kunzig, *Fixing Climate: What Past Climate Changes Reveal about the Current Threat and How to Counter It*. New York: Hill and Wang, Farrar, Strauss and Giroux, 2008. Broecker and Kunzig discuss past rapid climate changes and how understanding them will help humans adapt to forthcoming ones.

—Bronner, Simon J. *Killing Tradition: Inside Hunting and Animal Rights Controversies*. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 2008. Bronner uses research and fieldwork to discuss recent controversies over hunting, showing how animal rights activist are pitted against hunters who defend hunting as a cultural tradition by appealing to a pioneer heritage, a rural lifestyle, and traditional American values. He deals with questions such as: Is hunting an outdated activity that is unnecessary today? Does hunting promote violence toward humans? Is it worthwhile to preserve the heritage of hunting?

—Butcher, Greg. “Wakeup Call,” Audubon: Common Birds in Decline: A State of the Birds Report. *Audubon* Vol. 109, no, 4 (July/August 2007): 59 ff. Since 1967 the average population

of the common birds in steepest decline have fallen 70 percent. It's not just the rare birds that are vanishing; some of the once commonest are now becoming rare.

—Chamberlain, Gary. *Troubled Waters: Religion, Ethics, and the Global Water Crisis*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2007. Chamberlain provides an appreciation of the central role of religious meanings and ritual practices surrounding water. He champions various ways to approach the worldwide water crisis.

—Clubb, Ros, Marcus Rowcliffe, Phyllis Lee, Khyne U. Mar, Cynthia Moss, and Georgia J. Mason. "Compromised Survivorship in Zoo Elephants." *Science* Vol. 322, no. 5908 (12 December 2008): 1649. Zoo elephants reproduce poorly, compared to elephant reproduction in the wild. Zoo elephant populations are not self-sustaining without importing wild elephants.

—Coates, Peter A. *American Perceptions of Immigrant and Invasive Species*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2006. Coates discusses how invasive species have enormous impacts on ecosystems and heated controversies over intentional and accidental introductions.

—Compston, Hugh, and Ian Bailey (eds.) *Turning Down the Heat: The Politics of Climate Policy in Affluent Democracies*. Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. Contents include: (1) "Introduction" by H. Compston and I. Bailey, (2) "Climate Policy: Issues and Opportunities" by T. Barker, (3) "Political Science Perspectives on Climate Policy" by G. Bryner, (4) "The International Dimension of Climate Policy" by D. Davenport, (5) "The European Union and the Politics of Multi-Level Climate Governance" by C. Damro and D. McKenzie, (6) "Federal Climate Politics in the United States: Polarization and Paralysis" by P. Brewer and A. Pease, (7) "Hot Air and Cold Feet: The UK Response to Climate Change" by I. Lorenzoni, T. O'Riordan, and N. Pidgeon, (8) "France: Towards an Alternative Climate Policy Template?" by J. Szarka, (9) "German Climate Policy between Global Leadership and Muddling Through" by A. Michaelowa, (10) "Conflict and Consensus: The Swedish Model of Climate Politics" by L. Friberg, (11) "Prometheanism and the Greek Energy Zugzwang" by I. Botetzagias, (12) "Facing up to the Greenhouse Challenge? Australian Climate Politics" by I. Bailey and S. Maresh, (13) "Explaining the Failure of Canadian Climate Policy" by D. McDonald, (14) "Climate Policy in the United States: State and Regional Leadership" by A.M. Chatrchyan and P.M. Doughman, and (15) "Political Strategy and Climate Policy" by H. Compston and I. Bailey.

—Conniff, Richard. "Wall Street's Carbon Conversion." *environment Yale*, Journal of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies (Fall 2008): 7-11. Four major investment firms—Citigroup, JPMorgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, and Bank of America—have announced standards that effectively prevent them from financing new construction of conventional coal-fired power plants, currently the largest source of electric power in the United States. The bankers are worried about global warming.

—Creighton, Sarah Hammond. *Greening the Ivory Tower: Improving the Environmental Track Record of Universities, Colleges, and Other Institutions*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1998.

—Darby, Andrew. *Harpoon: Into the Heart of Whaling*. Cambridge, MA: Da Capo (Perseus), 2008. Darby defends the whales and vilifies their hunters. He also traces failed regulation and

management, calls the International Whaling Commission “a circus,” although he does not give up on its potential, and discusses the political histories of whaling and anti-whaling activities.

—Dowie, Mark. *Conservation Refugees: The Hundred-Year Conflict between Global Conservation and Native Peoples*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2009. Dowie tracks the history of indigenous peoples who became environmental refugees, such as American Indians in Yosemite National Park, the Ogiek and Maasai of eastern Africa, the Pygmies of Central Africa, the Karen of Thailand, and the Adevasis of India. He discusses some of the debates about differing definitions of nature and wilderness, the influence of big international conservation NGOs, and Western science versus traditional ecology and lifeways. Dowie ultimately champions a new and more effective paradigm for conservation that combines biodiversity conservation and cultural survival.

—Dunn, Bill. *Global Political Economy: A Marxist Critique*. London: Pluto Press, 2008. Dunn surveys major upheavals of the world capitalist economy over the past 100 years. He explains Marxist theories behind finance, production, trade, and relations between rich and poor countries and argues that Marxism still provides the best analytical tools for understanding the global economy.

—Duroy, Quentin M.H. “Testing the Affluence Hypothesis: A Cross-Cultural Analysis of the Determinants of Environmental Action.” *The Social Sciences Journal* Vol. 45, no. 3 (2008): 419-39. Duroy empirically tests the “affluence hypothesis” that the level of national income per capita influences the level of environmental concern expressed by the population. His analysis suggests that there is some statistical evidence for this hypothesis in terms of a U-shaped relationship between GDP per capita and some measures of environmental action, but involvement in environmental protection might be stronger in poorer countries than is commonly thought.

—Elvers, Horst-Dietrich, Matthias Gross, and Harold Heinrichs. “The Diversity of Environmental Justice: Towards a European Approach.” *European Societies* Vol. 10, no. 5 (2008): 835-56. The three authors use a comparison of the US environmental justice movement with recent environmental justice movement developments in Europe to develop a processual model framework based on the idea of environmental justice as a heterogeneous process rather than an analytical or normative category. They argue that this new framework can become robust enough to integrate and react to changing natural and social conditions.

—*Environmental Sourcebook 2008-2009: Books for Better Conservation and Management*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2008. This book can be downloaded for free at: http://www.islandpress.org/assets/library/159_0809sourcebook.pdf.

—Federal Ethics Committee on Non-Human Biotechnology (Switzerland). *The Dignity of Living Beings with Regard to Plants: Moral Consideration of Plants for their own Sake*. April 2008. Published by the Federal Ethics Committee on Non-Human Biology ECNH, edited by Ariane Willemsen. This 21 page report is available in English, German, and French. The English version can be downloaded at:

<<http://www.ekah.admin.ch/uploads/media/e-Broschure-Wurde-Pflanze-2008.pdf>>. This is a report from a Swiss committee advising biotechnology policy in regard to the use of plants. The central question the committee posed was whether plants have an inherent worth and should therefore be protected for their own sake (p. 4). The report traces a decision tree of alternative views (instrumental value, inherent value—their term for intrinsic value), value at species level, plant collectives, ecosystems, whether plants are sentient or non-sentient, and reports on majority and minority opinion in the committee. The great majority of the ECNH members hold the opinion that *prima facie* we do not possess unrestricted power over plants. We may not use them just as we please, even if the plant community is not in danger, or if our actions do not endanger the species. A clear majority also takes the position that we should handle plants with restraint for the ethical reason that individual plants have an inherent worth (p. 10). A clear majority take a biocentric position (p. 13). The report is philosophically sophisticated and quite nicely illustrated.

—Fisher, Robert, Steward Maginnis, William Jackson, Edmund Barrow, and Sally Jeanrenaud. *Linking Conservation and Poverty Reduction: Landscapes, People and Power*, 2nd edition. London: Earthscan Publications, 2008.

—Fradkin, Philip L. *Wallace Stegner and the American West*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2008. Wallace Stegner immortalized the American West in literary classics and helped inspire the 1964 US Wilderness Act. Fradkin provides a biography of Stegner’s struggles, and how Stegner ended up having his ashes scattered in Vermont.

—Giblett, Rod. *The Body of Nature and Culture*. Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. Giblett explores the relationship of human bodies with cultural and natural environments by examining bodies from the Renaissance to today by looking at bodies such as the battlefield body, the fascist body, the grotesque body, the healthy body, the medical body, the sporting body, and the Taoist body. He argues that categories of different bodies and environments are intertwined and calls for a healthy and environmentally sustainable relationship between the body and the Earth.

—*The Green Bible*. New York: HarperOne, 2008. Other Bibles may have the words of Jesus in red. This one has environmentally relevant passages printed in green, along with accompanying essays.

—Griffiths, Jay. *Wild: An Elemental Journey*. New York: Tarcher, 2006. In this narrative, Griffiths takes issue with the Western view of wilderness and other issues such as big business, governments, politics, and war. She traveled around the world, and from her encounters with indigenous people she came especially to hate “cultural genocide” by Christian missionaries, oppression by imposed governments, foreign settlers, and exploitation by multinational corporations—all this in lands typically described as “wilderness.” She hopes to rediscover in the mind, in culture, and in nature the regenerative possibilities of the wild. The book won the 2007 Orion Book Award.

—Grimm, Nancy B., Stanley H. Faeth, Nancy E. Golubiewski, Charles L. Redman, Jianguo Wu, Xuemei Bai, and John M. Briggs. “Global Change and the Ecology of Cities.” *Science* Vol. 319,

no. 5864 (8 February 2008): 756-60. Urban areas are hot spots that drive environmental change at multiple scales, producing a large ecological footprint, often global-scale, which urban dwellers may little understand. Urban ecology integrates natural and social sciences to study these radically altered local, regional, and global environments. Cities are both part of the problem and part of the solution to the challenge of sustainability in an increasingly urbanized world.

—Gutberlet, Jutta. *Recovering Resources — Recycling Citizenship: Urban Poverty Reduction in Latin America*. Hampshire, UK: Ashgate Publishing, 2008. Gutberlet discusses how cooperative recycling practices are being increasingly used as a strategy to contest problems of waste disposal and urban poverty in Latin America. She examines new forms of solidarity economy such as recycling co-ops and associations that can improve the environment and livelihoods of excluded citizens.

—Heise, Ursula K. *Sense of Place and Sense of Planet: The Environmental Imagination of the Global*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008. Heise analyzes the relationship between the imagination of the global and the ethical commitment to the local in environmental thought as expressed in novels, poems, films, computer software, and installation artworks from the 1960s to the present. She proposes a concept of eco-cosmopolitanism to envision the connections and cultural and aesthetic forms between environmental and ecocriticism and between theories of cosmopolitanism, globalization, and transnationalism. She then argues that ecocriticism and environmental justice theory could benefit from a closer consideration of theories of cosmopolitanism that have emerged from analyses of transnational communities at risk.

—Henke, Christopher R. *Cultivating Science, Harvesting Power: Science and Industrial Agriculture in California*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2008. Henke focuses on the interplay between University of California scientists and the farm industry in Salinas Valley. The ways in which science helped build the valley's farms and California's broader farm industry reveal an "ecology of power" that can serve as a mechanism of repair for American industrial agriculture as a whole.

—Hill, Barry. *Environmental Justice: Legal Theory and Practice*. Washington DC: Environmental Law Institute, 2009. Hill provides an overview of the environmental justice movement, legal attempts to redress environmental risks and harms, environmental laws, and civil rights legal theories adopted in environmental justice litigation.

—Honey, Martha. *Ecotourism and Sustainable Development: Who Owns Paradise?*, 2nd edition. Washington DC: Island Press, 2008.

—Ives, Anthony R., and Stephen R. Carpenter. "Stability and Diversity of Ecosystems." *Science* Vol. 317, no. 5834 (6 July 2007): 58-62. The concept of stability is multi-faceted. Different types of stability describing different properties of ecosystems lead to multiple diversity-stability relationships. Nevertheless, a growing number of empirical studies demonstrate positive stability-diversity relationships, at least regarding some forms of stability. Human introduced changes often affect both stability and diversity.

—Jensen, Sara E., and Guy R. McPherson. *Living with Fire: Fire Ecology and Policy for the Twenty-first Century*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008. Jensen and McPherson explore the intersections of fire management, fire policy, and fire science to offer the general public, policy makers, and scientists a better understanding of the history, current status, and future of humans living with fire.

—Jordan, N., G. Boody, W. Broussard, J.D. Glover, D. Keeney, B.H. McCown, G. McIsaac, M. Muller, H. Murray, J. Neal, C. Pansing, R.E. Turner, K. Warner, and D. Wyse. “Sustainable Development of the Agricultural Bio-Economy.” *Science* Vol. 316, no. 5831 (15 June 2007): 1570-71. The authors discuss how a “bio-economy” based on agricultural biomass is emerging in the United States and how this might lead to energy independence and a greener economy.

—*Journal of Industrial Ecology* Vol. 12, no. 3 (2008). The topic of this special issue is “Nanotechnology: A New Organism in the Industrial Ecosystem?” Contents include: (1) “Nanotechnology: A New Organism in the Industrial Ecosystem?” by Roland Clift and Shannon Lloyd (pp. 259-62), (2) “The Road to Green Nanotechnology” by Barbara Karn (pp. 263-66), (3) “The Industrial Ecology of Emerging Technologies” by Braden R. Allenby and Dave Rejeski (pp. 267-69), (4) “From Nano-Ethicswash to Real-Time Regulation” by Sally Randles (pp. 270-74), (5) “Negotiating Global Priorities for Technologies” by Geoffrey Hunt (pp. 275-77), (6) “Informing Environmental Decision Making by Combining Life Cycle Assessment and Risk Analysis” by Jo Anne Shatkin (pp. 278-81), (7) “Coupling Multicriteria Decision Analysis and Life Cycle Assessment for Nanomaterials” by Thomas P. Seager and Igor Linkov (pp. 282-85), (8) “Identifying and Predicting Biological Risks Associated With Manufactured Nanoparticles in Aquatic Ecosystems” by Tyson J. MacCormack and Greg G. Goss (pp. 286-96), (9) “Hazard Reduction in Nanotechnology” by Lucas Reijnders (pp. 297-306), (10) “Using Nanotechnology for the Substitution of Hazardous Chemical Substances: Challenges of Definition and Measurement” by Ulrich Fiedeler (pp. 307-15), (11) “Toward Green Nano: E-factor Analysis of Several Nanomaterial Syntheses” by Matthew J. Eckelman, Julie B. Zimmerman, and Paul T. Anastas (pp. 316-28), (12) “Toward Sustainable Nanoproducts: An Overview of Nanomanufacturing Methods” by Hatice Şengül, Thomas L. Theis, and Siddhartha Ghosh (pp. 329-59), (13) “Energy Requirements of Carbon Nanoparticle Production” by Duncan Kushnir and Björn A. Sandén (pp. 360-75), (14) “Environmental Assessment of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Processes” by Meagan L. Healy, Lindsay J. Dahlben, and Jacqueline A. Issacs (pp. 376-93), (15) “Carbon Nanofiber Production: Life Cycle Energy Consumption and Environmental Impact” by Vikas Khanna, Bhavik R. Bakshi, and L. James Lee (pp. 394-410), (16) “Risk Analysis Modeling of Production of Costs and Occupational Health Exposure of Single-Wall Carbon Nanotube Manufacturing” by Zeynep D. Ok, James C. Benneyan, and Jacqueline A. Issacs (pp. 411-34), (17) “Identification of Risks in the Life Cycle of Nanotechnology-Based Products” by Ahson Wardak, Michael E. Gorman, Nathan Swami, and Shilpa Deshpande (pp. 435-48), (18) “Precaution in Practice: Perceptions, Procedures, and Performance in the Nanotech Industry” by Aasgeir Helland, Hans Kastenzholz, and Michael Siegrist (pp. 449-58), (19) “Americans’ Nanotechnology Risk Perception: Assessing Opinion Change” by Sara E. Smiley Smith, H. Dean Hosgood, Evan S. Michelson, and Merideth H. Stowe (pp. 459-73), and (20) “Can Nanotechnology Improve the Sustainability of Biobased Products?: The Case of Layered Silicate Biopolymer Nanocomposites” by Satish Joshi (pp. 474-89).

—Karan, Pradyumna P., and Unryu Suganuma, eds. *Local Environmental Movements: A Comparative Study of the United States and Japan*. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Local Environmental Movements: An Innovative Paradigm to Reclaim the Environment” by Pradyumna P. Karan and Unryu Suganuma, (2) “A Comparative History of U.S. and Japanese Environmental Movements” by Richard Forrest, Mirand Schreurs, and Rachel Penrod, (3) “Virtual Grassroots Movements: The Role of the National Geographic Society as a Sustained Promoter of Environmental Awareness” by Stanley D. Brunn, (4) “Going Global: The Use of International Politics and Norms in Local Environmental Protest Movements in Japan” by Kim Reimann, (5) “Citizen Activism and Nuclear Industry in Japan: After the Tokai Village Disaster” by Nathalie Cavasin, (6) “Citizen Advisory Boards and the Cleanup of the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Complex: Public Participation or Public Relations Ploy?” by John J. Metz, (7) “Grassroots Environmental Opposition to Chemical Weapons Incineration in Central Kentucky: A Success Story” by David Zurick, (8) “The Role of Local Groups in the Protection of Urban Farming and Farmland in Tokyo” by Noritaka Yagasaki and Yasuko Nakamura, (9) “From Horse Farms to Wal-Mart: The Citizens’ Movement to Protect Farmland in the Central Bluegrass Region of Kentucky” by Dan Carey and Pradyumna P. Karan, (10) “Farmers’ Efforts toward an Environmentally Friendly Society in Ogata, Japan” by Shinji Kawai, Satoru Sato, and Yoshimitsu Taniguchi, (11) “The Administrative Process of Environmental Conservation and Limits to Grassroots Activities: The Case of Kyoto” by Masao Tao, (12) “The Grassroots Movement to Save Sanbanze Tidelands, Tokyo Bay” by Kenji Yamazaki and Tomoko Yamazaki, (13) “Citizens for Saving the Kawabe: An Interplay among Farmers, Fishermen, Environmentalists, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport” by Todd Stradford, (14) “The Efforts of Japan’s Citizens and Nongovernment Organizations to Maintain People-Wildlife Relations in Rural Japan: A Case Study of Monkeys in Mie Prefecture” by Kenichi Nonaka, (15) “The Grassroots Movement to Preserve Tidal Flats in Urban Coastal Regions in Japan: The Case of the Fujimae Tidal Flats, Nagoya” by Akiko Ikeguchi and Kohei Okamoto, (16) “The Protection of the Shiraho Sea at Ishigaki Island: The Grassroots Anti-Ishigaki Airport Construction Movement” by Unryu Suganuma, (17) “The Management of Mountain Natural Parks by Local Communities in Japan” by Teiji Watanabe, (18) “Antimilitary and Environmental Movements in Okinawa” by Jonathan Taylor, and (19) “Grassroots Participation in Hawaiian Biodiversity Protection and Alien-Species Control” by Christopher Jaspardo.

—Kareiva, Peter, Sean Watts, Robert McDonald, and Tim Boucher. “Domesticated Nature: Shaping Landscapes and Ecosystems for Human Welfare.” *Science* Vol. 316, no. 5833 (29 June 2007): 1866-69. From the article: “Conservation has often been framed as the science aimed at protecting nature, and especially protecting nature from people. We restate here what others have already emphasized: There really is no such thing as nature untainted by people. Instead, ours is a world of nature domesticated, albeit to varying degrees, from national parks to high-rise megalopolises.... It would be more fruitful to consider the domestication of nature as the selection of certain desirable ecosystem attributes, such as increased food production, with consequent attention to other ecosystem attributes that may not be desirable. Under this paradigm our challenge is to understand and thoughtfully manage the tradeoffs that result from the increasing domestication of nature. Domesticated nature in its simplest form means nature exploited and controlled” (p. 1866). The authors find that there is virtually no pristine nature left

on earth and chart for the future increasingly intelligent domestication (or exploitation?) with their thoroughly anthropocentric position.

—Klingle, Matthew. *Emerald City: An Environmental History of Seattle*. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2007). Klingle's exploration of the environmental history of Seattle shows how the city's attempts to reshape nature often have ended in economic inequality and ecological disaster. He argues for an ethics of place to reshape urban policy.

—Knudsen, Daniel C., Michelle M. Metro-Roland, Anne K. Soper, and Charles E. Greer, eds. *Landscape, Tourism, and Meaning*. Hampshire, UK: Ashgate Publishing, 2008. Contents include: (1) "Landscape, Tourism, and Meaning" by Daniel C. Knudsen, Anne K. Soper, and Michelle M. Metro-Roland, (2) "Landscape Perspective for Tourism Studies" by Charles Greer, Shanon Donnelly, and Jillian M. Rickly, (3) "Identity and Landscape: The Reification of Place in Strasbourg, France" by Sean Huff, (4) "Landscape Change and Regional Identity in the Copper Canyon Region" by Yamir González-Vélez, (5) "Mauritian Landscapes of Culture, Identity, and Tourism" by Anne K. Soper, (6) "Slicing the *Dobish Torte*: the Three Layers of Tourism in Munich" by Richard Wolfel, (7) "A Nostalgia for Terror" by Michelle M. Metro-Roland, (8) "The Parallax of Landscape: Situating Celaque National Park, Honduras" by Benjamin F. Timms, (9) "Insiders and Outsiders in Thy" by Daniel C. Knudsen, (10) "Tourism as a Reconnection to the Neolithic Past: The Tamgaly Rock Paintings of Kazakhstan" by Altynai Yespembetova, Jillian M. Rickly, and Lisa C. Braverman, and (11) "Landscape, Tourism and Meaning: A Conclusion" by Daniel C. Knudsen, Michelle M. Metro-Roland, and Anne K. Soper.

—Korsgaard, Christine M. "Just Like All Other Animals of the Earth." *Harvard Divinity Bulletin* Vol. 36, no. 4 (2008): 48-59. Korsgaard directs much attention toward Hume and Kant and combines them for an animal ethic. From the article: "We can recognize the other animals as fellow creatures, who share our fate, as conscious living beings struggling to get along in a world we never made.... It is hard to face the fact that we live in a world that is unfriendly to our own moral standards. Still, following Hume, I think that we should recognize that our place in nature is just like that of all the other animals in one important way—we are limited in our powers—and therefore we cannot completely impose our own moral standards upon nature. But we are not just animals. So, following Kant, we should still try to live up to the moral standards that make us distinctively human, even if we can't make our world live up to those standards. And those standards, I believe, demand that we treat all animals with compassion and respect, as ends in themselves, not as mere means to our ends." Korsgaard teaches philosophy at Harvard.

—Koslow, Tony. *The Silent Deep: The Discovery, Ecology, and Conservation of the Deep Sea*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007. The deep sea, "pristine" ocean wilderness, is being trampled by an insidious "human footprint," tens of thousands of sunk and rotting merchant ships, hundreds of thousands of tons of military ordnance scuttled in deep water, millions of curies of radioactive wastes, 17 nuclear reactors dumped at depth with no attempt at containment, and residual DDT, PCBs, and other contaminants accumulating in deep-sea food chains. The deep-sea, surprisingly, may be much affected by global warming, changing deep-water circulation patterns.

—Kravchenko, Svitlana, and John E. Bonine. *Human Rights and the Environment: Cases, Law, and Policy*. Durham: Carolina Academic Press, 2008. Kravchenko’s and Bonine’s legal casebook shows how international and national court cases have begun to interpret treaties, national constitutions, and human rights legislation to protect the environment through the recognition of rights.

—Krupp, Fred, and Miriam Horn. *Earth: The Sequel. The Race to Reinvent Energy and Stop Global Warming*. New York: Norton, 2008. The revolution needed to stop accelerating global warming “will depend on industrial technology—capital-intensive, shovel-in-the-ground industries.” The authors discuss trailblazers who are working to make their renewable technologies economically competitive with oil and coal. Krupp is the president of the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF).

—Layzer, Judith A. *Natural Experiments: Ecosystem-Based Management and the Environment*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2008. Layzer critiques ecosystem-based management through an examination of case studies drawn from Arizona, California, Florida, and Texas. She argues that projects based on stakeholder collaboration goals are less likely to result in environmental improvement than projects based in more conventional politics.

—Lewis, Michael, ed. *American Wilderness: A New History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. Contents include: (1) “American Wilderness—An Introduction” by Michael Lewis, (2) “American Wilderness and First Contact” by Melanie Perrault, (3) “Religion ‘Irradiates’ the Wilderness” by Mark Stoll, (4) “Farm Against Forest” by Steven Stoll, (5) “Natural History, Romanticism, and Thoreau” by Bradley P. Dean, (6) “The Fate of Wilderness in American Landscape Art: The Dilemmas of ‘Nature’s Nation’” by Angela Miller, (7) “Wilderness Parks and Their Discontents” by Benjamin Johnson, (8) “A Sylvan Prospect: John Muir, Gifford Pinchot, and Early Twentieth-Century Conservatism” by Char Miller, (9) “Gender and Wilderness Conservation” by Kimberly A. Jarvis, (10) “Putting Wilderness in Context: The Interwar Origins of the Modern Wilderness Idea” by Paul Sutter, (11) “Loving the Wild in Postwar America” by Mark Harvey, (12) “Wilderness and Conservation Science” by Michael Lewis, (13) “Creating Wild Places from Domesticated Landscapes: The Internationalization of the American Wilderness Concept” by Christopher Conte, (14) “The Politics of Modern Wilderness” by James Morton Turner, and (15) “Epilogue: Nature, Liberty, and Equality” by Donald Worster.

—MacDonald, Christine. *Green Inc.: An Environmental Insider Reveals How a Good Cause Has Gone Bad*. Guilford, CT: The Lyons Press, 2008. MacDonald, a former media manager of Conservation International, develops a scathing criticism of the world’s top environmental organizations by showing how they have become complacent and compromised by accepting donations from problematic corporations and from the lumber, mining, and oil industries. She focuses in particular on BP’s Beyond Petroleum campaign as an example of greenwashing and on Ikea for importing goods that are not manufactured from sustainably harvested timber.

—Marshall, Lisa. “Emotions Run High in the Animal Kingdom.” *Coloradoan* (Boulder, Colorado) (30 December 2008): 30-33. Marshall profiles Marc Bekoff and his impact on the

animal rights/welfare movement. Since retiring from biology at the University of Colorado, Bekoff has been volunteering for Jane Goodall's Roots and Shoots Program.

—May, Robert M., and Angela R. McLean, eds. *Theoretical Ecology: Principles and Applications*, 3rd edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. Contents include: (1) "Introduction" by Angela R. McLean and Robert M. May, (2) "How Populations Cohere: Five Rules for Cooperation" by Martin A. Nowak and Karl Sigmund, (3) "Single Populations: Dynamics" by Tim Coulson and H. Charles J. Godfray, (4) "Metapopulations and Their Spatial Dynamics" by Sean Nee, (5) "Predator Prey Interactions" by Michael B. Bonsall and Michael P. Hassell, (6) "Plant Populations and their Interactions with Herbivores" by Michael J. Crawley, (7) "Interspecific Competition and Multispecies Coexistence" by David Tilman, (8) "Community Dynamics" by Anthony R. Ives, (9) "Community Patterns" by George Sugihara, Michael J. Crawley, and Robert M. May, (10) "Infectious Diseases" by Bryan Grenfell and Matthew Keeling, (11) "Fisheries" by John R. Beddington and Geoffrey P. Kirkwood, (12) "The Doubly Green Revolution" by Gordon Conway, (13) "Conservation Biology" by Andy Dobson, Will Turner, and David Wilcove, (14) "Climate Change and Conservation" by Jeremy T. Kerr and Heather Kharouba, and (15) "Unanswered Questions and why they Matter" by Robert M. May.

—Mayer, Brian. 2008. *Blue-Green Coalitions: Fighting for Safe Workplaces and Health Communities*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. Mayer uses ethnographic accounts of the Alliance for a Healthy Tomorrow (Massachusetts), the Work Environment Council in New Jersey, and the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition (California) to examine how health-related issues have brought unions and environmental groups together by addressing toxics that cause workplace hazards and pollute surrounding communities and the environment.

—McCarthy, Tom. *Auto Mania: Cars, Consumers, and the Environment*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2007. In this environmental history of the automobile, McCarthy discusses how consumer desires and manufacturer decisions have created impacts across the lifecycle of automobiles from raw material extraction through manufacturing and consumer use to disposal. He shows how consumer and producer interests rarely have been aligned in helpful ways and how automakers and consumers have made powerful opponents of regulation, resulting in a mixed record of environmental reform with troubling prospects for the future.

—*Monthly Review* Vol. 60, no. 4 (2008). The topic of this special issue is "Ecology: The Moment of Truth." Contents include: (1) "Ecology: The Moment of Truth—An Introduction" by John Bellamy Foster, Brett Clark, and Richard York, (2) "Peak Oil and Energy Imperialism" by John Bellamy Foster, (3) "The Political Ecology and Economy of Biofuels" by Fred Magdoff, (4) "Climate Change, Limits to Growth, and the Imperative for Socialism" by Minqi Li, (5) "The Scientific Case for Modern Anthropogenic Global Warming" by John W. Farley, (6) "The Oceanic Crisis: Capitalism and the Degradation of Marine Ecosystems" by Brett Clark and Rebecca Clause, (7) "Framing India's Hydraulic Crisis: The Politics of the Modern Large Dam" by Rohan D'Souza, and (8) "Blue Covenant: The Alternative Water Future" by Maude Barlow. These contents are available online at: <<http://www.monthlyreview.org/index.php>>.

—Morrell, Virginia. "Elephants Take Center Ring at CITES." *Science* Vol. 316, no. 5832 (22 June 2007): 1678-79. CITES (Convention on Trade in Endangered Species) voted for a nine

year “pause” in the controlled sale of elephant tusks (although still permitting certain sales). The issue is the extent to which any legal sales also encourage poaching. On corals, delegates first voted to limit trade in all pink and red corals, but by a disputed secret ballot at the end (or after the end) reversed that decision, leaving the jewel-like colonies to the sea-bottom scraping of coral hunters.

—Morrell, Virginia. “Aspens Return to Yellowstone, with Help from Some Wolves.” *Science* Vol. 317, no. 5837 (27 July 2007): 438-39. Wolves not only eat some elk, they also make elk fearful to linger in a regenerating aspen grove.

—Mugerauer, Robert, and Lynne Manzo. *Environmental Dilemmas: Ethical Decision Making*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishing, 2008. Mugerauer and Manzo examine ethical problems and dilemmas that emerge in the place-based professional practices of architecture, construction management, engineering, landscape architecture, and planning. They connect decision making in these professions to professional codes of ethics and to major ethical theories, principles, and rules.

—*Natural Catastrophes*, a theme issue of the *Tamkang Review* Vol. 37, no. 1 (Autumn 2006). (ISSN 0049-2949) The *Tamkang Review* is published by the Department of English, Tamkang University located at Tamsui, Taiwan (north Taipei area). These papers, all in English, resulted from an international conference devoted to this theme held there. The department features ecocriticism in its Ph.D. program.

-Goodbody, Axel. “Nature’s Revenge: The Ecological Adaptation of Traditional Narratives in Fifty Years of German-speaking Writing.” Goodbody discusses four German novels which present the end of the world or the fate of a city or individual representing Western modernity as an act of punishment by nature for human transgression: (1) *Homo faber* (anxieties about technology) by Max Frisch, (2) *Accident* (a response to Chernobyl) by Christa Wolf, (3) *The New Mountain* (a volcano destroys a Swiss town) by Franz Hohler, and (4) *Rain* (a feminist novel in which the characters are deluged with rain) by Karen Duve.

-Gersdorf, Catrin. “‘A Sort of America’: Ecology and History in Kim Stanley Robinson’s *Mars* Trilogy.” Gersdorf discusses three science fiction novels that imagine the terraforming of Mars, its transformation, conquest, and eventual utopian settlement with “greening power” and compares this with American attitudes toward dominating their landscapes.

-Murphy, Patrick D. “Scenarios of Disaster: Crying Wolf, Scaring Away the Elephants, and Heading ‘Em off at the Pass,” Murphy shows how literary scenarios of human-induced disasters, such as population growth, nuclear war, famine, and global warming serve as valuable warnings and cautionary tales that may help stave off the very disasters they envision. Such predictions (projections) are not false (“crying wolf”) if they do not come true. Rather they help prevent what they project (“head ‘em off at the pass”).

-Keller, David R. “Tornadoes and the Sublime: Discourse on the Human Place in Nature.” Keller discusses a tornado in Salt Lake City, Utah in 1999 in which he was caught and his responses, particularly with regard to the concept of the sublime. He highlights differences with respect to viewing such storms from a safe place and being caught in the storm.

-Rose, Deborah. “‘Moral Friends’ in the Zone of Disaster.” Rose discusses bushfires in Canberra, Australia, which destroyed much human property and also killed many animals, wild

and domestic. She discusses human responses, including Confucian thought, Mencius, and Emmanuel Levinas as giving insight into this event, often problematic.

-Yamashiro, Shin. "Seascapes as a Critical Framework in American Sea Literature."

Yamashiro discusses storms at sea and human responses, including literary responses, along with Richard Henry Dana's *Two Years Before the Mast* and Peter Matthiessen's *Far Tortuga*. The sea is a very different environment from land, and human responses to it also need to be analyzed in environmental thought.

-Sivaramakrishnan, Murali. "Cries and Whispers: Nature, Value and the Development Crisis." Sivaramakrishnan discusses the development crisis, the exploitation of nonhuman life, environmental ethics, aesthetics, environmental thinking, deep ecology, and Mahatma Gandhi from a Hindu viewpoint.

-Hausdoerffer, John. "The 'Nature' of Environmental Disaster: George Catlin's Lament as Eco-genocide." Hausdoerffer discusses mid-nineteenth century depictions of the genocide of North American Indians as destined, as part of the "natural" course of events. Nineteenth century artist, writer, entertainer, and early environmental critic George Catlin lamented Indian removal as a disaster, rather than progress, but at the same time he portrayed the disaster as inevitable and as natural, thus abetting a logic of domination he intended to challenge. Hausdoerffer also discusses the relationship of this to the larger American exploitation and degradation of the North American continental landscape, as "mutually reinforcing catastrophes."

-Takahashi, Tsutomu. "Ethics of Natural Disasters: Tanaka Shozo and the Ashio Mine Poisoning." Takahashi discusses ethical aspects of the Ashio Mine poisoning in Japan, and repeated human-caused floods. The Ashio Mine is a large copper mine that began in the 1880s, caused deforestation and toxic runoff, such as copper sulfate, and aggravated major floods. Shozo Tanaka (1841-1923), a member of the Imperial Diet, led protests against the mine and is a prototype of both environmental activism and of democracy in Japan.

-Chiaviello, Anthony. "Toward a Practice of Ecological Environmental Ethics: A New 'Ecological Casuistry' for Case-Based Decisionmaking Based on Emerging Principles of Ecological Science." Chiaviello discusses a new casuistry adapted both to routine environmental decision making and to "slow disasters," disasters that build gradually, along with a sustainable, ecology-based, post-modern ecological ethics.

-Selvamony, Nirman. "Power, Agency and the Oikos." Selvamony discusses one of the world's earliest ecological theories, that of the Tamil people in India and Sri Lanka with their concept of *tinai*, which has a Greek equivalent in the word *oikos*. Tamil sources divided the earth into five ecoregions. Selvamony discusses appropriate human agency and power in such ecoregion contexts, illustrated in ancient Tamil songs of the seacoast, and how this might be used to interpret a tsunami, such as the recent one in that region.

—Newton, Julianne Lutz. *Aldo Leopold's Odyssey*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2006. Newton discusses the origins, evolution, and broader dissemination of Leopold's ideas regarding conservation, along with the intellectual milieu in which Leopold developed his ideas and influences on his thought. From the book: "No ecologist before had presented such a comprehensive and comprehensible concept of the land and explained its implications for the broad range of conservation concerns." Leopold reached "a new perspective on land, science, and the values of the land as a whole."

—Nienhuis, Piet H. *Environmental History of the Rhine-Meuse Delta: An ecological story on evolving human-environmental relations coping with climate change and sea-level rise*. New York: Springer, 2008. Nienhuis develops an integrated environmental history of the Rhine-Meuse Delta from pre-historic times to today that is based on ecology and human-nature relationships. He ends by presenting a synthesis blueprint for future management and restoration.

—Paarlberg, Robert. *Starved for Science: How Biotechnology Is Being Kept Out of Africa*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2008. Almost two-thirds of all Africans are employed in the agricultural sector, but they produce about twenty percent less per capita than they did in 1970. Paarlberg argues that this is explained in part by the fact that poor African farmers are denied access to productive technologies—in particular genetically engineered seeds—by current opposition to modern farm science in prosperous countries. This has the effect of telling African farmers that it would be just as well for them to poor rather than embrace the agricultural biotechnology of prosperous countries.

—Pala, Christopher. “Conservationists and Fishers Face off over Hawaii’s Marine Riches.” *Science* Vol. 317, no. 5836 (20 July 2007): 306-07. Humans have reduced fish stocks in the main Hawaiian Islands to about 15% of what they once were. The Hawaii legislature has been less interested in marine reserves or sustainability than in the “right to fish.”

—Park, Chris. *A Dictionary of Environment and Conservation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007.

—Petersen, Thomas Reed, ed. *A Road Runs Through It: Reviving Wild Places*. Boulder, CO: Johnson Books, 2006. Contents include: (1) “Introduction” by Thomas R. Petersen, (2) “It’s Delightful, It’s De-Lovely, It’s De-Roaded” by Stephanie Mills, (3) “Roads and More Roads in the National Parks and National Forests” by Rosalie Edge, (4) “Momentum” by Tom Lyon, (5) “Not for Me” by Mary Sojourner, (6) “Road-bed” by Janisse Ray, (7) “Apologia” by Barry Lopez, (8) “From a Wonderland Road” by Carolyn Duckworth, (9) “Transfixed by the Headlights of the Hurling Machine” by Derrick Jensen, (10) “Keeping the Hunt Wild” by Scott Stouder, (11) “Only Connect” by David Quammen, (12) “The High Country” by Peter Matthiessen, (13) “Driving the Checkerboard with Mitch” by Stephen J. Lyons, (14) “Two Ways of Being” by Mary O’Brien, (15) “The Nakina Trail” by Brooke Williams, (16) “Pining for an Oak Meadow” by Guy Hand, (17) “Polemic: Industrial Tourism and the National Parks” (excerpt) by Edward Abbey, (18) “The Entitled” by Katie Alvord, (19) “Road Huntin’ Ain’t No Huntin’ A’ Tall: A Reasoned Rant” by David Petersen, (20) “Dipnets and the Devil’s Own Invention” by Susan Cerulean, (21) “Getting There” by David Havlick, (22) “The End of the Road” by T.H. Watkins, (23) “The Two-Track and the Beer Can: What Ripping a Road Affirms” by Kraig Klungness, (24) “More than Numbers” by Freeman House, (25) “The Spirit of Restoration” by Thomas R. Petersen, (26) “Tinker’s Basin” by Ted Kerasote, (27) “Sanity” by William Kittredge, (28) “Miles...From Nowhere” by Pepper Trail, and (29) “Kith and Kin of the Wild” by Phil Condon.

—Pfister, Lauren F. “Environmental Ethics and Some Probing Questions for Traditional Chinese Philosophy.” *Journal of Chinese Philosophy*, Supplement (2007): 101-23. (print ISSN 0301-

8121, Blackwell online ISSN 1540-6253) Phister's article is in English. From the article: "In spite of the fact that public interest and even judicial action within the PRC (People's Republic of China) has manifestly become more environmentally self-conscious, most traditional Chinese philosopher rarely address any of the related issues in their own writings" (p. 103). "It is remarkable to note how very few Chinese persons, authors, and advocates are identifiable as significant within their circles and collected writings" (p. 102). "One of my deepest concerns is that there appears to be a manifest lack of moral will on the part of many Chinese philosophers to take up environmental and ecological ethics and to live them out in their personal patterns of life, not to mention making these matters of teaching and imitable models and others" (p. 115). There are exceptions, but on the whole this is a bleak assessment, with many details. Pfister is a professor in the Department of Philosophy and Religion at Hong Kong Baptist University, a specialist in Chinese thought, especially Confucian thought, having taught there for twenty years.

—Pinkse, Jonatan, and Ans Kolk. *International Business and Global Climate Change*. London: Routledge, 2008. Pinkse and Kolk outline the international climate policy landscape and how it is related to business via voluntary initiatives taken by companies, business strategies innovations for climate change, and carbon trading. They show how the problem of climate change has become strategically important in a mainstream business sense by showing how the problem affects corporate accounting, advertising, business processes, communication, decision-making, finance, products, and reputation.

—Rogers, Peter P., Kazi F. Jalal, and John A. Boyd. *An Introduction to Sustainable Development*. London: Earthscan Publications, 2007. The authors use scientific data and interdisciplinary approaches to develop this introductory text for students, professionals, and the lay public.

—Ronald, Pamela C., and Raoul W. Adamchak. *Tomorrow's Table: Organic Farming, Genetics and the Future of Food*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008. Ronald and Adamchak discuss how the organic movement's opposition to genetically modified (GM) crops is often misguided, as the two can complement each other. For example, genetically modified rice can reduce the need for weed control. Insecticidal proteins produced by soil bacteria (Bt toxins) are widely used by organic farmers, but when the gene encoding is placed in plants, organic farmers oppose using such plants, even though this would reduce pesticide use. The authors are a wife and husband team. Ronald is a plant geneticist at the University of California Davis, and Adamchak is an organic farmer who teaches at Davis.

—Rosales, Jon. "Economic Growth, Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss: Distributive Justice for the Global North and South." *Conservation Biology* Vol. 22, no. 6 (2008): 1409-17. Because people value economic growth for differing reasons (such as accumulation of wealth and meeting basic needs), how we limit economic growth becomes an ethical question. Principles of distributive justice can help construct an international climate change regime based on principles of equity. This caps economic growth in the most polluting countries. It should be coupled with a cap-and-trade mechanism that provides redistribution of wealth. Rosales is in environmental studies at St. Lawrence University in Canton, New York.

—Rowe, Debra. “Education for a Sustainable Future.” *Science* Vol. 317, no. 5836 (20 July 2008): 323-24. Sustainability is being integrated into higher-education institutions’ mission and planning, curricula, research, student life, and operations.

—Schaefer, Jame. “Appreciating the Beauty of Earth.” Translated into Chinese by Tu Zhijin. *Nanjing Theological Review* Volume 76, no. 3: 145-84 (originally appeared in *Theological Studies* Vol. 62, no. 1 (2002): 23-52).

—Schaefer, Jame. “Valuing Earth Intrinsically and Instrumentally: A Theological Framework for Environmental Ethics.” Translated into Japanese by Yuichi Tsunoda, S.J. *Shingaku Digest* Vol. 104, no. 2: 90-110 (originally appeared in *Theological Studies* Vol. 66 no.4 (2005): 783-814).

—Shapin, Steven. *The Scientific Life: A Moral History of a Late Modern Vocation*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008. Shapin argues that the difference between academic, university-based, ivory-tower science and industrial or technological science has been overdrawn. Modern science is dominantly and admirably industrial research and development, excellent science that would never win a Nobel Prize. Further, such science exemplifies admirable moral qualities: trust, integrity, independence of mind, commitment to social betterment, cooperativeness, openness, and risk-taking. Shapin includes interviews, many of which betray more ambivalence and misgivings.

—Shellenberger, Michael, and Ted Nordhaus. *Break Through: From the Death of Environmentalism to the Politics of Possibility*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2007. Shellenberger and Nordhaus expand upon their controversial 2004 essay “The Death of Environmentalism” by challenging small-bore environmentalism and interest-group liberalism and articulating a new politics focused on aspirations of human possibility and uncommon greatness as the common good.

—Smith, Mark, and Piya Pangsapa. *Environment and Citizenship: Integrating Justice, Responsibility and Civic Engagement*. London: Zed Books, 2008. Smith and Pangsapa show how an awareness of environmental hazards, injustices, and new forms of risk is only effective when such awareness generates strategies for political change. Using a variety of case studies, they argue that an account of obligation is more effective than rights discourse and develop an account of ecological citizenship through the processes of civic engagement.

—Snajdr, Edward. *Nature Protests: The End of Ecology in Slovakia*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2008. Snajdr looks at how concerns about ecology in Slovakia generated a social movement that led to political dialogue about ethnicity, freedom, and power, showing the role that green dissidents played in communism’s collapse. He explains why Slovakia’s strong ecology movement under socialism fell apart despite continuing ecological problems, and he argues that environmentalism in Slovakia marks the beginning of a global post-ecological age in which nature is culturally marginalized in new ways.

—Sterman, John D. “Risk Communication on Climate: Mental Models and Mass Balance.” *Science* Vol. 322, no. 5901 (24 October 2008): 532-33. Public confusion about the urgency of

reducing greenhouse gases results from a basic misconception. People, even well educated people, seem to fail to understand what ought to be easily reached conclusions about inflow and outflow of greenhouse gases. This results in a “wait and see” or “go slow” attitude, thus delaying effective action.

—Stokstad, Erik. “Can the Bald Eagle Still Soar After It Is Delisted?” *Science* Vol. 316, no. 5832 (22 June 2007): 1689-90. What is the appropriate management for a delisted bald eagle? New rules will allow it to be moved from airports and other dangerous locations. But will this encroach on its habitat?

—Stone, Richard. “The Last of the Leviathans.” *Science* Vol. 316, no. 5832 (22 June 2007): 1684-88. The world’s “megafish” are almost all threatened with extinction. Stone provides a survey of their status and attempts to save them.

—White, Rob. *Crimes Against Nature: Environmental Criminology and Environmental Justice*. Devon, UK: Willan Publishing, 2008. White draws upon criminology, environmental management, environmental sociology, environmental studies, and socio-legal studies to develop a systematic account and analysis of green criminology. He discusses issues such as animal abuse, bio-piracy, illegal fishing, illegal logging, toxic waste, the use and transport of ozone, water pollution, and wildlife smuggling.

—Wilks, Sarah, ed. *Seeking Environmental Justice*. Amsterdam: Rodopi, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Search for a Theory Linking Environment and Society” by Doriana Dariot and Luis Felipe Nascimento, (2) “Gaia: The Politics of Love and the Globe’s Future: Orientations in Perverse Ecologies” by Serena Anderlini D’Onofrio, (3) “Sustainability: Framing a Shared Vision of Hope” by Kendal Hodgman, (4) “Voluntary Agreements in Queensland, Australia: Contributing Factors and Current Incentive Schemes” by Jo Kehoe, (5) “Global Environmental Governance: Mapping Unequal and Contested Terrain” by Andrew Deak, (6) “Sustainable Outcomes through Effective Conflict Management” by Tania Sourdin, (7) “The Public Debate on Genetic Modification (GM) – Varieties of Understanding” by Linda Hadfield, (8) “Environmental Justice: Bridging the Gap Between Experts and Laymen” by Kim Loyens, (9) “Promoting Environmental Citizenship? A Critique of the Moral Persuasiveness of Direct Action Environmental Protest” by Belinda Clements, (10) “How many Koalas are there on Kangaroo Island?” by Sarah Wilks, (11) “Environmental Education in a Course on Ethics and International Development” by Judith Andre, (12) “Carbon Justice? The Case Against a Universal Right to Equal Carbon Emissions” by Derek R. Bell, (13) “The Final Frontier: Free Trade, Corporate Capitalism and International Environmental Law” by Kristy J. Buckley, and (14) “Empowerment of Professionals as a Strategy for Effective Sustainability of the Built Environment” by Joseph Akin Fadamiro.

—Williams, Jack, and Ch’ang-yi David Chang. *Taiwan’s Environmental Struggle: Green Silicon Island*. London: Routledge, 2008. Williams and Chang examine the causes of Taiwan’s environmental problems of human impacts in densely populated places, environmental degradation and pollution, and abuses of the environment under forty years of an authoritarian one-party government.

—Worster, Donald. *A Passion for Nature: The Life of John Muir*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008. Worster discusses Muir at every stage of life, warts and all, as a draft-dodger who went to Canada during the Civil War and as a domesticity-dodger who went to Alaska on season-long field trips during his daughter's childhood. Muir made a small fortune managing an orchard staffed with Chinese laborers, about whom Muir felt race-based wariness. One of his wealthiest benefactors was Edward Harriman, a railroad magnate of the Gilded Age. But Muir did love nature. In 1877 Asa Gray and Joseph Hooker, two prominent champions of Darwin, climbed Mount Shasta with Muir. The august scientists wanted to talk science; they declined Muir's invitation to: "Look at the glory! Look at the glory." Muir developed a pantheist revision of his native Calvinism where "God" was synonymous with beauty and harmony, and with universal principles of nature. But Muir's taste for glory led him to overlook the ecological importance of unspectacular lowland environments, such as wetlands.

—Zaccai, Edwin, ed. *Sustainable Consumption, Ecology and Fair Trade*. London: Routledge, 2008. Contents include: (1) "Introduction: contradictions and studies" by Edwin Zaccai, (2) "What's wrong with consumption for sustainable development: overconsumption, underconsumption, misconsumption?" by Paul-Marie Boulanger, (3) "Sustainable household consumption: fact, future or fantasy?" by Anton J.M. Schoot Uiterkamp, (4) "A Sustainable consumption and sustainable welfare" by John Lintott, (5) "How to attribute power to consumers? When epistemology and politics converge" by Gregoire Wallenborn, (6) "Testing propositions towards sustainable consumption among consumers" by Catherine Rousseau and Christain Bontinckx, (7) "Greening some consumption behaviours: do new routines require agency and reflexivity?" by Francoise Bartiaux, (8) "Marketing ethical products: what can we learn from Fair Trade consumer behaviour in Belgium?" by Patrick de Pelsmacker, Wim Janssens, Caroline Mielants, and Ellen Sterckx, (9) "Consumption as a solidarity-based commitment: the case of Oxfam Worldshops' customers" by Gautier Pirotte, (10) "What justifications for a sustainable consumption?" by Coline Ruwet, (11) "Consumption: a field for resistance and moral containment" by Michelle Dobre, (12) "Sustainable consumption in a 'de-growth' perspective" by Serge Latouche, (13) "Social change for changing the consumer's behaviour: application of the actionalist theory to the issue of consumption" by Nadine Fraselle and Isabelle Scherer-Haynes, (14) "Is large-scale Fair Trade possible?" by Ronan le Velly, (15) "Impact of Fair Trade in the South: an example from the Indian cotton sector" by Isabelle Scherer-Haynes, and (16) "Conclusions: the future of sustainable consumption" by Paul-Marie Boulanger and Edwin Zaccai.

2008 ROUND-UP:

JOURNAL NEIGHBORS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY

Editor's Note: There are well over one hundred different journals that are focused on the environment and environmental issues. In this section that will appear once a year in the Winter issue of each ISEE Newsletter, the 2008 contents of ten different journals are listed. Please let the Newsletter Editor know if this section is helpful or not, including suggestions for journal deletions and/or additions.

Capitalism, Nature, Socialism

Capitalism, Nature, Socialism (CNS), a journal of socialist ecology, is an international red-green journal of theory and politics. Key themes are the dialectics of human and natural history, labor and land, workplace struggles and community struggles, economics and ecology, and the politics of ecology and ecology of politics. The journal is especially concerned to join (and relate) discourses on labor, ecology, feminist and community movements, and on radical democracy and human rights. As a journal of theory and politics, CNS's first aim is to help build a critical red-green intellectual culture, which is regarded as essential for the development of a red-green politics. CNS is published by the Center for Political Ecology in cooperation with Taylor and Francis Group. This journal came into existence in 1988 and is now published four times a year. Home website: <<http://www.centerforpoliticalecology.org/journal.html>>.

Volume 19, no. 1 (March 2008):

1. "The EIN" by Joel Kovel (pp. 1-4).
2. "Marxism and the Problem of Creating an Environmentally Sustainable Civilization in China" by Arran Gare (pp. 5-26).
3. "Dialectic of Emergency/Emergency of the Dialectic" by Noah De Lissovoy (pp. 27-40).
4. "Preface to a History of Psychology and Torture" by Richard Lichtman (pp. 41-48).
5. "Editor's Introduction: Symposium: The Legacy of Murray Bookchin" by Joel Kovel (pp. 49-50).
6. "On Bookchin's Social Ecology and its Contributions to Social Movements" by Brian Tokar (pp. 51-66).
7. "Post-Industrial Possibilities and Urban Social Ecologies: Bookchin's Legacy" by Damian F. White (pp. 67-81).
8. "Domesticating the Dialectic: A Critique of Bookchin's Neo-Aristotelian Metaphysics" by John Clark (pp. 82-97).
9. "Evolution: The Public's Problems and the Scientists" by Stuart A. Newman (pp. 98-106).
10. "On Marxism, Socialism, and Ecofeminism: Continuing the Dialogue" by Victor Wallis (pp. 107-111).
11. "On the Birthmarks of the Old Society: A Reflection on the Exchange between Maria Mies and Victor Wallis" by Nicholas Faraclas (pp. 112-18).
12. "Retrieving the Thread" by Victor Wallis (pp. 119-20).
13. Book Reviews:
 - a. "The Shock of the New? Disaster and Dystopia," Naomi Klein's *The Shock Doctrine: The Rise of Disaster Capitalism* (2007), review essay by Andy Storey.
 - b. "Recyclers Miss the Point," Heather Rogers' *Gone Tomorrow: The Hidden Life of Garbage* (2005) reviewed by Maarten de Kadt.
14. "Celebrating the Life of Gabriela Ngirmang of Palau (Belau)" by Zohl dé Ishtar (pp. 141-44).

Volume 19, no 2 (June 2008):

1. "All Aboard for Copenhagen!" by Joel Kovel (pp. 1-3).
2. "Ecosocialism, Global Justice, and Climate Change" by Joel Kovel (pp. 4-14).
3. "The Liberal Foundations of Environmentalism: Revisiting the Rockefeller-Ford Connection" by Michael Barker (pp. 15-42).
4. "Pondering Another Possible World" by Robert Nicols (pp. 43-50).

5. "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry Metaphor: James Lovelock's Revenge of Gaia" by John Clark (pp. 51-68).
6. "Art and Environmentalist Practice" by Kavita Philip (pp. 69-74).
7. "Open Letter to the Prime Minister of India and the Chief Ministers of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal, Tripura and West Bengal" from the Steering Committee of the International Critical Geography Group (ICGG) on the occasion of the Fifth International Conference of Critical Geographers, December 3-7, 2007 in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India (pp. 75-76).
8. "History and Hope from the Present Moment: Peter McLaren and Revolutionary Critical Pedagogy" by Samuel Day Fassbinder (pp. 77-87).
9. "Beyond the Bowers-McLaren Debate: The Importance of Studying the Rest of Nature in Forming Alternative Curricula" by Salvatore Engel-Di Mauro (pp. 88-95).
10. "Ecofeminist Cosmology in Practice: Genesis Farm and the Embodiment of Sustainable Solutions" by Phoebe C. Godfrey (pp. 96-114).
11. Book Reviews:
 - a. "Reclaiming the Good Life (Now)!", Tom Hodgkinson's *How to be Idle* (2005), and Tom Hodgkinson's *How to be Free* (2007), review essay by Jane Hindley.
 - b. "Family and Community Values," Jason Peters' (ed.) *Wendell Berry: Life and Work* (2007) reviewed by Svetlana Nikitina.
 - c. "Radical Movements," Derek Wall's *Babylon and Beyond: The Economics of Anti-capitalist, Anti-globalist, and Radical Green Movements* (2005) reviewed by Shannon K. Tyman.
 - d. "Colonialism and Nature," Deane Curtin's *Environmental Ethics for a Postcolonial World* (2005) reviewed by Mick Smith.
 - e. "Capitalism and Environment," Alf Hornborg's and Carole Crumley's (eds.) *The World System and the Earth System: Global Socioenvironmental Change and Sustainability Since the Neolithic* (2007) reviewed by Matthew T. Huber.
 - f. "Environmental Harms and Capitalist Regulation," Richard J. Lazarus' *The Making of Environmental Law* (2004) reviewed by Andrew M. Wender.

Volume 19, no. 3 (September 2008):

1. "A Speech That Didn't Get Delivered" by Joel Kovel (pp. 1-7).
2. "Ecology, Distribution, and Identity in the World Politics of Environmental Skepticism" by Peter Jacques (pp. 8-28).
3. "False Starts and False Solutions: Current Approaches in Dealing with Climate Change" by Karen Charman (pp. 29-47).
4. "GE Trees, Cellulosic Ethanol, and the Destruction of Forest Biological Diversity" by Anne Petermann (pp. 48-61).
5. "Key Instances of GMO Contamination in the U.S., Canada, Mexico, and Thailand" by Brian Tokar (pp. 61-64).
6. "Whales for Margarine: Commodification and Neoliberal Nature in the Antarctic" by Eric J. Ziegelmeier (pp. 65-93).
7. "The Globalization of Neoliberalism, its Consequences, and Some of its Basic Alternatives" by Claudia von Werlhof (pp. 94-117).
8. "Fitting into Country: Ecology and Economics in Indigenous Australia" by Deborah Rose (pp. 118-22).

9. "Eco-socialism and 'Ecological Civilization' in China" by Ariel Salleh (pp. 123-29).
10. Book Reviews:
 - a. "Liberties and Commons for All," Peter Linebaugh's *The Magna Carta Manifesto* (2008), review essay by Joel Kovel.
 - b. "Polluting the Waters of the Most Vulnerable," Maia Bosell-Penc's *Tainted Milk, Breast Milk, Feminisms, and the Politics of Environmental Degradation* (2006) reviewed by Madronna Holden.
 - c. "Illness, Denial, and the Quest for Health," Phil Brown's *Toxic Exposures: Contested Illnesses and the Environmental Health Movement* (2007) reviewed by Dawn Day Biehler.
 - d. "Activist Communities Advance by Focusing on the Specifics," Robert D. Bullard's (ed.) *The Quest for Environmental Justice: Human Rights and the Politics of Pollution* (2005) reviewed by Beth Eddy.

Volume 19, no. 4 (December 2008):

1. "Thinking Like an Ecosocialist" by Joel Kovel (pp. 1-5).
2. "On Being None With Nature: Nagarjuna and the Ecology of Emptiness" by John Clark (pp. 6-29).
3. "An African and American Survival Ethics: The Case of Cuba" by Charles C. Verharen (pp. 30-47).
4. "Ideas for a Critical Theory of Nature" by Adrian Wilding (pp. 48-67).
5. "The Politics of Science and Sustainable Development: Marcuse's New Science in the 21st Century" by Katharine N. Farrell (pp. 68-83).
6. "On the Implications of the Global Financial Crisis: Some Thoughts about the Past and the Future" by José Tapia Granados (pp. 84-88).
7. "The State of the Carbon Trade Debate" by Patrick Bond (pp. 89-106).
8. "Ecological Modernization and Eco-Marxist Perspectives: Globalization and Gold Mining Development in Turkey" by Nahide Konak (pp. 107-30).
9. "Ecuador First to Grant Nature Constitutional Rights" by Karen Charman (pp. 131-33).
10. Book Reviews:
 - a. "A Very Special Life Energy: The Logic of Women Peacemakers Globally," Cynthia Cockburn's *From Where We Stand: War, Women's Activism and Feminist Analysis* (2007) reviewed by Zohl de Ishtar.
 - b. "The Private Good?," Eric T. Freyfogle's *Agrarianism and the Good Society: Land, Culture, Conflict, and Hope* (2007) reviewed by Fae Dremock.
 - c. "Geopolitical Trends," Kees van der Pijl's *Global Rivalries: From the Cold War to Iraq* (2006) reviewed by Michael Keaney.
 - d. "How Fair is Fair Trade?," Daniel Jafee's *Brewing Justice: Fair Trade Coffee, Sustainability, and Survival* ((2007) reviewed by Myrna Santiago.

Conservation Letters

Conservation Letters (CL) is a new journal of the Society for Conservation Biology. It is an online scientific journal that publishes empirical and theoretical research with significant implications for the conservation of biological diversity. CL publishes three kinds 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. CL is a forum for the rapid publication of novel research that can transform perspectives on conservation as an applied discipline geared toward social, economic, and administrative implementation. CL is published by Wiley-Blackwell. This journal came into existence in 2008 and is published five times a year. Home website and article access: <http://www.wiley.com/bw/journal.asp?ref=1755-263X&site=1>.

Volume 1, no. 1 (April 2008):

1. "Agriculture and biodiversity conservation: opportunity knocks" by Ken Norris (pp. 2-11).
2. "Getting serious about maintaining biodiversity" by James Blignaut and James Aronson (pp. 12-17).
3. "Toward monitoring global biodiversity" by Jonathan E. M. Baillie, Ben Collen, Rajan Amin, H. Resit Akcakaya, Stuart H.M. Butchart, Neil Brummitt, Thomas R. Meagher, Mala Ram, Craig Hilton-Taylor, and Georgina M. Mace (pp. 18-26).
4. "Optimal design of agricultural landscapes for pollination services" by Berry J. Brosi, Paul R. Armsworth, and Gretchen C. Daily (pp. 27-36).
5. "Effectiveness of marine reserve networks in representing biodiversity and minimizing impact to fishermen: a comparison of two approaches used in California" by Carissa Joy Klein, Charles Steinback, Astrid J. Scholz, and Hugh P. Possingham (pp. 44-51).

Volume 1, no. 2 (June 2008):

1. "Conservation action in a changing climate" by T.R. McClanahan, J.E. Cinner, J. Maina, N.A.J. Graham, T.M. Daw, S.M. Stead, A. Wamukota, K. Brown, M. Ateweberhan, V. Venus, and N.V.C. Polunin (pp. 53-59).
2. "Is oil palm agriculture really destroying tropical biodiversity?" by Lian Pin Koh and David S. Wilcove (pp. 60-64).
3. "Favorable environments and the persistence of naturally rare species" by Susan Harrison, Joshua H. Viers, James H. Thorne, and James B. Grace (pp. 65-74).
4. "Endangering the endangered: The effects of perceived rarity on species exploitation" by Richard J. Hall, E.J. Milner-Gulland, and F. Courchamp (pp. 75-81).
5. "Predicting susceptibility to future declines in the world's frogs" by Jon Bielby, N. Cooper, A.A. Cunningham, T.W.J. Garner, and A. Purvis (pp. 82-90).
6. "Novel methods for the design and evaluation of marine protected areas in offshore waters" by John Leathwick, Atte Moilanen, Malcolm Francis, Jane Elith, Paul Taylor, Kathryn Julian, Trevor Hastie, and Clinton Duffy (pp. 91-102).
7. "U.S. drowning in unidentified fishes: Scope, implications, and regulations of live fish import" by Katherine F. Smith, Michael D. Behrens, Lisa M. Max, and Peter Daszak (pp. 103-09).

Volume 1, no. 3 (August 2008):

1. "Toward a biocultural theory of avoided extinction" by Richard J. Ladle and Paul Jepson (pp. 111-18).
2. "Native wildlife on rangelands to minimize methane and produce lower-emission meat: kangaroos versus livestock" by George R. Wilson and Melanie J. Edwards (pp. 119-28).
3. "Novel ecosystems resulting from landscape transformation create dilemmas for modern conservation practices" by David B. Lindenmayer, Joern Fischer, Adam Felton, Mason Crane, Damian Michael, Christopher Macgregor, Rebecca Montague-Drake, Adrian Manning, and Richard J. Hobbs (pp. 129-35).

4. "Evaluating a conservation investment designed to reduce human-wildlife conflict" by Meredith L. Gore, Barbara A. Knuth, Clifford W. Scherer, and Paul D. Curtis (pp. 136-45).
5. "Quiet, Nonconsumptive Recreation Reduces Protected Area Effectiveness" by Sarah E. Reed and Adina M. Merenlender (pp. 145-54).

Volume 1, no. 4 (October 2008):

1. "Calibrating conservation: new tools for measuring success" by Valerie Kapos, Andrew Balmford, Rosalind Aveling, Philip Bubb, Peter Carey, Abigail Entwistle, John Hopkins, Teresa Mulliken, Roger Safford, Alison Stattersfield, Matt Walpole, and Andrea Manica (pp. 155-64).
2. "A theoretical approach to using human footprint data to assess landscape level conservation efforts" by Aaron M. Haines, Matthias Leu, Leona K. Svancara, J. Michael Scott, and Kerry P. Reese (pp. 165-72).
3. "A method for quantifying biodiversity loss and its application to a 50-year record of deforestation across Madagascar" by Thomas F. Allnutt, Simon Ferrier, Glenn Manion, George V.N. Powell, Taylor H. Ricketts, Brian L. Fisher, Grady J. Harper, Michael E. Irwin, Claire Kremen, Jean-Noël Labat, David C. Lees, Timothy A. Pearce, and France Rakotondrainibe (pp. 173-81).
4. "The effectiveness of buying easements as a conservation strategy" by Paul R. Armsworth and James N. Sanchirico (pp. 182-89).
5. "Diminishing return on investment for biodiversity data in conservation planning" by Hedley S. Grantham, Atte Moilanen, Kerrie A. Wilson, Robert L. Pressey, Tony G. Rebelo, and Hugh P. Possingham (pp. 190-98).

Volume 1, no. 5 (December 2008):

1. "Consumers' taste for rarity drives sturgeons to extinction" by Agnès Gault, Yves Meinard, and Franck Courchamp (pp. 199-207).
2. "Ethiopian coffee cultivation—Implications for bird conservation and environmental certification" by Aaron D. Gove, Kristoffer Hylander, Sileshi Nemomisa, and Anteneh Shimelis (pp. 208-16).
3. "Toward representative protection of the world's coasts and oceans—progress, gaps, and opportunities" by Mark D. Spalding, Lucy Fish, and Louisa J. Wood (pp. 217-26).
4. "Screening new plant introductions for potential invasiveness: a test of impacts for the United States" by Doria R. Gordon and Crysta A. Gantz (pp. 227-35).
5. "Using return-on-investments to guide restoration: a case study from Hawaii" by Joshua H. Goldstein, Liba Pejchar, and Gretchen C. Daily (pp. 236-43).
6. "Comment on Wilson and Edwards' proposal for low-emission meat" by Geoff Russell (p. 244).
7. "Kangaroos and greenhouse gases: Response to Russell" by George R. Wilson and Melanie J. Edwards (pp. 245-46).

Ecology Law Quarterly

Ecology Law Quarterly (ELQ) serves as a social and academic hub for the environmental law community at the University of California (UC), Berkeley's School of Law. ELQ frequently joins other Boalt Hall environmental law organizations in hosting speakers or producing events on the Berkeley campus. ELQ is also dedicated to sustaining and strengthening the environmental law program at Boalt Hall and works with the California Center for

Environmental Law and Policy and other sister organizations to further this goal. ELQ is produced by students at UC Berkeley's School of Law. This journal came into existence in 1973 and is published four times a year. Home website: <<http://boalt.org/elq/index.php>>.

Editor's Note: The volume 35, no. 4 issue of *Ecology Law Quarterly* not been published at the time this issue of the ISEE Newsletter was completed.

Volume 35, no. 1 (2008):

1. "Background Principles and the Rule of Law: Fifteen Years after *Lucas*" by James L. Huffman (pp. 1-29).
2. "The Perils of a Half-Built Bridge: Risk Perception, Shifting Majorities, and the Nuclear Power Debate" by Amanda Leiter (pp. 31-72).
3. "A Solid Foundation: Belize's Chalillo Dam and Environmental Decisionmaking" by Ari Hershowitz (pp. 73-105).
4. "Transforming Water Transfers: The Evolution of Water Transfer Case Law and the NPDES Water Transfers Proposed Rule" by Sara Colangelo (pp. 107-42).
5. "In the Shadow of the Fourth Circuit: *Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition v. United States Army Corps of Engineers*" by Sara Clark (pp. 143-49).

Volume 35, no. 2 (2008):

1. "Environmental Infrastructure" by Brett M. Frischmann (pp. 151-78).
2. "Natural Resources, Congestion, and the Feminist Future: Aspects of Frischmann's Theory of Infrastructure Resources" by Marc R. Poirier (pp. 179-203).
3. "When to Open Infrastructure Access" by Gregory N. Mandel (pp. 205-14).
4. "An Economic Dynamic Approach to the Infrastructure Commons" by David M. Driesen (pp. 215-22).
5. "The Water Moratorium: Takings, Markets, and Public Choice Implications of Water Districts" by Sean Callagy (pp. 223-62).
6. "Muddying Tribal Waters: *Maine v. Johnson*, Internal Tribal Affairs, and Point Source Discharge Permitting in Indian Country" by Christine Malumphy and Randall Yates (pp. 263-68).
7. "*Riverkeeper, Inc. v. United States Environmental Protection Agency*: Applying the Clean Water Act's Best Technology Available Standard to Existing Cooling Systems" by Sara Gersen (pp. 269-75).
8. "NRDC's Battle Against the Navy" by Catherine Mongeon (pp. 277-83).

Volume 35, no. 3 (2008):

1. "Foreword" [to *Ecology Law Quarterly's* 2007-08 Annual Review of Environmental and Natural Resource Law] by Robert Infelise (pp. 285-90).
2. "Loose Canons: The Supreme Court Guns for the Endangered Species Act in *National Association of Home Builders v. Defenders of Wildlife*" by Doug Karpa (pp. 291-335).
3. "Settling the Tradeoffs between Voluntary Cleanup of Contaminated Sites and Cooperation with the Government under CERCLA" by Stefanie Gitler (pp. 337-61).
4. "*Environmental Defense v. Duke Energy Corp.*: Paving the Way for Cap and Trade?" by Shawn Eisele (pp. 363-84).
5. "Giving States More to Stand On: Why Special Solicitude Should Not Be Necessary" by Christie Henke (pp. 385-404).
6. "The Next Step in Revitalizing RCRA: *Maine People's Alliance* and the Importance of Citizen Intervention in EPA Actions" by Jonathan York (pp. 405-25).

7. “Rising Phoenix-Like from the Ashes: An Argument for Expanded Corporate Successor Liability under CERCLA” by Matt Sieving (pp. 427-53).
8. “Reversing the Trend towards Species Extinction, or Merely Halting It? Incorporating the Recovery Standard into ESA Section 7 Jeopardy Analyses” by Jennifer Jeffers (pp. 455-89).
9. “The (Almost) All-American Canal: *Consejo de Desarrollo Economico de Mexicali v. United States* and the Pursuit of Environmental Justice in Transboundary Resource Management” by Nicole Ries (pp. 491-529).
10. “What Went Wrong in *San Francisco Baykeeper v. Cargill Salt Division*? The Ninth Circuit’s Weak Reading of Kennedy’s *Rapanos* Concurrence, and a Prescription for Litigating Clean Water Act Claims under *Rapanos*” by Genevieve Casey (pp. 531-56).
11. “The Ozone Saga” by Max Baumhefner (pp. 557-72).
12. “Water Supplies Finally Take Center Stage in the Land Use Planning Arena” by Jamey Volker (pp. 573-610).
13. “A Necessary Collision: Climate Change, Land Use, and the Limits of A.B. 32” by Henry Stern (pp. 611-37).
14. “Ninth Circuit Prevents California from Regulating Toxic Maritime Emissions” by Harry Moren (pp. 639-44).
15. “A New Mandate for Federal CAFÉ Standards from the Ninth Circuit” by Erica Schroeder (pp. 645-50).
16. “*Engine Manufacturer’s Association v. South Coast Air Quality Management District*: Using Market Participation to Achieve Environmental Goals” by Elliott Henry (pp. 651-56).

Environment, Development and Sustainability

Environment, Development and Sustainability (EDS) is a multidisciplinary approach to the theory and practice of sustainability. It covers the environmental impacts of socio-economic development in order to coordinate the international sustainability debate. Its purpose is to seek ways and means for achieving sustainability in all human activities aimed at development. The subject matter of the journal includes the following and related issues: (1) mutual interactions among society, development, and environment, and their implications for sustainable development, (2) technical, economic, ethical, and philosophical aspects of sustainable development, (3) global sustainability—the obstacles and ways in which they could be overcome, (4) local and regional sustainability and their practical implementation, (5) development and application of indicators of sustainability, (6) development, verification, implementation, and monitoring of policies for sustainable development, (7) sustainable use of land, water, energy, and biological resources in development, (8) the impacts of agriculture and forestry activities on soil and aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity, (9) the effects of energy use and global climate change on development and sustainability, (10) the impacts of population growth and human activities on food and other essential resources for development, (11) the role of national and international agencies, and of international aid and trade arrangements in sustainable development, (12) social and cultural contexts of sustainable development, (13) the role of education and public awareness in sustainable development, (14) the role of political and economic instruments in sustainable development, and (15) shortcomings of sustainable development and its alternatives. EH is published by Springer. This journal came into existence

in 1999 and is now published six times a year. Home website:

<http://www.springer.com/environment/environmental+management/journal/10668>>.

Volume 10, no. 1 (February 2008):

1. "Rural Poverty Reduction through Business Partnerships? Examples of Experience from the Forestry Sector" by Sonja Vermeulen, Ani Adiwinata Nawir, and James Mayers (pp. 1-18).
2. "Regional environmental assessment (REA) and local Agenda 21 implementation" by Ricardo Braun (pp. 19-39).
3. "Ecological Function Zoning for Environmental Planning at Different Levels" by Oinhua Fang, Luoping Zhang, Huasheng Hong, Liyu Zhang, and Frances Bristow (pp. 41-49).
4. "Assessing the role of consumers in sustainable product policies" by Edwin Zaccarà (pp. 51-67).
5. "Institutions for a sustainable development—experiences from EU-countries" by Edgar Göll and Sie Liang Thio (pp. 69-88).
6. "Framing environmental indicators: moving from causal chains to causal networks" by David Niemeijer and Rudolf S. de Groot (pp. 89-106).
7. "Perspectives for sustainable management of cedar forests in Lebanon: situation analysis and guidelines" by E.J. Sattout, P.D.S. Caligari, and S.N. Tahhouk (pp. 107-27).

Volume 10, no. 2 (April 2008):

1. "Census Peek: Collaboration in the New York City Catskill/Delaware Watershed: Case Study 1990-2000" by Joan Hoffman (pp. 129-56).
2. "The effects of sport fishing growth on behavior of commercial fishermen in Balbina reservoir, Amazon, Brazil" by Carlos E.C. Frietas, Alexandre A.F. Rivas, Fabíola A. Nascienmento, Flávia K. Siqueira-Souza, and Ivanildo L.A. Santos (pp. 157-65).
3. "Social contrasts and land use conflicts in the context of sustainable development and management needs: a case study from an estuarine area at northeastern Brazil" by Roberto Sassi, Rosalve Lucas Marcelino, and Cristiane Francisca Costa (pp. 167-78).
4. "A New Conceptual Framework for Sustainable Development" by Yosef Jabareen (pp. 179-92).
5. "Farming dynamics and social capital: A case study in the urban fringe of Mexico City" by Pablo Torres-Lima and Luis Rodriquez-Sánchez (pp. 193-208).
6. "Environmental change, development and vectorborne disease: Malaysia's experience with filariasis, scrub typhus and dengue" by B.H. Kwa (pp. 209-17).
7. "Modeling groundwater flow and its associated environmental problem in a lowland coastal plan: a first step towards a sustainable development plan" by Nguyen Cao Don, Hiroyuki Araki, Nguyen Thi Minh Hang, Hiroyuki Yamanishi, and Kenichi Koga (pp. 219-31).
8. "Laying a solid foundation for sustainable development in Bolivian mountain villages" by C.A. Kessler (pp. 233-47).

Volume 10, no. 3 (June 2008):

1. "Socio-economic potentials and environmental implications of coastal tourism at Adiabo, Cross River State, Nigeria" by I.A. Akpabio, E.A. Eniang, and E.C. Egwali (pp. 249-65).
2. "Community participation in international projects: an analytical perspective from the Russian Far East" by Emman Wilson and David Koester (pp. 267-90).
3. "The implications of new information and communication technologies for sustainability" by Christian Fuchs (pp. 291-309).

4. "Sustainable development in four Swedish communities priorities, responsibility, empowerment" by Marianne Lindström and Rikard Küller (pp. 311-36).
5. "Improved method of ecological footprint — Funing County ecological economic system assessments" by Shuyu Wang and Xinmin Bian (pp. 337-47).
6. "Linking perceived land and water resources degradation, scarcity and livelihood conflicts in southwestern Tanzania: implications for sustainable rural livelihood" by Z.J.U. Malley, M. Taeb, T. Matsumoto, and H. Takeya (pp. 349-72).
7. "Tracing operational conditions for the Ecologically Sustainable Economic Development: the Pareto optimality and the preservation of the biological crucial levels" by Kostas Bithas (pp. 373-90).

Volume 10, no. 4 (August 2008):

1. "Urban hinterlands—the case of an Israeli town ecological footprint" by Meidad Kissinger and Abraham Haim (pp. 391-405).
2. "A multiple criteria evaluation of sustainable agricultural development models using AHP" by K. Rezaei-Moghaddam and E. Karami (pp. 407-26).
3. "Watershed development in India. 2. New approaches for managing externalities and meeting sustainability requirements" by Ian Calder, Ashvin Gosain, M.S. Rama Mohan Rao, Charles Batchelor, James Garratt, and Emma Bishop (pp. 427-40).
4. "Refining the ecological footprint" by Jason Vanetoulis and John Talberth (pp. 441-69).
5. "A heuristic for setting effective standards to ensure global environmental sustainability" by Bhashar Nath (pp. 471-86).
6. "Understanding and communicating sustainability: global versus regional perspectives" by Alexoy Voinov (pp. 487-501).
7. "Involving local farmers in rehabilitation of degraded tropical forests: some lessons from Ghana" by Dominic Blay, Mark Appiah, Lawrence Damnyag, Francis K. Dwomoh, Olavi Luukkanen, and Ari Pappinen (pp. 503-18).
8. "Community action for environmental restoration: a case study on collective social capital in India" by Wouter T. De Groot and Haranath Tadepally (pp. 519-36).
9. "Watershed development in India. 1. Biophysical and societal impacts" by Ian Calder, Ashvin Gosain, M.S. Rama Mohan Rao, Charles Batchelor, M. Snehalatha, and Emma Bishop (pp. 537-57).

Volume 10, no. 5 (October 2008):

Special Issue from: "International Conference on Society of Human Ecology — Workshop on Diversity and Management of Extractive Farming Systems."

1. "Diversity and management: from extractive to farming systems" by L. Hens and A. Begossi (pp. 559-63).
2. "Accounting for the mismanagement of tropical nearshore fisheries" by Kenneth Ruddle and Francis R. Hickey (pp. 565-89).
3. "Local knowledge and training towards management" by Alpina Begossi (pp. 591-603).
4. "Ten years of international scientific cooperation in fisheries, aquaculture and coastal zones: some preliminary lessons" by Corneila E. Nauen (pp. 605-22).
5. "Artisanal fishers' ethnobotany: from plant diversity use to agrobiodiversity management" by Nivaldo Peroni, Alpina Begossi, and Natalia Hanazaki (pp. 623-37).
6. "Extracted and farmed shrimp fisheries in Brazil: economic, environmental and social consequences of exploitation" by P.F.M. Lopes (pp. 639-55).

7. "Beyond fishermen's tales: contributions of fishers' local ecological knowledge to fish ecology and fisheries management" by Renato A.M. Silvana and John Valbo-Jørgensen (pp. 657-75).
8. "Constructing a policy and institutional framework for an ecosystem-based approach to managing the Lower Amazon floodplain" by David G. McGrath, Alcilene Cardoso, Oriana T. Almeida, and Juarez Pezzuti (pp. 677-95).

Volume 10, no. 6 (December 2008):

1. "Estimation of the impact of oil palm plantation establishment on greenhouse gas balance" by J. Germer and J. Sauerborn (pp. 697-716).
2. "A forecast analysis on world population and urbanization process" by WenJun Zhang (pp. 717-30).
3. "The benefits of the Kyoto Protocol to developing countries" by John R. Swinton and Amin Sarkar (pp. 731-43).
4. "Social determinants of soil and water conservation in rural Kenya" by Wilfred Nyangena (pp. 745-67).
5. "Sustainable development as a policy guide: an application to affordable housing in island communities" by Carissa Schively (pp. 769-86).
6. "Will progress in science and technology avert or accelerate global collapse? A critical analysis and policy recommendations" by Michael H. Huesemann and Joyce A. Huesemann (pp. 787-825).
7. "Swidden agriculture in a protected area: the Matsigenka native communities of Manu National Park, Peru" by Julia Ohl, Alexander Wezel, Glenn H. Shepard, and Douglas W. Yu (pp. 827-43).
8. "New frontiers for sustainability: energy evaluation of an eco-village" by Guiseppe Siracusa, Angela D. La Rosa, Paolo Palma, and Emiliano La Mola (pp. 845-55).
9. "A perspective on community and state interests in small-scale mining in India including the role of women" by Mrinal K. Ghose (pp. 857-69).
10. "Assessment of the natural-cultural resources in Çanakkale for nature-based tourism" by Tanay B. Yildirim, Tutku Ak, and Zuhall Ölmez (pp. 871-81).
11. "Sustainable agricultural attitudes and behaviors: a gender analysis of Iranian farmers" by Ezatollah Karami and Afsaneh Mansoorabadi (pp. 883-98).
12. "A review of a community-based approach to combating land degradation: dryland salinity management in Australia" by Ross Kingwell, Michele John, and Michael Robertson (pp. 899-912).
13. "Poverty, environment and economic growth: exploring the links among three complex issues with specific focus on the Pakistan's case" by Himayatullah Khan (pp. 913-29).
14. "Building sustainable & resilient communities: a balancing of community capital" by Edith G. Callaghan and John Colton (pp. 931-42).
15. "Groundwater in the Limpopo Basin: occurrence, use and impact" by Ola Busari (pp. 943-57).

Environmental History

Environmental History (EH) is an interdisciplinary journal that combines insights from history, geography, anthropology, the natural sciences, and other disciplines. In addition to original articles, galleries, and interviews, EH publishes extensive reviews of recent environmental history books. EH is copublished by the Forest History Society and the American Society for

Environmental History in association with History Cooperative. This journal came into existence in 1996 and is published four times a year. Home website:

<<http://www.foresthistory.org/Publications/EH/>>.

Volume 13, no. 1 (January 2008):

1. "A Tale of Two Journals: Fifty Years of *Environmental History*—and Its Predecessors" by Thomas R. Cox (pp. 9-40).
2. "The Retreat from Precaution: Regulating Diethylstilbestrol (DES), Endocrine Disruptors, and Environmental Health" by Nancy Langston (pp. 41-65).
3. "What Appeared Limitless Plenty: The Rise and Fall of the Nineteenth-Century Atlantic Halibut Fishery" by Glenn M. Grasso (pp. 66-91).
4. "Creating Order: The Liberals, the Landowners, and the Draining of Sumas Lake, British Columbia" by James Murton (pp. 92-125).
5. "On the Environmental Nude" by Marguerite S. Shaffer (pp. 126-39).
6. Interview with Donald Worster (pp. 140-55).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Alfred W. Crosby's *Children of the Sun: A History of Humanity's Unappeasable Appetite for Energy* (2006) reviewed by Richard Tucker.
 - b. James Rodger Fleming's *The Callendar Effect: The Life and Work of Guy Stewart Callendar (1898-1964), the Scientist Who Established the Carbon Dioxide Theory of Climate Change* (2007) reviewed by Mark Carey.
 - c. James Roger Fleming's, Vladimir Jankovic's, and Deborah R. Coen's (eds.) *Intimate Universality: Local and Global Themes in the History of Weather and Climate* (2006) reviewed by Mark Carey.
 - d. Alf Hornborg's, J.R. McNeill's, and Joan Martinez-Alier's (eds.) *Rethinking Environmental History: World-System History and Global Environmental Change* (2007) reviewed by Pekka Hämäläinen.
 - e. Clay McShane's and Joel A. Tarr's *The Horse in the City: Living Machines in the Nineteenth Century* (2007) reviewed by Brian Black.
 - f. Julie Sze's *Noxious New York: The Racial Politics of Urban Health and Environmental Justice* (2007) reviewed by Elizabeth Blum.
 - g. Paul Charles Milazzo's *Unlikely Environmentalists: Congress and Clean Water, 1945-1972* (2006) reviewed by Derek Hoff.
 - h. Renee Corona Kolvet's and Victoria Ford's *The Civilian Conservation Corps in Nevada: From Boys to Men* (2006) reviewed by Neil M. Maher.
 - i. Robert J. Moore's *The Civilian Conservation Corps in Arizona's Rim Country: Working in the Woods* (2006) reviewed by Neil M. Maher.
 - j. Anne Mitchell Whisnant's *Super-Scenic Motorway: A Blue Ridge Parkway History* (2006) reviewed by Margaret Lynn Brown.
 - k. David Louter's *Windshield Wilderness: Cars, Roads, and Nature in Washington's National Parks* (2006) reviewed by John Herron.
 - l. Jake Kosek's *Understories: The Political Life of Forests in Northern New Mexico* (2006) reviewed by William deBuys.
 - m. Paul Warde's *Ecology, Economy and State Formation in Early Modern Germany* (2006) reviewed by Martin Knoll.
 - n. Katrina Z.S. Schwartz's *Nature and National Identity after Communism: Globalizing the Ethnoscape* (2006) reviewed by Eagle Glassheim.

- o. Marco Armiero's (ed.) *Views from the South: Environmental Stories from the Mediterranean World (19th-20th Centuries)* (2006) reviewed by J.R. McNeill.
- p. Aaron Sachs' *The Humboldt Current: Nineteenth Century Exploration and the Roots of American Environmentalism* (2006) reviewed by Sterling Evans.
- q. James D. Nations' *The Maya Tropical Forest: People, Parks, and Ancient Cities* (2006) reviewed by Ryan J. Carey.
- r. Linda Lear's *Beatrix Potter: A Life in Nature* (2007) reviewed by Ann Greene.
- s. Julianne Lutz Newton's *Aldo Leopold's Odyssey: Rediscovering the Author of A Sand County Almanac* (2006) reviewed by Gregory J. Dehler.
- t. Catrin Gersdorf's and Sylvia Mayer's (eds.) *Nature in Literary and Cultural Studies: Transatlantic Conversations on Ecocriticism* (2006) reviewed by Verena Winiwarter.
- u. José Augusto Pádua's *Um Sopro de Destruição: Pensamento Político e Crítica Ambiental No Brasil Escravista, 1786-1888 [A Destructive Wind: Political Thought and Environmental Criticism in Slave Brazil, 1786-1888]* (2002) reviewed by Regina Horta Duarte.
- v. Ben A. Minteer's *The Landscape of Reform: Civic Pragmatism and Environmental Thought in America* (2006) reviewed by Jordan Kleiman.
- w. Cynthia Radding's *Landscapes of Power and Identity: Comparative Histories in the Sonoran Desert and the Forest of Amazonia from Colony to Republic* (2005) reviewed by John Soluri.
- x. Gunnel Cederlof's and Kalayanakrishnan Sivaramakrishnan's (eds.) *Ecological Nationalisms: Nature, Livelihoods, and Identities in South Asia* (2006) reviewed by Erik Solberg.
- y. Robert E. Kohler's *All Creatures: Naturalists, Collectors, and Biodiversity, 1850-1950* (2006) reviewed by Thomas R. Dunlap.
- z. Timothy J. Farnham's *Saving Nature's Legacy: Origins of the Idea of Biological Diversity* (2007) reviewed by Philip J. Pauly.
- aa. Adrian Franklin's *Animal Nation: The True Story of Animals and Australia* (2006) reviewed by Don Garden.
- bb. Jean L. Manore's and Dale G. Miner's (eds.) *The Culture of Hunting in Canada* (2006) reviewed by John F. Reiger.
- cc. Stephen Most's *River of Renewal: Myth and History in the Klamath Basin* (2006) reviewed by Coll Thrush.
- dd. Trey Berry's, Pam Beasley's, and Jeanne Clements' *The Forgotten Expedition, 1804-1805: The Louisiana Purchase Journals of Dunbar and Hunter* (2006) reviewed by Michael Pierce.
- ee. Philip L. Jackson's and Robert Kuhlken's *A Rediscovered Frontier: Land Use and Resource Issues in the New West* (2006) reviewed by Sarah Phillips.
- ff. David Robertson's *Hard as the Rock Itself: Place and Identity in the American Mining Town* (2006) reviewed by Kent Curtis.
- gg. Craig Miners' *Next Year Country: Dust to Dust in Western Kansas, 1890-1940* (2006) reviewed by Elizabeth Herbin.

Volume 13, no. 2 (April 2008):

1. "Milton in Yosemite: *Paradise Lost* and the National Parks Idea" by Mark Stoll (pp. 237-74).

2. “Enduring Technological Optimism: Zionism’s Environmental Ethic and Israel’s Environmental History” by Alon Tal (pp. 275-305).
3. “The Yellow Croaker War: Fishery Disputes between China and Japan, 1925-1935” by Micah Muscolino (pp. 306-24).
4. “Homes on the Range: Cooperative Conservation and Environmental Change on California’s Privately Owned Hardwood Rangelands” by Peter S. Alagona (pp. 325-50).
5. Mark Fiege and Stephen Mihm on Bank Notes (pp. 351-59).
6. Mary Thornbush on Postcards Used to Track Environmental History (pp. 360-65).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Greg Mitman’s *Breathing Space: How Allergies Shape Our Lives and Landscapes* (2007) reviewed by Cynthia Melendy.
 - b. Paul Thomas Anderson’s (director) movie *There Will Be Blood* (2007) reviewed by Brian Black.
 - c. Myrna I. Santiago’s *The Ecology of Oil: Environment, Labor, and the Mexican Revolution, 1900-1938* (2006) reviewed by Brian Black.
 - d. José Luis Moreno Vázquez’s *Por abajo del agua: sobreexplotación y agotamiento del acuífero de la Costa de Hermosillo, 1945-2005* [*Under the Water: Overexploitation and Depletion of the Costa de Hermosillo Aquifer, 1945-2005*] (2006) reviewed by Sterling Evans.
 - e. Kathryn Hochstetler’s and Margaret E. Keck’s *Greening Brazil: Environmental Activism in State and Society* (2007) reviewed by José Drummond.
 - f. Karl Boyd Brooks’ *Public Power, Private Dams: The Hells Canyon High Dam Controversy* (2006) reviewed by Donald C. Jackson.
 - g. Hal K. Rothman’s *Blazing Heritage: A History of Wildland Fire in the National Parks* (2007) reviewed by Jeffrey K. Stine.
 - h. Theodore Catton’s *National Park, City Playground: Mount Rainier in the Twentieth Century* (2006) reviewed by Terence Young.
 - i. Kimberly A. Jarvis’ *Franconia Notch and the Women Who Saved It* (2007) reviewed by Cynthia Melendy.
 - j. Donald I. Dickmann’s and Larry A. Leefers’ *The Forests of Michigan* (2003), and William B. Botti’s and Michael D. Moore’s *Michigan’s State Forests: A Century of Stewardship* (2006), both reviewed by David Mladenoff.
 - k. John Willis’ *Conservation Fallout: Nuclear Protest at Diablo Canyon* (2006) reviewed by Mara Drogan.
 - l. Sarah T. Phillips’ *This Land, This Nation: Conservation, Rural America, and the New Deal* (2007) reviewed by Pamela Riney-Kehrberg.
 - m. Eric T. Freyfogle’s *Agrarianism and the Good Society: Land, Culture, Conflict, and Hope* (2007) reviewed by Nicolaas Mink.
 - n. Hrefna Karlsdóttir’s *Fishing on Common Grounds: The Consequences of Unregulated Fisheries of North Sea Herring in the Postwar Period* (2005) reviewed by Vera Schwach.
 - o. Daniel Boulet’s *Entreprises et environnement en France de 1960 a 1990: Les chemins d'une prise de conscience* [*Business and Environment in France, 1960–1990: Following One's Conscience*] (2006) reviewed by Florian Charvolin.
 - p. David McDermott Hughes’ *From Enslavement to Environmentalism: Politics on a Southern African Frontier* (2008) reviewed by Jane Carruthers.

- q. J. Mark Baker's *The Kuhls of Kangra: Community-Managed Irrigation in the Western Himalaya* (2007) reviewed by Thomas Robertson.

Volume 13, no. 3 (July 2008):

1. "Nature Wars, Culture Wars: Immigration and Environmental Reform in the Progressive Era" by Adam Rome (pp. 432-53).
2. "Boundary Terminology" by Joseph E. Taylor, III (pp. 454-81).
3. "Mirage in the Valley of the Sun" by Paul Hirt, Annie Gustafson, and Kelli L. Larson (pp. 482-514).
4. "Perceptions of the Burning River: Deindustrialization and Cleveland's Cuyohoga" by David Stradling and Richard Stradling (pp. 515-35).
5. "Remaking American Environmentalism: On the Banks of the L.A. River" by Jennifer Price (pp. 536-55).
6. "On the Jungle" by Kelly Enright (pp. 556-61).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Joachim Radkau's *Nature and Power: A Global History of the Environment* (2008) reviewed by J. Donald Hughes.
 - b. Franz-Josef Brüggemeier's, Marc Cioc's, and Thomas Zeller's (eds.) *How Green Were the Nazis? Nature, Environment and Nation in the Third Reich* (2005) reviewed by Jeffrey K. Wilson.
 - c. Jason Peters' (ed.) *Wendell Berry: Life and Work* (2007) reviewed by John Opie.
 - d. J. Brooks Flippen's *Conservative Conservationist: Russell E. Train and the Emergence of American Environmentalism* (2006) reviewed by Mark Harvey.
 - e. Terje Tvedt's and Eva Jakobsson's *A History of Water, Volume 1: Water Control and River Biographies* (2006) reviewed by Finn Arne Jørgensen.
 - f. Terje Tvedt's and Richard Coopey's *A History of Water, Volume 2: The Political Economy of Water* (2006) reviewed by Finn Arne Jørgensen.
 - g. Terje Tvedt's and Terje Oestiagaard's *A History of Water, Volume 3: The World of Water* (2006) reviewed by Finn Arne Jørgensen.
 - h. Ann Vileisis' *Kitchen Literacy: How We Lost Knowledge of Where Food Comes from and Why We Need to Get It Back* (2007) reviewed by Kathleen Brosnan.
 - i. Susan Scott Parrish's *American Curiosity: Cultures of Natural History in the Colonial British Atlantic World* (2006) reviewed by Coll Thrush.
 - j. Cynthia Barnett's *Mirage: Florida and the Vanishing Water of the Eastern U.S.* (2007) reviewed by Frederick R. Davis.
 - k. Baynard Kendrick's and Barry Walsh's *A History of Florida Forests* (2006) reviewed by Robert B. Outland.
 - l. Michael Lewis' (ed.) *American Wilderness: A New History* (2007) reviewed by James Feldman.
 - m. Michael L. Johnson's *Hunger for the Wild: America's Obsession with the Untamed West* (2007) reviewed by Jared Farmer.
 - n. Viki A. Cramer's and Richard J. Hobbs' (eds.) *Oil Fields: Dynamics and Restoration of Abandoned Farmland* (2007) reviewed by Sara Gregg.
 - o. Gregory Summers' *Consuming Nature: Environmentalism in the Fox River Valley, 1850-1950* (2006) reviewed by Joel Greenberg.

- p. Gunnar Grendstad's, Per Selle's, Kristin Strømsnes', and Øystein Bortne's *Unique Environmentalism: A Comparative Perspective* (2006) reviewed by Eva Jakobsson.
- q. Kirkpatrick Sale's *After Eden: The Evolution of Human Domination* (2006) reviewed by Larry Benson.
- r. Giles Slade's *Made to Break: Technology and Obsolescence in America* (2006) reviewed by Timothy J. LeCain.

Volume 13, no. 4 (October 2008):

1. "Toxic Bodies/Toxic Environments: An Interdisciplinary Forum" by Jody A. Roberts and Nancy Langston (pp. 629-35).
2. "Toxic Knowledge: A Mercurial Fugue in Three Parts" by Michael Egan (pp. 636-42).
3. "On Missing New Orleans: Lost Knowledge and Knowledge Gaps in an Urban Hazardscape" by Scott Frickel (pp. 643-50).
4. "Purity and Danger: Historical Reflections on the Regulation of Environmental Pollutants" by Linda Nash (pp. 651-58).
5. "Environment, Health, and Missing Information" by Barbara Allen (pp. 659-66).
6. "From 'the Dose Makes the Poison' to 'the Timing Makes the Poison': Conceptualizing Risk in the Synthetic Age" by Sarah A. Vogel (pp. 667-73).
7. "Unraveling the Complexities of Joint Toxicity of Multiple Chemicals at The Tox Lab and the FDA" by Frederick Rowe Davis (pp. 674-83).
8. "Risk Frameworks and Biomonitoring: Disturbed Regulation of Synthetic Chemicals in Humans" by Arthur Daemrich (pp. 684-94).
9. "Chemical Regimes of Living" by Michelle Murphy (pp. 695-703).
10. "Teaching Ecology during the Environmental Age, 1965-1980" by Joel B. Hagen (pp. 704-23).
11. "Wilderness and the Brazilian Mind (I): Nation and Nature in Brazil from the 1920s to the 1940s" by José Luiz de Andrade Franco and José Augusto Drummond (pp. 724-50).
12. Frederick Rowe Davis On the Professionalization of Toxicology (pp. 751-56).
13. Interview with Joachim Radkau (pp. 757-68).
14. Book Reviews:
 - a. Gerald W. Williams' *The Forest Service: Fighting for Public Lands* (2006) reviewed by James G. Lewis.
 - b. Susan Freinkel's *American Chestnut: The Life, Death, and Rebirth of a Perfect Tree* (2007) reviewed by Lori Vermaas.
 - c. T.C. Smout's, Alan R. MacDonald's, and Fiona Watson's *A History of the Native Woodlands of Scotland, 1500-1920* (2005) reviewed by Alasdair Ross.
 - d. Ann Botshon's *Saving Sterling Forest: The Epic Struggle to Preserve New York's Highlands* (2006) reviewed by David Stradling.
 - e. Margaret Herring's and Sarah Greene's *Forest of Time: A Century of Science at Wind River Experimental Forest* (2007) reviewed by Jeff Nichols.
 - f. Shawn William Miller's *An Environmental History of Latin America* (2007) reviewed by José Drummond.
 - g. Steven Topik's, Carlos Marichal's, and Zephyr Franks' (eds.) *From Silver to Cocaine: Latin American Commodity Chains and the Building of the World Economy, 1500-2000* (2006) reviewed by Sterling Evans.

- h. Carolyn Merchant's *American Environmental History: An Introduction* (2007) reviewed by Stephen H. Cutcliffe.
- i. J. Donald Hughes' *What Is Environmental History?* (2006) reviewed by Anthony N. Penna.
- j. Martin V. Melosi's and Joseph A. Pratt's (eds.) *Energy Metropolis: An Environmental History of Houston and the Gulf Coast* (2007) reviewed by J. Brooks Flippen.
- k. Paul Kelton's *Epidemics and Enslavement: Biological Catastrophe in the Native Southeast, 1492-1715* (2007) reviewed by J.R. McNeill.
- l. Paul D. Blanc's *How Everyday Products Make People Sick: Toxins at Home and in the Workplace* (2007) reviewed by Jacqueline Corn.
- m. Gilbert LaFreniere's *The Decline of Nature: Environmental History and the Western Worldview* (2008) reviewed by Edward D. Melillo.
- n. Robert Campbell's *In Darkest Alaska: Travel and Empire Along the Inside Passage* (2008), and Ken Ross' *Pioneering Conservation in Alaska* (2006), both reviewed by Lisa Mighetto.
- o. Andrew P. Duffin's *Plowed Under: Agriculture and Environment in the Palouse* (2007) reviewed by Sara M. Gregg.
- p. Libby Robin's *How a Continent Created a Nation* (2007) reviewed by Claire Brennan.
- q. Peter Boomgaard's (ed.) *A World of Water: Rain, Rivers and Seas in Southeast Asian Histories* (2007) reviewed by Micah Muscolino.
- r. Deborah Pickman's "*The Troubled Roar of the Waters*": *Vermont in Flood and Recovery, 1927-1931* (2007) reviewed by Kimberly A. Jarvis.
- s. Andrew G. Kirk's *Counterculture Green: The Whole Earth Catalog and American Environmentalism* (2007) reviewed by Larry Benson.

Environmental Justice

Environmental Justice (EJ) is a new journal intended to 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. EJ explores the adverse and disparate environmental burden involving marginalized populations and communities all over the world and draws upon the expertise and perspectives of all parties involved in environmental justice struggles: communities, industry, academia, government, and nonprofit organizations. EJ addresses: (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. EJ is published by Mary Ann Liebert Inc. This journal came into existence in 2008 and is published four times a year. Home website:

<<http://www.liebertpub.com/Products/Product.aspx?pid=259>>.

Volume 1, no. 1 (March 2008):

1. "Mortality Rates in Appalachian Coal Mining Counties: 24 Years Behind the Nation" by Michael Hendryx (pp. 5-11).
2. "Mrs. Block Beautiful: African American Women and the Birth of the Urban Conservation Movement, Chicago, Illinois, 1917-1954" by Sylvia Hood Washington (pp. 13-23).
3. "'A Small Group of Thoughtful, Committed Citizens': Women's Activism, Environmental Justices, and the Coal River Mountain Watch" by Joyce M. Barry (pp. 25-33).
4. "Where's the Kale? Environmental Availability of Fruits and Vegetables in Two Racially Dissimilar Communities" by Edith M. Williams, Bamidele O. Tayo, Beverly McLean, Ellen Smit, Christopher T. Sempos, and Carlos J. Crespo (pp. 35-43).
5. "Obesity, Physical Activity, and the Environment: Is There a Legal Basis for Environmental Injustices?" by Wendell C. Taylor, Joseph T. Hepworth, Emily Lees, Karina Feliz, Shamin Ahsan, Andrea Cassells, Devin C. Volding, and Jonathan N. Tobin (pp. 45-48).
6. "Articulating the Basis for Promoting Environmental Justice in Central and Eastern Europe" by Tamara Steger and Richard Filcak (pp. 49-53).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Gregg Mitman's *Breathing Space: How Allergies Shape Our Lives and Landscapes* (2007) reviewed by Kathryn Milun.
 - b. Ted Nordhaus' and Michael Shellenberger's *Break Through: From the Death of Environmentalism to the Politics of Possibility* (2007) reviewed by David Nguib Pellow.
 - c. Kristin Shrader-Frechette's *Taking Action, Saving Lives: Our Duties to Protect Environmental and Public Health* (2007) reviewed by Randel D. Hanson.

Volume 1, no. 2 (June 2008):

1. "Built Environmental Issues in Unserved and Underserved African-American Neighborhoods in North Carolina" by Cacoby M. Wilson, Christopher D. Heaney, John Cooper, and Omega Wilson (pp. 63-72).
2. "Transportation Equity and Environmental Justice: Lessons from Hurricane Katrina" by Thomas W. Sanchez and Marc Brenman (pp. 73-80).
3. "Health Disparities and Environmental Competence: A Case Study of Appalachian Coal Mining" by Melissa M. Ahern and Michael Hendryx (pp. 81-86).
4. "The Community-Driven Approach to Environmental Exposures: How a Community-Based Participatory Research Program Analyzing Impacts of Environmental Exposure on Lupus Led to a Toxic Site Cleanup" by Julen A. Terrell, Edith M. Williams, Christine M. Murekeyisoni, Robert Watkins, and Laurence Tumiel-Berhalter (pp. 87-92).
5. "Color-Blind, Color-Mute, and Color-Deaf: Race and Expertise in Environmental Justice Rule Making" by Sofia Martinez (pp. 93-100).

6. "A Survey of Pesticide Toxicant Utilization from Caspian Sea Banks, Mazandaran Province, Norther Iran" by Zabihollah Yousefi (pp. 101-06).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Michelle Murphy's *Sick Building Syndrome and the Problem of Uncertainty: Environmental Politics, Technoscience, and Women Workers* (2006) reviewed by Joshua Palmer.
 - b. James Gustave Speth's *The Bridge at the Edge of the World: Capitalism, the Environment, and the Crossing from Crisis to Sustainability* (2008) reviewed by Randel D. Hanson.

Volume 1, no. 3 (September 2008):

1. "The Role of Gender in Environmental Justice" by Nancy C. Unger (pp. 115-20).
2. "Dainfern and Diepsloot: Environmental Justice and Environmental History in Johannesburg, South Africa" by Jane Carruthers (pp. 121-26).
3. "'We, the Indian People, Must Set an Example for the Rest of the Nation': Environmental Justice from a Native American Perspective" by Paul C. Rosier (pp. 127-30).
4. "Environmental Justice: Examining the Social Bases of Environmental Concern in an African American Community" by Shirley A. Rainey (pp. 131-38).
5. "Evidentiary Standards and Animal Data" by Kristin Shrader-Frechette (pp. 139-44).
6. "Is All Justice Environmental?" by Christopher Hamlin (pp. 145-48).
7. "Environmental Justice as Process and New Avenues for Research" by Christopher G. Boone (pp. 149-54).
8. "The Value of Environmental Justice" by Bill E. Lawson (pp. 155-58).
9. "'A Problem of Slum Dwellings and Relatively Ignorant Parents': A History of Victim Blaming in the Lead Pigment Industry" by David Rosner and Gerald Markowitz (pp. 159-68).

Volume 1, no. 4 (December 2008):

1. "Environmental Justice and Work" by Rosemary K. Sokas (pp. 171-76).
2. "Environmental Justice as a Way of Seeing" by Christopher Sellers (pp. 177-78).
3. "What I Would Like to See Published in *Environmental Justice*" by José Drummond (pp. 179-82).
4. "The Gathering Momentum for Environmental Justice in Brazil" by Ari Souza (pp. 183-88).
5. "*New Allies for Nature and Culture: Exploring Common Ground for a Just and Sustainable Chicago Region*" by Jennifer L. Hirsch (pp. 189-94).
6. "Social and Environmental Impact of Hujra" by Mughal B. Khan, Abdul R. Ghumman, and Hashim N. Hashmi (pp. 195-202).
7. "Achieving Environmental Justice in the United Kingdom: A Case Study of Lockleaze, Bristol" by Karen Bell (pp. 203-10).
8. "How Planning and Zoning Contribute to Inequitable Development, Neighborhood Health, and Environmental Injustice" by Sacoby Wilson, Malo Hutson, and Mahasin Mujahid (pp. 211-16).
9. "Growing up in an Environmental Justice Context: Children's Environmental Concerns" by Susan Strife (pp. 217-24).

Environmental Politics

Environmental Politics (EP) focuses on four particular aspects of environmental politics. First, it examines the evolution of environmental movements and parties. Second, it provides an analysis of the making and implementation of environmental public policy at international, national, and local levels. Third, it examines ideas generated by the various environmental movements, environmental organizations, and individual theorists. Fourth, it aims to cover the international environmental issues which are of increasing salience. EP focuses on environmental politics in industrialized countries so as not to overlap with existing journals dealing with development. EP is sensitive to the distinction between the goals of conservation and a radical reordering of political and social preferences and aims to explore the interface between these goals without favoring any one position in contemporary debates. EP is published by Routledge. This journal came into existence in 1992 and, as of 2009, will be published six times a year. Home website: <<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09644016.asp>>.

Editor's note: Book reviews are not included in this list of 2008 contents.

Volume 17, no. 1 (February 2008):

1. "New politics or environmental class struggle?" by David Layfield (pp. 3-19).
2. "Nimbyism vs. environmentalism in attitudes toward energy development" by Kristy Michaud, Juliet E. Carlisle, and Eric R.A.N. Smith (pp. 20-39).
3. "The Kyoto Agreement and pursuit of relative gains" by Sevast-Eleni Vezirgiannidou (pp. 40-57).
4. "The potential for ecological modernization in Russia: scenarios from the forest industry" by Juha Kotilainen, Maria Tysiachniouk, Antonina Kuliasova, Ivan Kuliasov, and Svetlana Pchelkina (pp. 58-77).
5. "Environmental group membership, collective action and generalised trust" by Kim Mannemar Sønderskov (pp. 78-94).
6. "From wilderness to WildCountry: the power of language in environmental campaigns in Australia" by Jenny Pickerill (pp. 95-104).
7. "Conflict and legitimacy: explaining tensions in Swedish hunting policy at the local level" by R. Terence Fell. (pp. 105-14).
8. "Return of the wolf: ecological restoration and the deliberate inclusion of the unexpected" by Matthias Gross (pp. 115-20).
9. "No WSSD + 5? Global environmental diplomacy in the twenty-first century" by Carl Death (pp. 121-25).
10. "The Irish Greens in the 2007 general election: dealing with the devil or playing for power?" by Liam Leonard (pp. 126-30).
11. "Governance for sustainability" by Will Focht (pp. 131-37).
12. "Seeing is believing? Aesthetics and the politics of the environment" by Mathew Humphrey (pp. 138-46).

Volume 17, no 2 (April 2008):

Special Issue: "Environmentalism in the United States: Changing Conceptions of Activism"

1. "Perspectives on American environmentalism" by David Schlosberg and Elizabeth Bomberg (pp. 187-99).
2. "Producing political climate change: the hidden life of US environmentalism" by Philip Brick and R. McGregor Cawley (pp. 200-18).
3. "Populism, paternalism and the state of environmentalism in the US" by John M. Meyer (pp. 219-36).

4. "The environmentalist: 'what is to be done?'" by William Chaloupka (pp. 237-53).
5. "Ecological modernisation, American style" by David Schlosberg and Sara Rinfret (pp. 254-75).
6. "Living environmentalisms: coalition politics, social production, and environmental justice" by Giovanna Di Chiro (pp. 276-98).
7. "Radical environmentalism in an age of antiterrorism" by Steve Vanderheiden (pp. 299-318).
8. "Failure and opportunity: environmental groups in the US climate change policy" by Gary Bryner (pp. 319-36).
9. "US environmentalism in comparative perspective" by Elizabeth Bomberg and David Schlosberg (pp. 337-48).

Volume 17, no. 3 (June 2008):

1. "The organisation of denial: Conservative think tanks and environmental scepticism" by Peter J. Jacques, Riley E. Dunlap, and Mark Freeman (pp. 349-85).
2. "Liberal democracy and sustainability" by Hugh Ward (pp. 386-409).
3. "Are consensus democracies more environmentally effective?" by Lori M. Poloni-Staudinger (pp. 410-30).
4. Classical liberalism and ecological rationality: The case for polycentric environmental law" by Mark Pennington (pp. 431-48).
5. "The politics in environmental science: The Endangered Species Act and the Preble's mouse controversy" by Michael S. Carolan (pp. 449-65).
6. "The Bali roadmap: Climate change, COP 13 and beyond" by Peter Christoff (pp. 466-72).
7. "The first climate change election? The Australian general election of 24 November 2007" by Christopher Rootes (pp. 473-80).
8. So close, and yet so far? The Tasmanian Greens and the 2006 state election" by Kate Crowley (pp. 481-84).
9. "An ever more environmental union amongst the peoples of Europe?" by Andrew Jordan (pp. 485-91).

Volume 17, no. 4 (August 2008):

Special Issue: "Perspectives on Justice, Democracy and Global Climate Change"

1. "Perspectives on justice, democracy and global climate change" by Ludvig Beckman and Edward A. Page (pp. 527-35).
2. "Human rights, climate change, and discounting" by Simon Caney (pp. 536-55).
3. "Distributing the burdens of climate change" by Edward A. Page (pp. 556-75).
4. "Dual climate change responsibility: on moral divergences between mitigation and adaptation" by Sverker C. Jagers and Göran Duus-Otterström (pp. 576-91).
5. "Global warming and the cosmopolitan political conception of justice" by Aaron Maltais (pp. 592-609).
6. "Do global climate change and the interest of future generations have implications for democracy?" by Ludvig Beckman (pp. 610-24).
7. Can the all-affected principle include future persons? Green deliberative democracy and the non-identity problem" by Clare Heyward (pp. 625-43).
8. "Science and social justice in the governance of adaptation to climate change" by Jouni Paavola (pp. 644-59).

9. "Climate science and the way we ought to think about danger" by Raino Malnes (pp. 660-72).
10. "The ethics of climate politics: four modes of moral discourse" by Menno R. Kamminga (pp. 673-92).

Volume 17, no. 5 (November 2008):

1. "Trade liberalisation, environmental regulation and the limits of reformism: the North American experience" by David J. Blair (pp. 693-711).
2. "The limits of markets: the politics of water management in rural Australia" by Stephen Bell and John Quiggin (pp. 712-29).
3. "Contextualising the Advocacy Coalition Framework: theorising change in Swedish forest policy" by Erik Hysing and Jan Olsson (pp. 730-48).
4. "From patent law to regulation: the ontological gerrymandering of biotechnology" by Michael S. Carolan (pp. 749-65).
5. "Environmental citizenship and public attitudes to hydrogen energy technologies" by Rob Flynn, Paul Bellaby, and Miriam Ricci (pp. 766-83).
6. "Ecological modernisation beyond Western Europe: the case of Brazil" by Bruno Milanez and Ton Bührs (pp. 784-803).
7. "Ecological modernisation in the UK: Northern Ireland's sustainable development strategy in context" by Andy McClenaghan (pp. 804-14).
8. "The Czech Greens revived" by Stephen Deets and Karel Kouba (pp. 815-21).
9. "No place at the table: Green parties in the 2007-2008 political crisis in Belgium" by Marc Hooghe and Benoît Rihoux (pp. 822-27).
10. "Illegal transnational shipment of waste in the EU: culprits and collaborators in Germany and the Czech Republic" by Benjamin J. Vail (pp. 828-34).
11. "Green governmentality, ecological modernisation or civic environmentalism? Dealing with global environmental problems" by Hein-Anton van der Heijden (pp. 835-39).
12. "German environmental attitudes and behaviour in transition" by William T. Markham (pp. 840-46).

International Journal of Green Economics

International Journal of Green Economics (IJGE) aims to bridge the gap between academic economic theory and the literature and suggestions for the implementation of modern concepts in the political economy and the general economic debate, structures of political power, and public discussion. It was established to create an effective channel of communication between policy makers, government agencies, and academic and research institutions concerned with the running involvement and impact of the economy on all sections of society. The development of an alternative view in contrast to the traditional normatively biased view of economics is the prime objective of green economics. The problems green economics addresses are partly social in aspect and causes, partly scientific in technical development, partly environmental, as this is a fundamental limit to all human activity, and partly economic and historical in how the current situations have evolved. Green economics is also particularly influenced by developments in ethical thinking and values and in anthropology in its explanations of past and future trends. The scope of IJGE includes examining, critiquing, and analyzing the activities of corporations with particular reference to the localization/globalization debate and making suggestions for changes in the practice, general function, and approach of economics. The scope of IJGE is international because modern economies are interdependent and internationally linked. Subjects include

various economic theories and concepts, structural questions about international institutions, critiques of corporate activity, experience and applications of new initiatives and cases, and social justice in the economy. IJGE was founded by the Green Economics Institute and is currently published by Inderscience Publishing. This journal came into existence in 2006 and is published four times a year. Home website:

<<http://www.inderscience.com/browse/index.php?journalCODE=ijge>>.

Volume 2, no. 1 (2008):

1. "How sustainable is the German energy system? Introducing the Indicator for Sustainable Development (ISD) as a new measuring concept" by Holger Schlor, Juren-Friedrich Hake, and Wolfgang Fischer (pp. 1-28).
2. "Research agenda for a green economics of abundance" by Wolfgang Hoeschele (pp. 29-44).
3. "Only pluralism in economics research and education is compatible with a democratic society" by Peter Soderbaum (pp. 45-64).
4. "The imperial corporation: the English East India Company and the lessons from the first age of globalisation" by Nick Robbins (pp. 65-76).
5. "Economic alternatives and childhood poverty" by Priscilla Alderson (pp. 77-94).
6. "Green economics and political ecology: the case of pensions and older people" by Brian Heatley (pp. 95-107).
7. "Public attitudes to the use of wildlife by Aboriginal Australians: marketing of wildlife and its conservation" by Clem Tisdell and Hemanath Swarna Nantha (pp. 108-22).
8. Book Reviews:
 - a. Thomas Hylland Eriksen's and Finn Sivert Nielsen's *A History of Anthropology* (2001) reviewed by Marie Louise Seeberg and Miriam Kennet.
 - b. Grazia Ietto-Gillies' *Transnational Corporations and International Production: Concepts, Theories and Effects* (2005) reviewed by Miriam Kennet.
 - c. Zbigniew Bochniarz's and Gary B. Cohen's (eds.) *The Environment and Sustainable Development in the New Central Europe* (2007) reviewed by Jack Reardon.

Volume 2, no. 2 (2008):

1. "Institutional constraints on China's transition to sustainability" by Yang Chen, Cleber Dutra, and Richard Sanders (pp. 135-52).
2. "Different paths, same mountain: Daoism, ecology and the new paradigm of science" by Anthony Alexander (pp. 153-75).
3. "Historicism and the green backlash: a study of Julian Simon and Bjørn Lomborg" by Richard McNeill Douglas (pp. 176-89).
4. "Identifying the market segments for eco-labeled wood" by Knut Veisten, Elisabeth Gill, and Birger Solberg (pp. 190-209).
5. "Climate change mitigation: overview of the environmental policy instruments" by Bogumila Igielska (pp. 210-25).
6. "Nuclear energy: a fuel for the 21st century? A green perspective" by Jack Reardon (pp. 226-40).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. M. Boumans' (ed.) *Measurement in Economics: A Handbook* (2007) reviewed by Jeffrey David Turk.

- b. M. Lynas' *Six Degrees: Our Future on a Hotter Planet* (2008) reviewed by Priscilla Alderson.

Volume 2, no. 3 (2008):

1. "The value of John Dewey's pragmatism for green economics" by Jane Skinner (pp. 249-55).
2. "The green economist as reflexive social scientist" by Jeffrey David Turk (pp. 256-68).
3. "Dynamic carbon footprinting" by Michael Gell (pp. 269-83).
4. "The 'market' metaphor and climate change: an epistemological application in the study of green economics" by Valentin Cojanu (pp. 284-94).
5. "Markets, prices and market power" by Thomas Lines (pp. 295-310).
6. "Environmental refugees, corrective justice and a system of compensation" by John Owens (pp. 311-28).
7. "Problems with wage subsidies: Phelps's economic discipline and undisciplined economics" by Karl Widerquist (pp. 329-39).
8. Book Review: Hyman P. Minsky's *Stablizing an Unstable Economy* (2008) reviewed by Maria Alejandra Caporale Madi and José Ricardo Barbosa Goncalves.

Volume 2, no. 4 (2008):

1. "A better world through law? The implications of the theories of Niklas Luhmann for green economics" by Adrienne Barnett (pp 343-52).
2. "The need for new types of organisation for the new century" by Christine Gilligan (pp. 353-71).
3. "Broad-basing 'green' stock markets indices: a concept note" by Srinivasan Sunderasan (pp. 372-78).
4. "The institutional analysis of the market" by Auturo Hermann (pp. 379-91).
5. "The opportunities and challenges for a general definition of corporate sustainability" by I.E. Nikolaou and K.I. Evangelinos (pp. 392-410).
6. "Is the urban Indian consumer ready for environment-friendly apparel?" by Paromita Goswami (pp. 411-26).
7. "The role of non-timber forest products in the rural economy and their quantitative assessment in the Aravali mountain range of India" by Pradeep Chaudhry, Rameshwar L. Srivastava, Arvind S. Apte, Pramod Kumar, and Narayan S. Rao (pp. 427-41).
8. "The political economy of growth and green politics in Ireland" by Liam Leonard (pp. 442-57).

Nature and Culture

Nature and Culture (NC) 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 civilizations, empires, nation-states, and regions have with nature. The mission of NC is to move beyond specialized disciplinary enclaves and mindsets toward broader syntheses that encompasses time, space, and structures in order to understand the nature-culture relationship. Current themes of the journal are: (1) cultural reactions and conceptions of nature, (2) degradation and restoration of the environment, (3) ecological time, and (4) ecological futures. Other topics are also considered. NC receives financial support from the Department of Urban and Environmental Sociology at Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research in Leipzig, Germany, and NC is published by Berghahn Books. This journal came into

existence in 2006 and is published twice a year. Home website:
<<http://www.berghahnbooks.com/journals/nc/>>.

Volume 3, no. 1 (Spring 2008):

1. "Urban Ecology of Shrinking Cities: An Unrecognized Opportunity?" by Dagmar Haase (pp. 1-8).
2. "Environmental Cosmopolitans: Introduction" by Ben Campbell (pp. 9-24).
3. "Unmasking the Cosmopolitan Tiger" by Annu Jalais (pp. 25-40).
4. "Cosmopolitan Nature: Paradigms and Politics in Australian Environmental Management" by Veronica Strang (pp. 41-62).
5. "Both 'One' and 'Other': Environmental Cosmopolitanism and the Politics of Hybridity in Costa Rica" by Mark Johnson and Suzanne Clisby (pp. 63-81).
6. "Environmental Ethics, Livelihood, and Human Rights: Subaltern-Driven Cosmopolitanism?" by Ravi K. Raman (pp. 82-97).
7. "The Cosmopolitanism of Environmental Activists in Sri Lanka" by Arjun Guneratne (pp. 98-114).
8. "Cosmopolitanism and the French Anti-GM Movement" by Gwyn Williams (pp. 115-33).

Volume 3, no. 2 (Autumn 2008):

1. "Natures of Change: Weathering the World in Post-Tsunami Tamil Nadu" by Frida Hastrup (pp. 135-50).
2. "Green or Brown? Environmental Attitudes and Governance in Greater China" by Paul G. Harris (pp. 151-82).
3. "Thinking Ecographically: Places, Ecographers, and Environmentalism" by Jamon Alex Halvaksz and Heather E. Young-Leslie (pp. 183-205).
4. "Zoning: Environmental Cosmopolitics In and Around the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Petén, Guatemala" by Silvia Posocco (pp. 206-24).
5. "Confronting Nuclear Risks: Counter-Expertise as Politics Within the French Nuclear Energy Debate" by Sezin Topçu (pp. 225-45).

Society and Animals

Society and Animals (SA) publishes studies concerning the experiences of nonhuman animals from anthropology, political science, psychology, sociology, and other social sciences and history, literary criticism, and other disciplines of the humanities. SA deals with the following: (1) cruelty to animals, therapeutic uses of animals, and other human-animal interactions, (2) animals in agriculture, education, medicine, and research, (3) circuses, companion animals, dogfighting, and other uses of animals in popular culture, (4) the politics of animal welfare, (5) attitudes toward animals conveyed by religious institutions, schools, and other socializing agencies, (6) representations of animals in literature, (7) the history of the domestication of animals, and (8) the animal rights movement. SA emphasizes empirically based studies, but also publishes commentaries, literature reviews, methodological contributions, and theoretical analyses. SA is published by Brill Academic Publishers. This journal came into existence in 1993 and is now published four times a year. Home website: <<http://www.psyeta.org/sa/>>.

Volume 16, no. 1 (March 2008):

1. "Risk & Reward: The Impact of Animal Rights Activism on Women" by Emily Gaarder (pp. 1-22).

2. "What's Love Got to Do With It? The Interplay of Sex and Gender in the Commercial Breeding of Welsh Cobs" by Samantha Hurn (pp. 23-44).
3. "An In-class, Humane Education Program Can Improve Young Students' Attitudes Toward Animals" by Kate Nicoll, Cindy Trifone, and William Ellery Samuels (pp. 45-60).
4. "Dogs: A Continuing and Common Neighborhood Nuisance of New Providence, The Bahamas" by William J. Fielding (pp. 61-73).
5. "Interactionism and Animal Aesthetics: A Theory of Reflected Social Power" by Bonnie Berry (pp. 75-89).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. "The Social Scientific Study of Nonhuman Animals," Rhoda Wilkie's and David Inglis' (eds.) *Animals and Society: Critical Concepts in the Social Sciences*, Volumes 1-5 (2006) reviewed by Llye Munro.
 - b. "The Tanner Lectures on Human Values," Martha Nussbaum's *Frontiers of Justice: Disability, Nationality, Species Membership* (2007) reviewed by Ramona Cristina Ilea.
 - c. "Mourning the Decline of Human Responsibility," Nikolaus Geyrhalter's (director) *Our Daily Bread*, and Mike Shiley's (director) *Dark Water Rising: The Truth About Katrina Animal Rescues*, both reviewed by Pete Porter.
 - d. "Three Authors Investigate Relationships between Nonhuman Animals, Humans and Science," Linda Birke's, Arnold Arluke's, and Mike Michael's *The Sacrifice: How Scientific Experiments Transform Animals and People* (2006) reviewed by Pru Hobson-West.

Volume 16, no. 2 (June 2008):

1. "Talking about Horses: Control and Freedom in the World of 'Natural Horsemanship'" by Lynda Birke (pp. 107-26).
2. "A Linguistic Analysis of Discourse on the Killing of Nonhuman Animals" by Jill Jepson (pp. 127-48).
3. "Origin of Adult Animal Rights Lifestyle in Childhood Responsiveness to Animal Suffering" by Nicole R. Pallotta (pp. 149-70).
4. "The Relationship Between Bonding with Nonhuman Animals and Students' Attitudes Toward Science" by Carmen Sorge (pp. 171-84).
5. "Bostock Replies to Zamir" ["The Welfare-based Defense of Zoos" by Tzachi Zamir (2007)] by Stephen Bostock (pp. 185-87).
6. "Reply to Bostock" by Tzachi Zamir (pp. 188-90).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. "Developing and Exploring a Process," Michelle Herman's *Dog: A Short Novel* (2006), and Pam Houston's *Sight Hound: A Novel* (2006), both reviewed by Karla Armbruster.
 - b. "The Role of Gender in Our Social Treatment of Nonhuman Animals," Brian Luke's *Brutal: Manhood and the Exploitation of Animals* (2007) reviewed by Kathy Rudy.

Volume 16, no. 3 (September 2008):

1. "Furies from A to Z (Anthropomorphism to Zoomorphism)" by Kathleen C. Gerbasi, Nicholas Paolone, Justin Higner, Laura L. Scaletta, Penny L. Bernstein, Samuel Conway, and Adam Privetera (pp. 197-222).

2. "Functional Links Between Intimate Partner Violence and Animal Abuse: Personality Features and Representations of Aggression" by Maya Gupta (pp. 223-42).
3. "Empathic Correlates of Witnessing the Inhumane Killing of an Animal: An Investigation of Single and Multiple Exposures" by Beth Daly and Larry L. Morton (pp. 243-55).
4. "A Statewide Examination of Hunting and Trophy Nonhuman Animals: Perspectives of Montana Hunters" by Stephen L. Eliason (pp. 256-78).
5. "Reasons for Companion Animal Guardianship (Pet Ownership) from Two Populations" by Sara Staats, Heidi Wallace, and Tara Anderson (pp. 279-91).
6. Book Review: "A Graphic Novel Raises Ethical Issues," Nick Abadzis' *Laika* (2007) reviewed by Lisa Brown.

Volume 16, no. 4 (October 2008):

1. "The Gilgamesh Complex: The Quest for Death Transcendence and the Killing of Animals" by Jared Christman (pp. 297-315).
2. "A Feeling for the Animal: On Becoming an Experimentalist" by Tora Holmberg (pp. 316-35).
3. "New Zealand Vegetarians: At Odds with Their Nation" by Annie Potts and Mandala White (pp. 336-53).
4. "Breeding Racism: The Imperial Battlefields of the 'German' Shepard Dog" by Aaron Skabelund (pp. 354-71).
5. Book Reviews:
 - a. Donna Haraway's *When Species Meet* (2007) reviewed by Margrit Shildrick.
 - b. Tzachi Zamir's *Ethics and the Beast: A Speciesist Argument for Animal Liberation* (2007) reviewed by Marc Fellenz.

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