

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

NEWSLETTER

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GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ISEE Membership: ISEE membership dues are now due annually by Earth Day (22 April) of each year. If you have not yet paid your 2009-2010 dues, please do so now. You can either use the form on the last page of this Newsletter to mail check to the ISEE Treasurer, or you can use PayPal with a credit card from the membership page of the ISEE website at: <http://www.cep.unt.edu/iseememb.html>.

Laura Westra Receives Science Achievement Prize: Environmental philosopher Laura Westra was honored by the city of Firenze, Italy with an academic prize for Science Achievement. Congratulations Laura!



Climate Justice Fast: Climate Justice Fast! is an international hunger strike that will begin on 1 November 2009 to raise public awareness of the urgent need for action to mitigate global climate change. For more information, including information about how to participate in this fast, visit: <http://www.climatejusticefast.com/>.

Millennium Assessment of Human Behavior (MAHB): Millennial assessments of the environmental problems confronting people of all nations have shown that the problems are severe and, in large part, the product of human activities: climate change, decline of food security, loss of biological diversity, depletion of water and other vital resources with consequent conflict, use of unsustainable and environmentally malign energy technologies, deleterious changes in patterns of land use, and toxification of the planet with unregulated pollutants that may be dangerous even in traces. All threaten the human future. Yet society stubbornly refuses to take comprehensive steps to deal with them and their drivers: population growth,

overconsumption by the rich, and the deployment of environmentally malign technologies. Through a MAHB inaugural global conference, involving scholars, politicians, and a broad spectrum of stakeholders, followed by workshops, research activities, and the construction of a human dimensions portal, the MAHB will begin to re-frame people's definitions of, and solutions to, sustainability problems. The MAHB would encourage a global discussion about what human goals should be (i.e., "what people are for") and examine how cultural change can be steered toward the creation of a sustainable society. A key task will be to get governmental buy-in and the support of other key decision makers in the media, industry, academia, religious communities, foundations, and elsewhere that can participate in the discussion and are in positions to amplify outreach and help to accelerate needed changes in public perceptions and institutional structures. Research will also be central to the program, recognizing that we now need more insights from the social sciences and humanities than from biology and the physical sciences. It would focus on analyzing and evaluating the attitudes and practices of individuals and groups. In relation to both outreach and research functions, MAHB envisions establishing an "observatory" on behavior. It would gather evidence from existing documents and established databases as well as from a variety of global stakeholders, and promote new directions for outreach and new research projects. The behavioral observatory will establish a MAHB-line (similar to Medline), providing access to social science and humanities research relating to sustainability. It will have an interactive portal receiving and providing up-to-date information about particular environmental problems, human factors relating to these problems, and initiatives to deal with them. The observatory will work with the MAHB secretariat to develop outreach-research programs that explore the role of values in behavior and on human well-being to determine what institutional and cultural barriers stand between declared values and actual practices, the factors that drive human happiness and fulfillment, and the implications of these factors for ecological sustainability. It will raise questions about how societies measure success and happiness, depict the links between global environmental threats and lifestyle choices, and embed the human story in a deeper understanding of humankind's relationship to nature. Humanity cannot avoid dramatic change, but potentially it can do a much better job of managing it. Please visit the new MAHB website at: <<http://mahb.stanford.edu/>>. [Editor's Note: Please also see Paul Ehrlich's letter about the MAHB below in the section "Notes From the Field."]

First Annual Thomas Berry Lecture Event in Camden, New Jersey: The Center for Transformation in Waterfront South in Camden announces a lecture by Mark Graham on Friday, 2 October 2009 at 1930 at the Sacred Heart Church at the corner of South Broadway and Ferry Avenue in Camden, NJ. Graham is an associate professor in the Department of Theology and Religious Studies at Villanova University and the author of *Sustainable Agriculture: A Christian Ethic of Gratitude* (Cleveland: Pilgrim Press, 2005). Graham will address the following questions: (1) How can one person really have an impact on global climate change? (2) How can one person buying a more energy efficient automobile, or installing water barrels on his house help minimize global climate change? For more information, please visit: <<http://www.camdencenterfortransformation.org/events/thomasberrylecture.html>>.

Lecture Series, Royal Institute of Philosophy, London, Fall 2009-Winter 2010: The following environmental speakers are featured:
16 October: "The Future of Environmental Ethics" by Holmes Rolston III.

- 23 October: "Beyond Anthropocentrism" by Robin Attfield.
- 30 October: "Towards a General Ethics: Human Relationships, Nature and the Built Environment" by Warwick Fox.
- 6 November: "Darwinism and Environmentalism" by Brian Garvey.
- 13 November: "Environmental Aesthetics" by Emily Brady.
- 20 November: "The Temporal and Spatial Scales of Climate Change and the Limits of Ethics" by J. Baird Callicott.
- 27 November: "Global Environmental Justice" by Chukwumerije Okereke.
- 4 December: "The Aesthetic Appreciation of Nature and Environmentalism" by Allen Carlson.
- 22 January: "Climate Change" by James Garvey.
- 29 January: TBA, David Wiggins.
- 5 February: TBA, Dieter Helm.
- 12 February: TBA, Cameron Hepburn.
- 19 February: "Climate Change as a Post-Political and Post-Democratic Populism" by Eric Swyngedouw.
- 26 February: "Managing the Environment in a Hypermobile World" by John Adams.

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

ISEE BUSINESS

Voting Results of the May 2009 ISEE Election: Congratulations to all the new and returning members of the ISEE Governing Board! Philip Carfaro (Colorado State University) was elected to be the new Vice-President of ISEE, Marion Hourdequin (Colorado College) was elected to be the new Treasurer of ISEE, Mark Woods (University of San Diego) was re-elected to be the Secretary of ISEE, Jason Kawall (Colgate University) was elected to serve on the Nominations Committee, Katie McShane (Colorado State University) was elected to serve on the Nominations Committee, Michael Nelson (Michigan State University) was elected to serve on the Nominations Committee, Christopher Preston (University of Montana) was re-elected to serve on the Nominations Committee, and Ronald Sandler (Northeastern University) was elected to serve on the Nominations Committee. In addition Emily Brady (University of Edinburgh) will become the new President of ISEE, and Mark Woods will continue on as Editor of the ISEE Newsletter. All terms are for three years from 2010 through 2012. For all their hard work and service, the Society wishes to thank outgoing President Clare Palmer, outgoing Treasurer Lisa Newton, and outgoing nominations committee members Robin Attfield, Jen Everett, and Ned Hettinger. The Society also wishes to thank all of those willing to run for the various positions in the successful 2009 election cycle.

ISEE Business Meeting: At the Joint ISEE-IAEP Conference in Allenspark, Colorado, ISEE members held a business meeting on 18 June 2009. The following issues were discussed:

1. ISEE Election: The winners of the ISEE election listed above were announced. Seven more people voted in this election than in the past ISEE election. It was decided that Mark Woods would continue to be in charge of organizing ISEE sessions at the Pacific American Philosophical Association's (APA) meetings, Marion Hourdequin would be in charge of organizing ISEE sessions at the Central APA's meetings, and Phil Cafaro would be in charge of organizing ISEE sessions at the Eastern APA's meetings from 2010 through 2012.
2. Next Year's Joint ISEE-IAEP Conference: There was extensive discussion regarding next year's conference, its location, and its format. Instead of the past practice of an ad hoc committee, a formal committee will be created to referee papers, coordinate ISEE and IAEP and keep joint ISEE/IAEP features of the conference, and work with the Highlands Center in Allenspark in setting up the logistics of the conference. In terms of the actual conference itself it was suggested to have an alternative format (alternative to the current format), to alternate locations between the Highlands Center in Allenspark, Colorado and large urban areas to bring in more participants, and to poll ISEE members to determine what kind of a conference it should be.

Many thanks to Geoffrey Frasz for taking minutes at the 18 June 2009 business meeting!

ISSUES

Shapleigh, Maine Grants Right to Nature: In February 2009, Shapleigh's residents (population 2,326) voted 114 to 66 to pass the following ordinance: "Natural communities and ecosystems possess inalienable and fundamental rights to exist, flourish and naturally evolve within the Town of Shapleigh." The ordinance also decreed that any town resident had "standing" to seek relief for damages caused to nature. The impetus for this ordinance was Shapleigh's fight to protect its aquifers from Nestle Corporation that draws heavily from the Shapleigh region of Maine to produce Poland Spring bottled water. Shapleigh is one of about a dozen United States municipalities that have granted legal rights to nature. For more, see: http://www.boston.com/bostonglobe/ideas/articles/2009/07/19/should_nature_be_able_to_take_you_to_court/.

Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument (GSENM) in Utah Wins Legal Protection from County Roads: On 31 August 2009, the Tenth United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Kane County (Utah) may not override federal rules and bulldoze roads into national monuments, wildernesses, and other federally protected areas. Relying on Revised Statute (RS) 2477—a clause from Section 8 of the General Mining Law of 1866 that grants right-of-way access when travel route roads previously had been established—in 2003 Kane County ripped out signs in the GSENM that were meant to protect sensitive areas from motorized vehicles and replaced these signs with county signs inviting off-road vehicles to drive in the sensitive areas. The 31 August 2009 federal court ruling came in response to a 2005 lawsuit filed by Earthjustice, the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, and the Wilderness Society against Kane County. The federal court ruled that Kane County's actions violated the Supremacy Clause of the US Constitution (federal law supersedes local or state laws in cases of legal conflict) and that Kane County may not override federal rules meant to protect archeological sites, national monuments, streams, wilderness, and wildlife by relying upon unproven "highway" rights-of-way. Given that RS 2477 has been asserted by counties all over Utah to block the creation of 9 million acres of new wilderness under the as-yet unpassed America's Red Rock Wilderness Act,

the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals might have removed a major legal roadblock to nature protection efforts in Utah.

Arctic Warmest in 2,000 Years: Using evidence from ice cores, lake sediments, and tree rings, scientists have concluded that average temperatures in the Arctic increased by about 1.2° Celsius between 1900 and 2000. Prior to this, the Arctic had been cooling at a rate of about 0.2° Celsius per millennium because of the wobble of the Earth. See “Recent Warming Reverses Long-Term Arctic Cooling” by Darrell S. Kaufman, David P. Schneider, Nicholas P. McKay, Caspar M. Ammann, Raymond S. Bradley, Keith R. Briffa, Gifford H. Miller, Bette L. Otto-Bliesner, Jonathan P. Overpeck, Bo M. Vinther, and Arctic Lakes 2k Project Members in *Science* Volume 325, no. 5945 (4 September 2009): 1236-39.

Increased Disclosure Mandated for Animal-Testing Procedures: Research facilities will be required to publicly disclose more information on experimental conditions involving animals’ pain and distress after a court settlement signed 1 July 2009, between the Humane Society and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Humane Society filed suit in 2005, arguing that the USDA, which licenses animal research facilities, had denied access to reports requested through the Freedom of Information Act. Many groups, such as the National Association for Biomedical Research, worry that, although reasonable, the new disclosures might reignite violence against the research community.

OBITUARIES

Father Thomas Berry, 9 November 1914-1 June 2009: Father Thomas Berry died at the age of 94 at his birthplace of Greensboro, North Carolina. His intense interest in nature stemmed from early childhood experiences of exploring fields and woods, including exploring a lily-dotted meadow when he was about eleven years old that importantly led to the later insight that “[w]hatever preserves and enhances this meadow in the natural cycles of its transformation is good; what is opposed to this meadow or negates it is not good.” He sought to remove himself from the world when he was twenty by entering a monastery of the Passionate Order of the Catholic Church and taking the name Thomas. He was ordained as a Catholic priest in 1942 and spent time in post-war Germany and teaching for a year at Fu Jen Catholic University in pre-Communist China. In 1951 he received a Ph.D. with a thesis on Giambattista Vico’s philosophy of history in European Intellectual History at the Catholic University of America. He served as a chaplain in the United States Army in Germany from 1951 to 1954. He went on to teach at Seton Hall from 1956 to 1960 and St. John’s University from 1960 to 1966. From 1966 to 1979, he taught at Fordham University and started a doctoral program in the history of religions, eventually directing 25 doctoral theses. It was here that Berry increasingly began to focus on the relationship between ecology, history, and religion, seeing himself as more as a geologist than a theologian. After spending generations glorifying ourselves and despoiling the Earth, he argued that we need to reinvent ourselves at the species level by moving from cultural coding to recover our genetic coding of relatedness to the Earth and articulate a new mythic consciousness. This new consciousness—what Berry called the “Dream of the Earth” or, more commonly, the “New Story”—would help us overcome our current alienation, cultural pathologies, and destruction of the Earth. Because we are now living in a unique period in which we realize that Earth is part of an irreversible developmental sequence of time—in which we live in both a cosmos and a

cosmogenesis—we can enter the new “Ecozoic era” in which all living things and their habitats will be respected and preserved. To communicate the values of the New Story, Berry articulated three basic principles of the universe process: (1) differentiation: the extraordinary distinctiveness and variety of everything in the universe, (2) subjectivity: the interior numinous component of consciousness present in all reality, and (3) communion: our ability to relate to other people and all living things, entering into a new communion with the Earth. The New Story would require great work in economics, education, industry, law, philosophy, politics, and religion as we developed a new worldview with a comprehensive ethics of reverence for all life; all human activities, institutions, professions, and programs would then be judged to the extent that they inhibit, ignore, or foster a mutually enhancing human-Earth relationship. Although Berry was Catholic, he articulated the spiritual dynamics and contemporary significance of Asian religions and had a long-standing appreciation for the spirituality of indigenous traditions in the Americas and Asia. He argued that human diversity and biological diversity were continuous and should not be merely tolerated but instead esteemed as a necessary condition for a multicultural perspective and a liveable universe. For more about Thomas Berry, please visit: <http://www.thomasberry.org/>. His major works include: *Buddhism* (New York: Hawthorn Books, 1967), *Religions of India: Hinduism, Yoga, Buddhism* (New York: Bruce Publishing, 1971), *The Dream of the Earth* (San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1988), *The Universe Story: From the Primordial Flaring Forth to the Ecozoic Era—A Celebration of the Unfolding of the Cosmos*, with Brian Swimme (San Francisco: HarperSan Francisco, 1992), *The Great Work: Our Way Into the Future* (New York: Random House 1999), *Evening Thoughts: Reflecting on the Earth as Sacred Community*, edited by Mary Evelyn Tucker (San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 2006), *The Sacred Universe: Earth, Spirituality, and Religion in the Twenty-first Century*, edited by Mary Evelyn Tucker (New York: Columbia University 2009), and *The Christian Future and the Fate of Earth*, edited by Mary Evelyn Tucker and John Grim (Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books 2009).

Luke W. Cole, 15 July 1962-6 June 2009: Environmental lawyer Luke Cole died at the age of 46 in a car accident in rural, western Uganda. Cole grew up in New York, California, and Nigeria. He graduated from Stanford in 1984, spent three years working with consumer advocate Ralph Nader, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1989. Cole and poverty lawyer Ralph Abascal co-founded the Center on Race, Poverty, and the Environment (<http://www.crpe-ej.org/>), a San Francisco-based non-profit organization that addressed environmental racism and represented low-income and minority communities. In 1990, Cole helped the poor, Latino residents of Kettleman City, California to defeat a proposed toxic waste incinerator project of Chemical Waste Management. In the late 1990s he used civil rights law to help a poor, Black community in a fight against a cement recycling plant in South Camden, New Jersey. From 1996 to 2000, Cole served on the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s National Environmental Justice Advisory Council. He was praised by *American Lawyer* in 1997 as one of the top lawyers in the US. He taught environmental justice seminars at Boalt Hall, Hastings College of the Law, and Stanford Law School. He recently settled a case in Kivalina, Alaska, helping an Inupiat Eskimo village defend its water supply against the mining operations of a zinc producer. At the time of his death he was representing the Inupiat people in a lawsuit that alleged Exxon, Chevron, and other oil companies were contributing to global warming that harmed the Inupiat. Cole was also an avid birder. Luke Cole co-authored *From*

the Ground Up: Environmental Racism and the Rise of the Environmental Justice Movement with Sheila R. Foster (New York: New York University Press, 2001).

Bill Devall, 2 December 1938-26 June 2009: Deep ecology sociologist Bill Devall died at the age of 70 at his home in Trinidad, California. Originally from Kansas City, he received graduate degrees from the University of Hawaii and the University of Oregon, writing a thesis titled “What is the Governing of a Voluntary Organization: Oligarchy and Democracy in the Sierra Club.” He taught sociology at the University of Alberta for a time before joining the Sociology Department at Humboldt State University (California) in 1968 where he remained for the duration of his teaching career, teaching non-traditional sociology classes on topics such as forestry, radioactive waste, and wilderness. Inspired by the early work of Arne Naess and the poetry of Gary Snyder, Devall co-wrote the 1985 book *Deep Ecology: Living as if Nature Mattered* with George Sessions (Salt Lake City: Peregrine Smith Books) that became a classic text of deep ecology. Devall devoted his life to protecting nature in the classroom and in the socio-political realm. He was a founding member of the North Coast Environmental Center in Arcata, California and was locally active to protect the beaches, forests, and natural species of northern California. Active in efforts to protect old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest, he participated in Redwood Summer 1990, a campaign funded by the Foundation of Deep Ecology and led by Earth First! to bear witness to and block logging access to old growth redwood forests in northern California. This led to Devall editing the pictorial book *Clearcut: The Tragedy of Industrial Forestry* (San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1995). For Devall, deep ecology united environmental philosophy and environmental practices. Devall’s and Sessions’ 1985 book *Deep Ecology*, along with Michael Tobias’ edited anthology *Deep Ecology* (Avant Books, 1983), presented deep ecology to a wider English-speaking audience. Devall and Sessions sought to redirect environmental thinking and action from a shallow, anthropocentric perspective to a deep, holistic, ecocentric perspective that reoriented and reclaimed the environmental movement from a humanistic, resource-conservation, reform position to grassroots actions inspired by deep ecology. Deep ecology was not something brand new but, rather, a reawakening of a very old Earth wisdom that would help us understand the current environmental crisis as crises of character and culture. Devall’s books *Simple in Means, Rich in Ends: Practicing Deep Ecology* (Salt Lake City: Peregrine Smith Books, 1988) and *Living Richly in an Age of Limits* (Salt Lake City: Peregrine Smith Books, 1993) were further elaborations on the philosophy and practices of deep ecology. With Alan Drengson, he co-edited *The Ecology of Wisdom: Writings by Arne Naess* (Berkeley: Counterpoint, 2008). As a member of the Arcata Zen Group, Devall was a practicing Buddhist who linked Buddhist principles and practices to environmental thought and practices. His home in Trinidad, California was a congregation point for environmentalists, faculty, students, and other house guests participating in environmental campaigns and issues. There will be a memorial service in his honor at the Universal Unitarian Center in Bayside, California on 10 October 2009, and the online *The Trumpeter: Journal of Ecosophy* will be doing a memorial issue in his honor in 2010. For more about Bill Devall, please visit: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Bill-Devall-Memorial/116100937518?ref=mf>.

Allan Schnaiberg, 20 August 1939-6 June 2009: Environmental sociologist Allan Schnaiberg died at the age of 69 at his home in Chicago. Originally from Montreal, he received an M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Michigan. In 1969 he joined the Department of Sociology at Northwestern, where he remained for four decades until he retired in 2008. In his

1980 book *The Environment: From Surplus to Scarcity* (New York: Oxford University Press), he advanced his famous “treadmill of production” thesis for understanding environmental degradation. According to Schnaiberg, because capitalism ideologically was wedded to infinite economic growth to attract investments, capitalist economies were predicated on ever-increasing rates of production. Growth in production necessitated a corresponding ever-increasing growth in consumption. Ever-increasing production and consumption led to environmental degradation in terms of natural resource depletion withdrawals, pollution level additions, and loss of social welfare. The treadmill of production identified a paradox: ever-increasing production and consumption were economically desired, but this led to environmental degradation that in turn disrupted long-term economic expansion. Considerations of environmental protection and environmental justice thus remained in tension with capitalist economies. Schnaiberg’s treadmill of production thesis was important in helping Schnaiberg and others develop the then new field of environmental sociology. For recent critical responses to his thesis, see *The Treadmill of Production: Injustice and Unsustainability in the Global Economy* by Kenneth A. Gould, David N. Pellow, and Allan Schnaiberg (Boulder, CO: Paradigm Publishers, 2008). Schnaiberg was also the author of *Distributional Conflicts in Environmental-Resource Policy* (New York: Palgrave-Macmillan, 1986), and the co-author of *Local Environmental Struggles: Citizen Activism in the Treadmill of Production*, with Kenneth A. Gould and Adam S. Weinberg (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996), *Environment and Society: The Enduring Conflict*, with Kenneth Alan Gould (Caldwell, NJ: Blackburn Press, 2000), and *Urban Recycling and the Search for Sustainable Community Development*, with Adam S. Weinberg and David N. Pellow (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000). For more about Allan Schnaiberg, please visit: <<http://allanschnaiberg.net/>>.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Environmental Ethics: South American Roots and Branches



El trabajo del físico y filósofo argentino Mario Bunge como una vida ejemplar para la fructífera integración de la filosofía y las ciencias

Entrevista realizada por Ricardo Rozzi y Alexandria Poole en la Universidad McGill, Montreal - Canadá, el 6 de mayo, 2009¹

El trabajo del físico y filósofo argentino Mario Bunge ofrece una vida ejemplar acerca de la fructífera integración de la filosofía y las ciencias. Por esto nos complace presentar parte de una entrevista al profesor Bunge realizada en Montreal el 6 de mayo del 2009 por el Dr. Ricardo Rozzi y la estudiante graduada de filosofía Alexandria Poole.

¹ Entrevista filmada por Kelli Moses y transcrita por Luna Marticorena G.

Nacido en Buenos Aires en septiembre de 1919, la vida de Mario Bunge estuvo inserta desde muy temprana edad en el turbulento clima político y cultural de su Argentina nativa. En una entrevista para el *McGill Reporter* en el 2007, Bunge señala “aprendí a leer en los periódicos, más que en los aburridos libros escolares...”. Esta frase expresa la aproximación de Bunge que procura una síntesis de pensamiento y acción a lo largo de su carrera. Así como se aproximó a la lectura a través de su interacción con los sucesos diarios del mundo contingente, Bunge también se aproximó a la filosofía a través de sus propias indagaciones y “lentes” científicos. Llegó a ser un escritor distinguido y tremendamente prolífico tanto en física como en filosofía (incluyendo la publicación del *Treatise on Basic Philosophy* de ocho volúmenes), y cada uno de estos escritos e investigaciones a lo largo de su carrera no han existido independientemente unos de otros. Como describe en esta entrevista, Bunge ensaya integrar el trabajo empírico al dominio de la física teórica, de la filosofía y de las ciencias sociales. Su libro más reciente es un tratado de filosofía política publicado el año 2008, donde argumenta que un filósofo de la ciencia es inefectivo si nunca “ha puesto un pie en un laboratorio”. Recíprocamente, la ciencia sólo puede florecer dentro de un marco filosófico.

Mario Bunge recibió su doctorado en ciencias físico-matemáticas en 1952 en la Universidad Nacional de La Plata mientras desarrollaba sus propios estudios en filosofía. Después de trabajar como profesor en la Universidad de Buenos Aires, y dictar cursos en universidades chilenas, argentinas y de otros países latinoamericanos y del mundo, se radicó en Montreal donde ha enseñado filosofía en la Universidad McGill hasta hoy, siendo profesor Frothingham de Lógica y Metafísica.

Ricardo Rozzi: Profesor Bunge, primero muchas gracias. Como le contaba, este es un programa en que estamos trabajando la Universidad de Magallanes, el Instituto de Ecología y Biodiversidad—en el sur de Chile—que vincula a varias universidades chilenas. También trabajamos con universidades argentinas, latinoamericanas y con la Universidad de North Texas, en un programa que integra las ciencias ecológicas con la filosofía en una intersección que procura expresar la ética ambiental y la conservación biocultural.

Junto con agradecerle, quiero contarle que esta es una serie de micro-documentales que estamos haciendo bajo el concepto de vidas ejemplares. Por vidas ejemplares entendemos una vida que admiramos, que nos ha inspirado a través de su obra. También nos gustaría mucho conocer cómo ha sido su vida, qué lo inspiró a integrar filosofía y ciencias. Que nos cuente algunas anécdotas de su vida en Magallanes y desde ahí derivar a otras preguntas específicas.

Mario Bunge: Yo conocí Punta Arenas muy brevemente en 1931, yo acababa de terminar el primer año de secundaria. Tengo recuerdos muy vívidos del paisaje, sobre todo de los morros² que creo que no había visto en otra parte; creo que también hay en Australia. De pronto en una llanura surge un morro, una especie de monte aislado y recuerdo los paisajes muy diferentes a la Argentina, tan próxima. Desde luego ahí me tope por primera vez con la cordialidad de los chilenos. Los argentinos tenemos fama bien merecida de groseros. Los chilenos, en cambio, sacando a Pinochet y los asesinos, tienen fama por lo menos en Argentina, de ser gente muy dulce, muy cordial, muy amistosa, muy abierta, para nada agresivos, muy acogedores. Las veces

² Mario Bunge se refiere a los “drumlins” que constituyen pequeñas colinas elongadas, con forma de ballena, generadas por la acción de los glaciares y abundan en las pampas ubicadas al norte de Punta Arenas en las cercanías del Estrecho de Magallanes.

que he ido a Chile me han acogido con gran cariño y mucha cordialidad, se hace uno de amigos muy fácilmente. Ese es un problema que tiene que ver con la sociología y no con la ecología.

Usted me pregunta cómo llegué a la filosofía, cómo llegué a la ciencia. Yo me interesé por la filosofía cuando tenía 16, 17 años, leyendo en forma desordenada. Me apasioné y en particular me apasioné por la filosofía de la física. Había en aquella época, en el año 1937, dos físicos, cosmólogos ingleses muy famosos, el profesor Arthur Eddington y James Jeans,³ que eran muy buenos divulgadores de la cosmología de aquella época y, además, eran filosóficamente idealistas. Jeans era platónico, decía que el universo es un sistema de símbolos matemáticos y Eddington, era en cambio kantiano. Él no lo sabía pero era kantiano, para él todo estaba en la mente: el espacio y el tiempo eran formas de expresión. A pesar que Eddington había hecho el trabajo y que era un astrónomo muy distinguido, no hacía introspección sino que usaba un telescopio, miraba para afuera. Yo me propuse en ese momento refutarlos porque yo era realista y me di cuenta que para poder refutar a Jeans y a Eddington—porque yo era realista—tenía que saber física porque ellos eran divulgadores. Entonces me propuse estudiar física y eso hice.

Comencé los estudios de física en la Universidad de la Plata, la única universidad que tenía laboratorios. En aquella época la Universidad de la Plata era tal vez la más progresista de toda América Latina, había sido fundada a comienzos del siglo XX por un hombre muy excepcional, Joaquín González, hombre de una gran cultura y que tenía una visión moderna de la universidad. En lugar de empezar por las facultades profesionales, medicina, derecho e ingeniería, empezó por las ciencias básicas, por las ciencias de la naturaleza, que es maravilloso, el Observatorio Astronómico y el Instituto de Física. El Instituto de Física inició después la carrera de Ingeniería y ahí estudiábamos los físicos y los ingenieros. Los cursos de física eran dictados por físicos, los pocos que había en aquella época. Entonces todos hacían trabajos prácticos, a diferencia de lo que pasaba en el resto de América Latina, donde la enseñanza de la física era puramente verbal, no se hacían trabajos prácticos. En aquella época los únicos que hacían trabajos prácticos eran los químicos; ellos sí sabían trabajar en laboratorios.

En todo caso, yo estudié física con mucho entusiasmo y al mismo tiempo, por mi cuenta, estudié filosofía. En la Facultad de Filosofía imperaban los filósofos idealistas, en particular en Buenos Aires imperaba el idealismo neohegeliano de Gentile,⁴ el colaborador de Mussolini, y en La Plata imperaba la escuela alemana histórico cultural. En todo caso, no había ningún realista, ningún materialista, ninguna voz disidente. Yo estudiaba por mi cuenta, porque las bibliotecas eran pobrísimas había que buscar libros de filosofía en la librerías de segunda mano, libros usados y poco a poco me fui armando una biblioteca y leyendo lo que podía.

Nadie leía revistas de filosofía, nadie leía revistas de física, los únicos que leíamos revistas de física éramos los estudiantes. Formamos dos seminarios: en la Universidad de la Plata y en la Universidad de Buenos Aires; nos reuníamos todas las semanas para comentar y discutir artículos publicados en números recientes del *Physical Review* o *Reviews of Modern Physics*. Nuestros profesores no leían revistas, a pesar que venían de las mejores universidades de Europa, en Bélgica uno, en Berlín otro; uno de ellos había hecho su tesis doctoral con Max Planck. Se dedicaban a enseñar porque creían que en la Argentina no se podía hacer investigación.

³ Sir James Hopwood Jeans (1877–1946) y Arthur Stanley Eddington (1882–1944) físicos y astrónomos británicos escribieron libros que fueron muy populares donde discutían las implicancias filosóficas y religiosas de la nueva física.

⁴ Giovanni Gentile (1875-1944) conocido como el “filósofo del fascismo”, revitaliza el pensamiento de Hegel en el siglo XX.

Afortunadamente, el año 1943 cayó de sorpresa un físico austríaco, Guido Beck, que había sido asistente de Heisenberg, uno de los padres de la mecánica cuántica. Me tomó enseguida como estudiante y me dio trabajos de física nuclear. Mientras tanto yo seguí mis estudios de filosofía y en el año 1944 fundé la revista de filosofía *Minerva*, que tuvo una existencia precaria de sólo un año. La finalidad era compartir el irracionalismo, además en particular, el existencialismo que ya empezaba a hacerse sentir en Argentina, por supuesto, junto con la presión política de un régimen semifascista. Hubo un golpe de estado semifascista en 1943, que incluso llevó directamente al poder a Perón.

No había manera de publicar, no había publicaciones, todas las revistas de filosofía que había eran universitarias, ahí publicaban sin revisión y sin control algunos de los profesores de las universidades. A mí me parece un error que las universidades publiquen sus propias revistas sin revisión por pares, porque más bien promueve una profesión de “celebridades locales”.

Entonces publiqué y mi primer artículo fue publicado a la edad de 20 años, eran dos artículos en filosofía muy pretensiosos. Mi primer artículo en física apareció en 1944. Publiqué varios artículos de física y después algunos textos de filosofía en revistas norteamericanas e inglesas. Es muy difícil publicar cuando uno vive en un país del Tercer Mundo, uno manda un artículo y los directores dicen: “ah, Buenos Aires ¿dónde queda? ¡ah en Brasil!”, saben enseguida donde queda en Brasil, eso si lo saben. Entonces, además, mis artículos no estaban muy bien escritos a pesar que yo era el encargado de revisar el inglés de mis compañeros de física, mi inglés era menos defectuoso que el de ellos, pero de todas maneras defectuoso. En todo caso publiqué en revistas británicas y norteamericanas de filosofía.

Después fui a Chile en 1955 a dictar un seminario de física y un cursito sobre problemas de causalidad, algo que hacía años que me venía preocupando porque se daba por sentado en aquella época que la causalidad había muerto, que el mundo no era causal sino que era indeterminista. Primero los positivistas y después la física cuántica parecía haber determinado. Yo escribí un libro, ese libro reivindicando el papel de las leyes causales, reivindicando el ámbito de la causalidad. Ese libro salió de las lecciones que di en la Universidad de Chile.

La Universidad de Buenos Aires me había expulsado por no afiliarme al partido peronista y por no contribuir mensualmente a la fundación de Eva Perón, dos delitos gravísimos. A fines de 1953 me echaron de la Facultad de Ciencias, me reincorporé recién después de la caída de Perón en 1956, ahí ya como profesor. Enseñé mecánica cuántica y después, ya en Estados Unidos, gané un concurso de filosofía de la ciencia en la Facultad de Filosofía. Me fui interesando cada vez más por la filosofía y la respuesta de que necesitaba mejorar mi educación filosófica. Si vuelvo atrás, al año 1950, yo era considerado físico y filósofo aficionado, dedicaba la mayor parte del tiempo a ganarme la vida y a hacer física cuántica. Yo era partidario de la interpretación oficial de la mecánica cuántica, llamada escuela de la interpretación de Copenhague,⁵ hasta que me di cuenta que era falsa. Me di cuenta con un ejemplo muy sencillo: según la interpretación de Copenhague, las teorías físicas se refieren a observaciones y mediciones y no a la realidad. Entonces, todas las variables que figuran en una teoría física pueden ser medidas y todas se refieren a objetos que están siendo sujetos a observación o a experimentación. Pero el ejemplo más sencillo está en las ramas de la física, es de la cosa libre,

⁵ La interpretación de Copenhague se refiere a la interpretación de la física cuántica elaborada principalmente por los físicos Max Born, Werner Heisenberg y Niels Bohr (quien estudió y trabajó en la Universidad de Copenhague hasta 1943, cuando huyó de la persecución nazi y se radicó en EEUU para participar en el Laboratorio Nacional de Los Álamos y el proyecto Manhattan).

que no está sometida a ninguna acción exterior, en particular que no está siendo sometida a operaciones de observación o experimentación: una partícula libre o el radio luminoso libre o el sistema termodinámico aislado, etcétera.

Entonces me di cuenta que la física estaba resultando, la física real estaba resultando la interpretación operacionalista, positivista, semi subjetivista de Copenhague. Entonces ahora ¿qué ponemos en su lugar? ¿con qué la reemplazamos? Niels **Bohr** creía que había que cambiar la teoría. Yo le creí en un momento dado y fui a Sao Paulo con un postdoc durante seis meses. Pero de ahí no salió nada más que mi decisión de escribir libros sobre el problema del determinismo en general, y en particular, sobre la causalidad, problemas de determinación, problemas ontológicos, metafísicos.

Al principio siempre fui muy entusiasta de la teoría de **Bohr** y la enseñé en Buenos Aires primero y después Estados Unidos -la idea de variables ocultas- pero de pronto me di cuenta que no servía para nada, no era como creía **Bohr** la teoría causal, porque él no deducía la distribución de probabilidades, sino que lo suponía que era el mismo modo que la teoría de Copenhague, y me di cuenta que además no sugería soluciones o experimentos nuevos. Entonces cambié de problema de trabajo y me propuse formular la mecánica cuántica habitual, en términos puramente objetivos, en términos de cosas físicas, sistemas físicos dignos de observaciones, y eso me llevó un par de años. Tuve la suerte de conseguir una beca Humboldt y pase un año muy productivo en Freiburg, al sur de Alemania, escribiendo mi libro *Problems in the Foundations of Physics*, en el que compongo axiomas, ciencias esquemáticas y una cantidad de teorías básicas, entre ellas la mecánica cuántica realista.

Ya antes, en Buenos Aires, había empezado la redacción de mi libro *La investigación científica, su estrategia y su filosofía* que fue publicado en 1967, mismo año que salió una versión castellano de *Foundations of Physics* que todavía está por ahí. Cuando los escribí no encontraba ningún manual de filosofía de la ciencia que me satisficiera, encontraba que los manuales existentes habían sido escritos por filósofos que jamás habían pisado un laboratorio, que no les interesaba nada más que la teoría física, no les interesaban los experimentos porque jamás habían hecho un experimento. Casi todos ellos eran positivistas, empiristas, pero de palabra. Porque un empirista auténtico tiene que interesarse básicamente en operaciones científicas, tales como observaciones de terreno.

RR: Eso es interesante, es algo que nosotros hemos discutido bastante, en la aproximación fenomenológica a la ecología y la ética ambiental. Paradójicamente, muchas veces personas que estás promoviendo, defendiendo e incluso elaborando una teoría fenomenológica y ha apoyado nuestra propuesta acerca de la importancia de la ecología de campo (*field ecology*) o filosofía ambiental de campo (*field environmental philosophy*) son académicos que no hacen trabajo en terreno. Por lo tanto, su comentario me evoca una situación que nosotros estamos confrontando hoy.

MB: Lo curioso es que no se dan cuenta, pero es así. En mi libro *Scientific Realism* el primer libro de filosofía de la ciencia en que hay capítulos dedicados a faltas asociadas a la observación, medición y experimentación, tres capítulos. Es todavía algo que hay que hacer, filosofía de la ciencia experimental. Tuve un alumno brasileño, muy bueno por cierto, hizo conmigo aquí una tesis de maestría sobre filosofía de la física experimental, el problema es que se volvió a Brasil y no hizo el doctorado. Pero ese es un tema que hay que trabajar, Ecología Experimental.

RR: Usted contaba eso, en ese tiempo en que estaba en el debate con los positivistas, pero sin involucrarse, ¿cómo se llevaría la revolución de esta integración entre las aproximaciones teóricas y empíricas?

MB: Bueno, yo seguí ocupándome de la física, de vez en cuando he publicado algún artículo y el último fue el 2001, pero nunca de física experimental. La física experimental, como dijo una vez *Ivan Berger*, es mucho más difícil que la física teórica. Hay que tener ingenio experimental y hay que arreglárselas para hacer experimentos. Lo otro es sentarse y escribir.

En todo caso, yo dejé de hacer física de forma intensa cuando vine aquí a vivir en el año 1966. En Montreal tenía la oportunidad finalmente de escribir un tratado de filosofía desde un punto de vista nuevo, remirar las ideas planteadas anteriormente e incorporar la ciencia y la filosofía, sometiendo las tesis filosóficas a la prueba científica. Si una tesis filosófica está de acuerdo con la ciencia de hoy, mejor todavía si sugiere algunas ideas nuevas en la ciencia. Yo creo que la ciencia florece solamente en una matriz filosófica y si se agota, la ciencia desaparece. Si la matriz filosófica es mala, por ejemplo, si los científicos se dejan influir por el irracionalismo de fenomenólogos, existencialistas, impresionistas, los llamados posmodernos, que son irracionalistas y anticientíficos. Entonces existe una matriz aún, un nido filosófico que permite el desarrollo normal de los pichones, y para mí ese nido está compuesto por (i) una ontología materialista, (ii) una teoría del conocimiento realista, (iii) una ética humanista, particularmente en el caso de las ciencias sociales, y (iv) una metodología científicista, que afirma que la ciencia y el método científico es el que mejor puede acercarnos a la verdad.

RR: Nosotros habíamos pensado en preguntarle justamente acerca de consejos para los estudiantes que procuren una integración entre la filosofía y la ciencia hoy, con un paso hacia la ética.

MB: Está bien, creo, que a los estudiantes les interesa naturalmente la historia de la ciencia. Cada vez que yo he hecho alguna referencia histórica en mis cursos de física, los estudiantes me preguntaban, querían saber más. A mi mismo, cuando yo estudiaba física, química y matemática, siempre leía libros o artículos sobre aspectos históricos, a la gente le gusta saber de donde viene todo eso.

RR: Qué bonito, el valor metodológico de la historia de las ideas para la integración entre la filosofía y las ciencias.

The work of Argentinean physicist and philosopher Mario Bunge as an exemplary life for the fruitful integration of philosophy and the sciences

Interview conducted by Ricardo Rozzi and Alexandria Poole at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, May 6, 2009¹

Argentinean physicist and philosopher Mario Bunge's life work serves as an exemplary model of the fruitful integration of philosophy and the sciences. As such, we are pleased to

¹ Interview filmed by Kelli Moses, transcribed by Luna Marticorena G., and translated by Charmayne Palomba and Ricardo Rozzi.

present a section of an interview with Professor Bunge, conducted in Montreal on May 6, 2009 by Dr. Ricardo Rozzi and Alexandria Poole.

Born in Buenos Aires on September 21, 1919, Mario Bunge's life was imbued from an early age with the tumultuous political and cultural climate of his native Argentina. In a 2007 interview for the *McGill Reporter*, Bunge remarks that he "learned to read in newspapers, not in school books, which bored [him]." This statement can be seen as a metaphor for Bunge's approach to his synthesis of thought throughout his career. As he approached reading through his interaction with the daily happenings of the world around him, he approached philosophy through his lens as a burgeoning scientist. He became a distinguished and tremendously prolific writer in both physics and philosophy (including the publication of an eight-volume *Treatise on Basic Philosophy*), and neither aspect of his career has existed independently of the other. As he describes in the following interview, Bunge strives to bring the empirical to the realms of theoretical physics, philosophy, and the social sciences (his most recent book, published in 2008, is a treatise on political philosophy). He argues that a philosopher of science is ineffectual when he has not "set foot in a laboratory," and likewise, that science can only blossom within a philosophical framework.

He received his doctorate in physico-mathematical sciences in 1952 from the National University of La Plata, while simultaneously guiding his own studies in philosophy. After serving on the faculty of the University of Buenos Aires in both theoretical physics and philosophy, Bunge immigrated to Montreal in 1966, where he has lived since and currently serves as the Frothingham Professor of Logics and Metaphysics at McGill University.

Ricardo Rozzi: Professor Bunge, first of all, thank you very much. As I told you, this is a program we are working on with the University of Magallanes and the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity—in the south of Chile—which ties together various Chilean universities. We are also working with Argentinean and Latin American universities, and with the University of North Texas, on a program that integrates the ecological sciences with philosophy, in an intersection that aims to express environmental ethics and biocultural conservation.

Along with our thanks, I want to tell you that this is a series of micro-documentaries that we are making under the concept of exemplary lives. By exemplary lives, we mean a life that we admire, that has inspired us through its work. We would also be pleased to know what your life has been like, what has inspired you to integrate philosophy and the sciences. Please tell us some anecdotes about your life in Magallanes, and from there we will derive other specific questions.

Mario Bunge: I became familiar with Punta Arenas very briefly in 1931. I had just finished the first year of high school. I have very vivid memories of the landscape, and above all of the bluffs² that I do not believe I had seen anywhere else; I think they are also in Australia. Suddenly from a plain arises a bluff, a kind of isolated mountain, and I remember the landscapes as very different from those of Argentina, so nearby. There I really encountered, for the first time, the cordiality of the Chileans. Argentineans have a deserved reputation as rude. Chileans, on the other hand—with the exception of Pinochet and the assassins—are known (at least in Argentina) as being a very sweet, very cordial, very friendly, very open, unaggressive, and very

² Mario Bunge is referring to the "drumlins" that create small, elongated hills, in the shape of whales, formed by the movement of the glaciers, which abound in the Pampas located to the north of Punta Arenas on the outskirts of the Strait of Magellan.

welcoming people. The times I have gone to Chile I have been welcomed with great caring and much cordiality, and have very easily become one among friends. That is an issue that has to do with sociology, and not with ecology.

You ask me how I came to philosophy, how I came to science. I was interested in philosophy when I was 16 or 17 years old, reading in a disorganized fashion. I was fascinated, and I was particularly fascinated by the philosophy of physics. At that time, in the year 1937, there were two physicists, very famous English cosmologists—Professor Arthur Eddington and James Jeans,³ who were excellent at writing about the cosmology of that time for the general public, and who, furthermore, were philosophically idealists. Jeans was Platonic, and said that the universe is a system of mathematical symbols; Eddington, on the other hand, was Kantian. He did not know it, but he was Kantian—for him, everything was in the mind: space and time were forms of expression. Despite the fact that Eddington had made a living and was a very distinguished astronomer, he was not introspective. Rather, he used a telescope, and looked outside. At that moment, I decided to refute them, because I was a realist and I realized that in order to refute Jeans and Eddington—because I was a realist—I had to know physics because they were vulgarizers. So I decided to study physics, and I did so.

I began my studies of physics at the Universidad de la Plata, the only university that had laboratories. At that time, the Universidad de la Plata was perhaps the most progressive in Latin America, having been founded at the beginning of the 20th century by a very exceptional man, Joaquín González, a greatly cultured man, and one who had a modern vision of the university. Instead of beginning with the professional schools—medicine, law and engineering—he started with the basic sciences, with the natural sciences, with the Astronomical Observatory and the Institute of Physics, which is marvelous. The Institute of Physics then started the Engineering program, and that is where we physicists and engineers studied. The physics courses were taught by the few physicists that there were at that time. Then everyone did practical work, unlike what was happening in the rest of Latin America, where the teaching of physics was purely verbal, and practical work was not done. At that time, the only ones doing practical work were the chemists; if they knew how to work in laboratories.

In any case, I studied physics very enthusiastically, and at the same time, on my own, I studied philosophy. In the Philosophy department, idealist philosophers prevailed. In Buenos Aires, the neo-Kantian idealism of Gentile, the collaborator of Mussolini, prevailed, and in La Plata the German historical cultural school prevailed. In any case, there were no realists, no materialists, not one dissident voice. I studied more or less by myself, because the libraries were very poor, and I had to look for philosophy books in secondhand bookstores, used books, and little by little I was putting together a library and reading what I could.

No one read philosophy journals, no one read physics journals; the only ones that read physics journals were students. We formed two seminars: at the University of Plata and at the University of Buenos Aires; we met every week to comment on and discuss articles published in recent issues of the *Physical Review* or *Reviews of Modern Physics*. Our professors did not read journals, despite the fact that they had come from the best universities in Europe—one in Belgium, another in Berlin; one of them had had done his doctoral thesis with Max Planck. They dedicated themselves to teaching because they thought that they could not do research in Argentina.

³ Sir James Hopwood James (1877–1946) and Arthur Stanley Eddington (1882–1944) were British physicists and astronomers who wrote very popular books that discussed the philosophical and religious implications of the new physics.

Fortunately, and by surprise, in 1943 an Austrian physicist named Guido Beck arrived. He had been the assistant of Heisenberg, one of the fathers of quantum mechanics. He immediately took me as a student, and gave me work in nuclear physics. In the meantime, I continued my studies in philosophy, and in 1944 I founded the journal of philosophy *Minerva*, which had a precarious existence of only one year. The goal was to share irrationalism, but in particular, the existentialism that had already begun to be felt in Argentina, of course, along with the political pressure of a semi-fascist regime. There was a semi-fascist coup d'état in 1943, which even directly led to the power of Perón.

There was no way of publishing, there were no publications; all journals of philosophy that had been from the universities were published by a few university professors, without revision and without control. To me, it seems like a mistake that the universities published their own journals without peer review, because that rather promotes a profession of “local celebrities.”

Then I published, and my first article was published at the age of 20. There were two very pretentious articles in philosophy. My first article in physics appeared in 1944. I published various articles on physics, and some texts in philosophy in North American and English journals. It is very difficult to publish when one lives in a Third World country. One sends an article and the directors say, “ah, Buenos Aires, where is that? Ah, in Brazil!” they know immediately that it is in Brazil—that is, if they know. Then, in addition, my articles were not very well written despite the fact that I was the one responsible for revising the English of my classmates in physics. My English was better than theirs, but at any rate it was still inaccurate. Anyway, I published in British and North American philosophy journals.

Later, in 1955, I went to Chile to teach a physics seminar and a short course on the problems of causality, something that had concerned me for many years because it was understood at that time that causality had died—that the world was not causal but that it was indeterministic. First the positivists and then the quantum physicists seemed to be determined. I wrote a book, that book re-avenging the paper on causal laws, re-avenging the environment of causality. That book came out of the lectures I gave at the University of Chile.

The University of Buenos Aires had expelled me for not affiliating myself with the Peronist party and for not contributing monthly to Eva Perón's foundation—two very grave offenses. Around the end of 1953, I was fired from the School of Sciences, and in 1956, after the fall of Perón, I was reinstated as a professor there. I taught quantum mechanics, and later, in the United States, I won a contest of philosophy of science in the Philosophy department. I was increasingly interested in philosophy and that the answer was that I needed to improve my philosophical education. If I go back to 1950, I was considered a physicist and an amateur philosopher, and spent most of my time earning a living and doing quantum physics. I was in favor of the official interpretation of quantum mechanics, called the Copenhagen school of interpretation,⁴ until I realized that it was false. I realized it with a very simple example: according to the Copenhagen interpretation, physics theories refer to observations and measurements, and not to reality. Then, all the variables that figure into a physics theory can be measured, and they all refer to objects that are being subject to observation and experimentation. But the simplest example is in the branches of physics. It is the free thing, which is not subject to any external action, and which in particular is not being subject to operations of observation and experimentation: a free particle or the free light ray, or the isolated thermodynamic system, etc.

⁴ Giovanni Gentile (1875–1944), known as the “philosopher of fascism,” revitalized Hegel's thinking in the 20th century.

Then I realized that physics was becoming—real physics was turning out to be—the operationalist, positivist, semi-subjectivist Copenhagen interpretation.⁵ Now then, what do we put in its place? What do we replace it with? Niels Bohr believed that the theory had to be changed. I believed him at a given time, and went to Sao Paulo on a post-doctorate for six months. But nothing came of that except my decision to write books about the problem of determinism in general, and in particular, about causality, problems of determination, ontological, metaphysical problems.

At first, I was always very enthusiastic about Bohr's theory, and I taught it first in Buenos Aires and later in the United States—the idea of hidden variables—but suddenly I realized that it wasn't good for anything. Causal theory wasn't like Bohr thought it was, because he did not deduce the distribution of probabilities. Rather, he supposed it was the same as the Copenhagen theory, and I realized further that new solutions or experiments did not arise. Then I changed the focus of my work and decided to formulate habitual quantum mechanics, in purely objective terms, in terms of physical things, physical systems worthy of observations, and that took me a couple of years. I had the fortune of obtaining a Humboldt fellowship and spent a very productive year in Freiburg, in southern Germany, writing my book *Problems in the Foundations of Physics*, in which I compose axioms, schematic sciences, and a lot of basic theories, among them the realist quantum mechanics.

And earlier, in Buenos Aires, I had begun editing my book *La investigación científica, su estrategia y su filosofía* (*Scientific Investigation: its Strategy and Philosophy*), which was published in 1967, the same year that a Spanish version of *Foundations of Physics* came out, which is still around. When I wrote them, I had not found any manual of the philosophy of science that satisfied me. I found that the existing manuals had been written by philosophers that had never set foot in a laboratory, that were not interested in anything but physics theory, that were not interested in experiments because they had never done an experiment. Almost all of them were positivists, empiricists, but only verbally. Because an authentic empiricist has to be basically interested in scientific operations, such as observations of the earth.

RR: That is interesting. It is something we have discussed quite about, in the phenomenological approach to ecology and environmental ethics. Paradoxically, oftentimes people that are promoting, defending and even developing a phenomenological theory, and have supported our proposal about the importance of field ecology or field environmental philosophy, are academics that do not work in the field. Hence, yours commentary reminds me of a situation that we are faced with today.

MB: The strange thing is that it is not realized, but this is the case. In my book *Scientific Realism*, the first book on the philosophy of science in which there are chapters dedicated to errors associated with observation, measurement, and experimentation, three chapters. There is still something that must be done, experimental philosophy of science. I had a Brazilian student, certainly very good, who did a master's thesis here with me about the philosophy of experimental physics. The problem is that he returned to Brazil and did not do his doctorate. But that is a theme that must be worked on, Experimental Ecology.

⁵ The Copenhagen interpretation refers to the interpretation of quantum physics primarily developed by the physicists Max Born, Werner Heisenberg and Niels Bohr (who studied and worked at the University of Copenhagen until 1943, when he fled from Nazi persecution and settled in the United States to work on the Los Alamos National Laboratory and the Manhattan Project).

RR: You said that, at the time that you were debating with the positivists, but without involving yourself, how would the revolution of this integration between the theoretical and empirical approaches?

MB: Well, I continued occupying myself with physics, and published an article now and again, the last of which was in 2001, but never on experimental physics. Experimental physics, as *Ivan Berger* once said, is much more difficult than theoretical physics. It is necessary to have experimental ingenuity and they must be sorted out in order to do experiments. The other thing is to sit down and write.

In any case, I stopped doing physics so intensely when I came here to live in 1966. In Montreal, I finally had the opportunity to write a philosophical treatise from a new point of view, reconsidering the previously proposed ideas and incorporating science and philosophy, subjecting philosophical theses to scientific proof. If a philosophy thesis is in agreement with current science, it is better still if it suggests some new ideas in science. I believe that science only flourishes in a philosophical matrix, and if it is absent, science disappears. If the philosophical matrix is bad, for example, if scientists let themselves be influenced by the irrationalism of phenomenologists, existentialists, impressionists, those called postmodernists, who are irrationalists and anti-scientists. Yet a matrix still exists, a philosophical nest that allows the normal development of “the chicks.” For me this nest is composed of (i) a materialist ontology, (ii) a theory of realist knowledge, (iii) a humanistic ethic, particularly in the case of the social sciences, and (iv) a scientific methodology, which affirms that science and the scientific method is the best way to get closer to truth.

RR: We had been thinking of asking exactly about advice for students that would attempt integration between philosophy and science today, with a step towards ethics.

MB: Okay, I think that students are naturally interested in the history of science. Every time I have made a historical reference in my physics courses, the students question me, they want to know more. As for me, when I studied physics, chemistry and mathematics, I always read books or articles about historical aspects. People like to know where all that comes from.

RR: How beautiful, the methodological value of the history of ideas for the integration of philosophy and the sciences.

Paul Ehrlich: Millennium Assessment of Human Behavior (MAHB):

Dear Friends:

There is growing consensus among environmental scientists that the scholarly community has adequately detailed how to deal with the major issues of the human predicament caused by our success as a species—climate disruption, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, toxification of the planet, the deterioration of the epidemiological environment, the potential impacts of nuclear war, racism, sexism, economic inequity, and on and on. I and my colleagues believe humanity must take rapid steps to ameliorate them. But, in essence, nothing serious is being done—as exemplified by the “much talk and no action” on climate change. The central problem is clearly not a need for more natural science (although in many areas it would be very

helpful) but rather a need for better understanding of human behaviors and how they can be altered to direct humanity toward a sustainable society before it is too late.

That's why a group of natural scientists, social scientists, and scholars from the humanities decided to inaugurate a Millennium Assessment of Human Behavior (MAHB—pronounced “mob”). It was so named to emphasize that it is human behavior, toward one another and toward the planet that sustains all of us, that requires rapid modification. The idea is that the MAHB might become a basic mechanism to expose society to the full range of population-environment-resource-ethics-equity-power issues, and to sponsor broad global discussion involving the greatest possible diversity of people. It would, I hope, serve as a major tool for promoting conscious cultural evolution.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) serves as a partial model for the MAHB. The IPCC involves hundreds of scientists from nearly every nation representing diverse disciplines, from atmospheric physics, chemistry, and ecology to economics and other social sciences. A major role of the IPCC is to sort out the scientific validity of claims and counterclaims of competing interests. It also puts a strong emphasis on finding equitable solutions. The sessions are open and transparent, and representatives of various governments, interested industries, and environmental organizations also participate as observers. An endeavor that might serve as another partial model for the MAHB is the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, which was developed by environmental and social scientists to assess the condition of Earth's life-support systems. Hundreds of ecologists and earth scientists all over the world gathered information to feed into a major report that was released in 2005. It included not only an assessment of the state of the world's ecosystems but also projections of alternative future trends and consideration of related policy choices. What both lacked however, were broad open forums where people from different societies and with different viewpoints could discuss what humanity is and should be all about.

Plans are for the MAHB to be kicked off with a world megaconference, more or less like the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The purpose of the first MAHB conference, which we hope to hold in 2011, would be to initiate a continuing process; the MAHB will be created as a semi-permanent institution. The MAHB is now at a very preliminary stage—although interest seems to be building rapidly. Our nascent web site has just been opened to the public. If you are interested in learning more or being involved, go to: <http://mahb.stanford.edu/>. As you will see it is a work in progress, but there you will find our preliminary mission statement, sign up to get the newsletter when it is produced (click on “for more information”), read some of the MAHB-pertinent articles (they will change over time), and/or leave a comment on a blog. And that means you can help us shape the entire program from the foundation up. Join us in trying to get humanity to do what is obviously required but thought to be impractical. Become a MAHB Pollyanna, tilt at windmills, spread the word, help develop a view of a decent future, and give humanity a little push toward a sustainable society. We're not even asking you to help us get money (yet!).

A global consensus on the most crucial behavioral issues is unlikely to emerge promptly from the MAHB—or any other international forum. But, since the MAHB is envisioned as an ongoing, large-scale global effort, not all the goals would need to be reached immediately. And if the scientific diagnosis of humanity's collision with the natural world is accurate (and Anne and I believe it is), what alternative is there to trying?

Thanks for listening. If you can, please call our start-up effort to the attention of as many friends and colleagues as you can. Spread the word!

Best regards,

Paul R. Ehrlich
Bing Professor of Population Studies
President, Center for Conservation Biology
Department of Biology, 371 Serra Mall
Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-5020
Ph 650-723-3171
Fx 650-723-5920

<<http://www.stanford.edu/group/CCB/Staff/Ehrlich.html>>

Many thanks to Paul Ehrlich for permission to reprint this here! He personally hopes that ethicists will be deeply involved with the MAHB.

An Update from Greece:

On 24 June 2009 Tom Regan was the keynote speaker of the “Humans-Animals-Nature, from anthropocentrism to ecocentrism” meeting in Athens, organized by the NGO’s Citizens for the Rights of Nature and Life and Solon. Talks included: (1) Tom Regan: “Empty cages: an introduction to animal rights,” (2) Helena Papanikolaou: “An introduction to Tom Regan’s theory,” and (3) Evangelos Protopapadakis: “Between humancentric and ecocentric ethics: the animal rights.”

The XIX International Symposium of Philosophy, “Ecology and ethics in the age of globalization,” was held at the Olympic Center for Philosophy and Culture in ancient Olympia – Pyrgos on 8-12 August 2008. Some of the lectures included: (1) L. Westra: “Ecology and the Law: Democracy, Globalization and the Greek Roots of the Problem,” (2) G. Boger: “The Coincidence of Social Justice and Environmentalism Integrity,” (3) V. Gritsenko: “Ecological Ideas of Russian Cosmism,” (4) R. Hillerbrand: “Epistemic Uncertainties. A Challenge for the Applied Sciences and Decision Making,” (5) D. Majumdar: “Cosmology and Environmentalism in the Ancient World,” (6) L. Karali: “The Research of the Archaeoenvironment of Elia,” (7) P. Eliopoulos: “Nature in its Realization by the Stoic sage and the sage of Taoism,” (8) G. Karafillis: “The Ethics of Global and the Globalized Ethics,” (9) M. Mantzanas: “Christianity and Ecological Ethics,” (10) D. Tzortzopoulos: “Hegel and Heidegger: towards a Dialectic of Social and Ecological Ethics,” (11) M. Athanassopoulos: “Environmental Legislation in Byzantium: Armenopoulos Hexabiblos,” (12) M. Beck: “Raising Aristotelian Children in a Post-modern Era: the Importance of Aristotle’s Virtue Ethics in our Times,” (13) C.H. Evangeliou: “Forest,” (14) M. Beck: “Aristotle and Environmental Ethics: from Basic Metaphysical Principles to the Practical Activity of Reforming Culture,” (15) K. Brien: “Marx and the Living Flower,” (16) S. Fournaros: “Nature’s ‘Objectification’ in Anthimos Gazes’ Experimental Philosophy and its Environmental Assessment,” (17) A. Gazou: “Ecology and Education,” (18) G. Maniatis: “The Philosophy of Space in Heidegger: Ontology, Ecology and the Modern Man,” and (19) E. Protopapadakis: “The Mainframe for an Adequate and Effective Environmental Ethics.”

Sophia Boudouri completed the doctoral thesis *The common good from a political, ethical and ecological point of view* at the University of Athens in 2007.

There is a new M.A. Program on Environmental Education that includes a module in Environmental Ethics. This program began in 2009 at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece) within the Department of Pre-School Education and the Department of Biology, chaired

by Professor Alexandros Georgopoulos. The program includes the module “Environmental Philosophy, Environmental Ethics and Values Education” that is taught by Stavros Karageorgakis and Loukia Lithoxoidou.

Many thanks to Stavros Karageorgakis for this update!

CONFERENCES AND CALLS

“Integrating Climate Change and Development Ethics,” Rock Ethics Institute, Penn State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, 15-16 April 2010: The Rock Ethics Institute at Penn State University is organizing this international conference to be held at Penn State University. **The Rock Ethics Institute has issued a call for papers inviting those interested in presenting a paper at this conference to submit an abstract and a two page curriculum vitae by 30 October 2009.** For more information on the call for papers, please visit: <http://rockethics.psu.edu/climate/events/idcce/cfp>. For information on the conference, please visit: <http://rockethics.psu.edu/climate/events/idcce/>. Because climate change can adversely affect the ability of human development prospects, and because climate change policies should take into account human development needs, there is a need to integrate climate change and human development ethics. There is also a significant opportunity for climate change and human development ethicists to learn from each other about the ethical issues that should be understood if climate change and human development ethics were integrated. This conference will explore the linkages between climate change ethics and human development ethics. Because these issues are deeply interdisciplinary, organizers of the conference also welcome papers on relevant scientific, economic, and legal issues that should be considered in any ethical analysis of linkages between climate change and development concerns.

EcoRes Forum Online E-Conference, “Climate Change and You: Putting a Face on Global Warming,” 19-28 October 2009: You are invited to join “Climate Change and You: Putting a Face on Global Warming,” the third and final in this series of Internet-based discussions. Much of what one hears about climate destabilization focuses on distant places and populations—seemingly surreal stories of submerging islands, earthquakes and flooding in faraway lands, and polar bears on a distant ice flow. All of these scenarios are real. All of them are deadly serious. Yet there’s a very real, very tangible personal side to climate change that some of us have failed to fully consider. Climate change is happening, but not just to “others.” Climate change is happening to me. It’s happening to you. How will these changes affect our lives, our livelihoods, our health, and our children’s future? What personal choices and actions might we make to offset further change? How can we prepare for the changes we’re already locked into? Are there linkages between the personal, ecological, economical, social, and spiritual aspects of these changes that we have as yet overlooked? If we are the ones we have been looking for, if the answers to this challenge lie within us, what are the opportunities, responsibilities, and implications of this time, this Great Turning? With registrants from over 90 countries, this event offers each participant a unique opportunity to share your work with global citizens from all walks of life, from concerned individuals to academics and activists, and from community leaders to UN, World Bank, and IPCC representatives. We invite you to join us in this final gathering of the EcoRes Forum, as we strive to empower participants by sharing knowledge, exploring common interests, and working together to chart our path forward. This final e-conference will have a dual platform, with discussions ongoing via both email and online boards.

Conversations take place 24/7, as special guests and participants take part at their convenience from around the world. Proposals for self-directed breakout discussions on related subjects may be submitted to: <forum@eco-res.org>. Each selected presentation will be provided with a unique webpage and unlimited discussions threads within the Forum website, with limited server space provided for presentation materials. **The deadline for proposals is 21 September 2009.** For more information or to register for the October event, please visit the EcoRes Forum at: <<http://www.eco-res.org>>.

“Radical Environmentalism: Respectable Activism or Dangerous Fringe?”

Interdisciplinary Conference, University of Mary Washington, Fredericksburg, Virginia, 16-17 April 2010:

Radical environmentalism refers to groups or individuals engaged in tactics considered more aggressive than those of “mainstream” environmental groups such as the Sierra Club or the Nature Conservancy. Earth First!, with its name and exclamation point, its symbol of a clenched fist, and its “no compromise” motto is emblematic of this style of activism.

Recently, Paul Watson’s Sea Shepherd Conservation Society has been garnering public attention with the Animal Planet series *Whale Wars*, while the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) continues to claim credit for torched research facilities and new housing developments. These groups vary considerably in rhetoric, membership, organizational structure, purported goals, and accepted tactics, which range from civil disobedience and protest to arson. **We invite philosophers, political theorists, sociologists, and others to help identify, disentangle, and engage the many moral, legal, political, and social questions raised by radical environmental activism.** Papers from any discipline are welcome; interdisciplinary work is encouraged. Topics might include: (1) moral, political, or legal evaluations of tactics, (2) the relation between ecological beliefs and activism, (3) aggressive versus violent political action, (4) feminism and radical environmentalism, (5) particular individuals/groups, such as Earth First!, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, and the ELF, (6) civil disobedience, (7) radical versus mainstream ecological activism, (8) regional differences between groups, (9) the organizational structure of groups, (10) Animal Planet’s series *Whale Wars*, and (11) the practical impact of radical environmentalism. The keynote speaker will be Rik Scarce (Skidmore College), author of *Eco-Warriors: Understanding the Radical Environmental Movement*, 2nd edition (Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press, 2005). **Abstracts of papers are due by 31 December 2009.** Papers should not exceed 20 minutes reading time. Please email abstracts of not more than 300 words to Jason Matzke at <jmatzke@umw.edu> with “Rad Env Abstract” in the subject line.

“Sustainability: An Interdisciplinary Symposium,” Texas State University, San Marcos, 6 November 2009:

This symposium is one of a host of informational projects and events about sustainability during the week of 2-7 November 2009. Included are field trips to the San Marcos River and the Cypress Creek Watershed in Wimberley, dialogues on sustainability, and multi-media presentations. Participants may elect to attend the symposium only, or other events throughout the week. Abstracts are currently being accepted for papers, presentations, and panels on the topic of sustainability. **Review of abstracts is ongoing and continues until 1 October 2009.** Selected papers may be chosen for publication in *The Texas Journal of Science*. Please send abstracts or inquiries to: Prof. Vincent Luizzi, Department of Philosophy, Texas State University-San Marcos, San Marcos, Texas 78666; telephone: 512-245-2285; fax: 512-245-8335; email: <vluiuzzi@txstate.edu>.

“A River Never Sleeps: Conservation, History, and the Fly Fishing River: A One-Day Symposium,” National Sporting Library, Middleburg, Virginia, 21 November 2009: The National Sporting Library will host a full-day symposium on the intersection between the history of fly fishing and the conservation of rivers. Historically, anglers have played a major role in controlling and protecting the resources essential to their sport-rivers and streams. Today’s conservation organizations such as Trout Unlimited and the Federation of Fly Fishers have helped to protect fly fishing rivers from numerous environmental threats, so much so that the journal *Conservation Biology* recently touted recreational anglers as essential to the future of fisheries conservation/restoration. Speakers include: (1) James Prosek: fly fishing artist and author of *The Complete Angler: A Connecticut Yankee Follows in the Footsteps of Walton* (New York: HarperCollins, 1999) from Easton, Connecticut, (2) Hoagy B. Carmichael: film maker, historian, and author of *The Grand Cascadepedia River: A History – Volume 1* (Salem, NY: Anesha Publishing LLC, 2006) from New York, New York, (3) John Ross: conservationist, former chair of the Virginia Council Trout Unlimited, and author of *Rivers of Restoration: Trout Unlimited’s First 50 Years of Conservation* (New York: Skyhorse Publishing, 2008) from Upperville, Virginia, (4) Bryon Borgelt (St. John’s Jesuit High School in Maumee, Ohio): Ph.D. dissertation author (University of Toledo) of *Flies Only: Early Sport Fishing Conservation on Michigan’s Au Sable River*, and (5) moderator Samuel Synder (Kalamazoo College): Ph.D. dissertation author (University of Florida) of *Casting for Conservation: Religion, Popular Culture, and the Politics of River Restoration*. Advanced registration is required, and seating is limited to 100. There is a \$75 registration fee (\$50 for students). For more information, contact Elizabeth Tobey at 540-687-6542 x 11, or visit <<http://www.nsl.org/flyfishingsymposium.html>>.

24th International Congress for Conservation Biology (ICCB), “Conservation for a Changing Planet,” Society of Conservation Biology, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, 3-7 July 2010: If you are interested in the science and practice of biodiversity conservation, you are encouraged to participate in the 24th ICCB, the 2010 meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology (SCB). The SCB is the world’s leading professional society for conservation scholars and practitioners, with more than 10,000 members in ~100 countries. The theme of the meeting is “Conservation for a Changing Planet.” Because of the focus on environmental change, the meeting will highlight the importance of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches to conservation. The call for symposia, workshops, discussion groups, and short courses is now open. Social science submissions are strongly encouraged. [Editor’s Note: The SCB includes environmental philosophy under the heading “social science.”] **The deadline for proposals is 14 October 2009.** The SCB’s Social Science Working Group (SSWG) is leading development of the social science program for ICCB 2010. With nearly 700 members in 70 countries, the SSWG is a diverse global community of social scientists, natural scientists, and conservation practitioners. Since 2005, SSWG has worked closely with the SCB conference organizers to enhance the quality and quantity of social science; at the most recent ICCB in Beijing, 40% or more of the scientific program was grounded in social scientific or interdisciplinary research approaches. For 2010, the SSWG particularly encourages proposals for symposia and workshops focusing on the research priorities identified in the recent paper “One Hundred Questions of Importance to the Conservation of Global Biological Diversity” (by W.J. Sutherland et al. *Conservation Biology* Volume 23, no. 3 (2009): 557-67). This paper, which the SSWG helped to develop, identifies key questions for conservation policy and practice. At least 30 of these 100 questions are grounded in the social sciences, touching on a diversity of issues,

including global demographic shifts, project funding cycles, corporate social responsibility regimes, and the social impacts of protected areas. For more information, please visit the conference website at: <www.conservationbiology.org/2010>. If you have specific questions, please contact Rich Wallace, SSWG's vice president and program committee chair at: <rwallace@ursinus.edu>.

National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies (NACCS) XXXVII, “Chicana/o Environmental Justice Struggles for a Post-Neoliberal Age,” Seattle, Washington, 7-10 April 2010: NACCS XXXVII will be held at the Grand Hyatt in downtown Seattle

(single/double: \$119). The submission process will open soon. Hotel details, exhibit information, and other conference logistics also will be available soon. Check the conference website at: <http://www.naccs.org/naccs/General_Info_EN.asp>. Since the 1960s and the farm worker anti-pesticides campaign, environmental justice has emerged as a potent and principal force of activism and self-organization in Chicana/o and other communities of color. Grassroots environmental justice movements have transformed the theory, ethics, and practice of environmentalism and changed the way we think and talk about the environment. In contrast to notions of the environment as separate from humans, either as “wild nature” or as exploitable natural resources, environmental justice activists define the environment as the place where we live, work, play, and worship. Our communities have challenged the neoliberal regime of privatized environmental planning and deregulation while promoting the re-valuation and empowerment of place-based “traditional” ecological knowledge. Youth, and especially Chicano males, are an especially overlooked and vulnerable population subject to acts of environmental racism including the ecology of fear created by criminalization and marginalization of young people in urban spaces. Chicana/o struggles demonstrate that environmental justice is more than resistance against racism in environmental law, planning, and regulation. It also involves a search for “ecological democracy” and environmental self-determination by our communities that are disproportionately impacted by the dominant neoliberal model for the destruction of the Earth and her peoples. These struggles are often rooted in collaborations with Native American and other indigenous peoples. Environmental justice links social justice with ecological resilience and poses significant questions for Chicana/o Studies and its historic benign neglect of ecological issues: What is the contemporary and future outlook for Chicana/o struggles around the material conditions of our existence? How do environmental justice struggles reflect our experiences in the daily lived encounter with structural violence and historical trauma? What are the strategies of environmental justice used by our communities to supersede the fragmented identity politics of the past three decades and embrace the resurgence of collaborative social action-oriented research? How does the environmental justice movement promote our struggles to move toward a post-neoliberal age? For the first time in the history of NACCS, we have adopted a conference theme focused on critical scholarly work on human-environment interrelations. Environmental justice in theory and practice is the theme of the 2010 Seattle meetings. We invite proposals for individual papers and panels organized to address the conference theme, and roundtable discussion sessions across disciplinary boundaries. We especially encourage paper and panel collaborations among academic scholars, community-based organizations, and activists in the environmental justice movement. This year we will also be adding a Poster Session option to the conference. Please note that we invite proposals across a wide variety of themes. Proposals are not required to focus exclusively on the conference theme, and we invite NACCS participants to focus on their own

established research agendas. Some of the themes we seek to address at the 2010 Seattle meetings include: (1) Youth: We are especially interested in addressing the overlooked vulnerable populations of male youth and the role of youth in environmental justice activism and education. (2) Indigenous Communities: What are the environmental justice issues and struggles in land grant and acequia communities? What are the ecological issues facing Native peoples, and how are these cross-linked to Chicana/o communities and organizations? (3) Gender, Sexuality, and the Environment: Studies show that women of color face extraordinary levels of disparate risk. How are issues of gender and environmental protection related? What are the contributions of Chicanas to discourses of environmental ethics and ecofeminism? The interrelations of nature and sexuality are significant aspects of the discourses on environmental justice and ethics. How is sexuality related to the construction of our relation to the environment? Is the dominant construct of nature as female part of the problematic of heterosexism and patriarchal orientations? (4) Labor-Environmental Collaborations: The rise of blue-green alliances has become a critical aspect of the environmental justice movement. How are labor and environmental justice activists collaborating, and what are their defining struggles? (5) Food Justice: Everyone must eat and drink water. Our communities face unprecedented levels of obesity, malnutrition, and hunger. What are Chicana/o communities doing to address issues of hunger, malnutrition, and the loss of our heritage cuisines? How is environmental justice related to the struggle for sustainable agriculture and the resurgence of local food systems? What are the struggles of Chicana/o communities in the area of urban agriculture? (6) The Commons: What are the struggles aiming to restore the social ecology of urban and rural spaces including the reclaiming of common space? How is the struggle for the ecological commons a form of resistance against neoliberalism? Is Chicana/o urbanism the original form of “New Urbanism”? (7) Immigration and Environmentalism: Anti-immigrant groups, elected officials, and some mainstream environmental organizations often point to immigration as a source of environmental degradation of the border or as a source of “over-population” [sic]. What are the ecological consequences of immigration? Why have traditionally anti-ecological groups suddenly adopted an environmentalist slant to attack immigrants? (8) Post-NAFTA Transboundary Ecological Politics: NAFTA unleashed an unprecedented wave of economic integration and “maldevelopment” that has exacerbated environmental problems and conflicts on the US-Mexico border. What effects has NAFTA had on the incidence and nature of environmental racism? What are environmental justice groups doing to combat these effects? How has NAFTA affected our capacities and strategies to use environmental laws to protect our communities and ecosystems? (9) The Ecology of Fear/Structural Violence: The environment is not just the “natural world.” It is also the “built environment.” Our cities and rural areas have become dangerous places that facilitate systemic and interpersonal violence and produce the “ecology of fear.” How are structural violence and historical trauma related to environmental justice struggles? How are these factors changing the theory and practice of environmental risk science? (10) History of the Chicana/o Participation in the Environmental Justice Movement: Chicana/os and other Latina/os have played a major role in the environmental justice movement. What are the factors leading to this leadership and participation? What are the unique qualities of Chicana/o EJ activism? **Please submit your proposals no later than 15 October 2009 online at: <<http://www.naccs.org/>>.** Acceptance notices will be sent via email by 31 January 2010. Questions should be directed to the Chair-Elect Devon G. Peña via email at: <dpena@naccs.org>.

11th Biennial Conference of the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE) 2010, “Advancing Sustainability in a Time of Crisis,” Oldenburg and Bremen, Germany, 22-25 August 2010: [Editor’s Note: Please do not confuse the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE) in this conference announcement with the International Society for Environmental Ethics.] Ecological systems and their services to humans have been exposed to stress, exploitation, and destruction for decades. Biodiversity is being lost at an almost unprecedented pace. Climate change will bring about rapid and unpredictable changes in the earth’s entire biophysical system. There are thus massive indications of a crisis of ecosystems caused by human activity. In 2008 the global financial system collapsed and pushed many economies towards crisis. A deregulated banking sector acted outside the boundaries of safe and trustworthy operations resulting in a collapse of confidence in economic institutions not seen since the 1930s. Economic breakdowns in many countries have already generated dramatic social problems adding to existing poverty, hunger, and inequality. But times of crisis are also times of opportunity. The financial meltdown has led to a renaissance in public responsibility and an avalanche of stimulus packages that stand against the neo-liberal creed of minimal government. While many of these measures follow conventional lines of unsustainable economic practices, there is a growing awareness for the need for active public policies to create more sustainable economic structures and processes to combat both economic and ecological crises. Green recovery, a global Green New Deal, and a green energy revolution are catch phrases that now find their way into governance and policy making processes. In 2010 the United Nation’s Millennium Development goals will be a decade old, and there will only be five years left to achieve them. Meeting their challenge requires bold and concerted action on global, national, and local levels and across societal groups and organizations in the global North and the South. With the entirety of closely connected social, health, economic, and ecological goals the Millennium Development Goals guide an integrated approach to development and human well-being that goes beyond the usual polarisation between development and environmental goals. In this situation, ecological economics is poised to play a leading role in addressing these global challenges. The rapidly changing patterns of economic, political, and economic systems necessitate integrated and innovative analyses, ideas, concepts, and solutions. Ecological economics seems well prepared for this call as a field that has pioneered in integrating ecological and social concerns into economic analyses and practical solutions. It has united scientists, practitioners, and decision makers from various disciplinary backgrounds in innovative and participatory research and decision-making processes. In particular, ecological economists have argued strongly against concepts of neo-liberalism and unregulated financial systems. They developed novel approaches to understand economic processes as inextricably linked and dependent on ecological support systems as well as the social institutions in which they are embedded. The field has a long tradition in finding solutions to practical as well as conceptual problems of social well-being, economic development, and ecological sustainability. Since the last ISEE conference held in Europe in 1994, the community has come a long way and evolved tremendously. From the early dichotomy between environmental economics and ecological economics, more dialogue and collaboration between the fields has emerged to address problems of sustainability. Overlapping research interests now common to both ecological and environmental economics include integrated modeling, agent-based modeling, valuation of ecosystem services, market based policy instruments, multi-criteria evaluation, and the economics of adapting to environmental change. The size of the climate change challenge and the dire state of the earth’s ecosystems necessitate further exchange and cooperation to gain a

unified voice in the political domain. The 2010 ISEE conference will emphasize this exchange and debate. Since the early days, ecological economics has always been a field of methodological diversity and transdisciplinary work, and it has now significantly developed its standards for scientific rigour as well as its social and policy relevance. It has been driven by ideas of fairness and justice among humans and between humans and the natural world. This thematic scope reaches out to a great variety of related disciplines such as conventional economics and ecology, political science, sociology, management, biology, physics, and engineering. The necessary cross-disciplinary collaboration requires bridging concepts between research and society in a solutions-oriented manner. While, on the one hand, the field has grown stronger in its analytical understanding of the interactions between humans and the ecosystems in which they live, the link to governance questions and practical application has become ever more challenging and urgent. This point of interconnections between the various disciplines of ecological economics and the systems of environmental governance and practice will therefore form one central focus of the 2010 conference. We particularly invite contributions to the conference that address the following main themes: (1) Climate Change: causes, impacts, mitigation, adaptation, and policy options, (2) Energy: renewable energy, energy flows, peak oil, green stimulus policies, energy and entropy, alternative energy, and energy distribution technology, (3) Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: valuation issues and policy integration, (4) Land Use: including coastal zone management, water issues, ecosystem restoration, and bioregionalism, (5) Ecology: complex systems, economy-ecology modeling, and theoretical ecology, (6) Dematerialization and De-Growth: industrial ecology, eco-efficiency, sustainable consumption, and production, (7) Sustainable Development: environment and industrial development, inequalities between rich and poor, indigenous rights and wisdoms, environmental colonialism and debt, environmental GDP of the poor, and sustainability and self-actualization, **(8) Environmental Ethics and Values: norms, ethical concepts, environmental values, and decision-making**, (9) Governance and Public Policy: green macroeconomics, recapturing the public space in an age of neo-liberalism, Green New Deal, green recovery, and politics and public participation in decision making, (10) Knowledge and Social Learning: knowledge systems, dynamics, and mechanisms of social learning and change in economic and policy processes, (11) Green Business: corporate social responsibility, ecological economics of the firm, industrial ecology, trade and taxation, and incentives and entrepreneurship, (12) Heterodox Economics: opportunities after the crisis for institutional, evolutionary, post-Keynesian, post-autistic economics, and synergies with ecological economics, (13) Transdisciplinarity: post normal science, sustainability science, transdisciplinary research designs, participatory methods, and methodological and theoretical challenges, and (14) Teaching Ecological Economics: curriculum development, practical experiences, and learning as sustainability. There will be five tracks for abstract submissions: (a) long presentation (approximately a 15 minute presentation on the basis of a full paper), (b) short presentation (approximately a 5 minute presentation within a discussion session), (c) poster presentation, (d) special sessions (on the basis of full papers with up to four 15 minute presentations organised by a session chair), and (e) discussion sessions (thematically focused session with about four short presentations organised by a session chair). All of these require an online abstract submission of 400 words maximum via the conference website at: <www.isee2010.org>. **Online submission will be open starting 15 September 2009, and the deadline for submissions is 31 October 2009.** Submissions will be reviewed by an international review panel before being accepted. For full paper presentations, the final paper has to be submitted no later than 1 July 2010. Full papers can also be submitted before 31

October 2009. Session proposals must include an abstract introducing the rationale of the session, the name of the session chair(s), and the abstracts of the individual contributions (which can be submitted individually if relevance to the session is mentioned). Alternative innovative formats are welcome in coordination with the conference organisers. Conference organisers are undertaking all efforts to ensure funding to reimburse travel costs and participation fees of presenters coming from non-OECD countries and of young researchers. The 11th ISEE Conference will be organised in the adjacent cities of Oldenburg and Bremen in northwestern Germany. Both hosts, Bremen and Oldenburg University, have a strong record in ecological economic research and teaching and are centres of interdisciplinary environmental and sustainability research with a strong focus on social science and economic dimensions of sustainability problems. The conference will have different formats including full plenaries for all participants, semi-plenaries with keynote speeches held in parallel and different formats of parallel sessions, including a discussion session for innovative ideas or short project outlines. In addition, a poster session will be organised with short presentations of poster presenters. Prior to the conference, a number of pre-conference events like workshops, regional chapter meetings, book authors meetings, and the like will be scheduled for 20-21 August 2010. The official conference will start on 22 August in the afternoon with an inauguration ceremony and a reception. It will continue with the scientific sessions on 23-25 August. The conference dinner is scheduled for 24 August to be held in Bremen. Preliminary partners and sponsors include the European Society for Ecological Economics (ESEE), the Earth System Governance Project (a Core Project of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP)), the German Association for Ecological-Economic Research (Vereinigung für ökologische Wirtschaftsforschung (VÖW)), the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the German Association for Ecological Economics (Vereinigung für Ökologische Ökonomie (VÖÖ)), the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF), and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) Programme.

Urban Affairs Association, 40th Annual Meeting, “Sustaining Cities in a Time of Globalization: Social, Economic and Political Realities,” Honolulu, Hawaii, 10-13 March 2010: For its 40th annual meeting, the Urban Affairs Association (UAA) is traveling to Honolulu, Hawaii, one of the major gateways to Asia and the Pacific. Our local host is the University of Hawaii-Manoa. The conference theme is particularly relevant to the city of Honolulu (a word that means the place of shelter, of protection). As an international hub of global commerce, tourism, and immigration, Honolulu faces significant social, economic, and environmental challenges. The city is constantly seeking a balance between livability, sustainability, and social wellbeing. This location prompts us to consider how and why cities can be made more desirable places to live, and what role they play in sustaining social, political and economic relations. We hope that the theme and the location will be of particular interest to international colleagues and those interested in cross-national comparisons. We encourage proposals that focus on the conference theme as well as submissions on the array of research topics typically found at UAA conferences: (1) arts, culture, and media, (2) economic development, redevelopment, tourism, urban economics, and urban finance, (3) education, schools, and universities, (4) environmental issues, sustainability, urban health, and technology and society, (5) globalization and international urban issues, (6) governance, intergovernmental relations, regionalism, and urban management, (7) housing, neighborhoods, and community development, (8) public safety in urban areas, criminal justice, and household violence, (9)

immigration and population and demographic trends, (10) infrastructure, capital projects, networks, transport, and urban services, (11) labor, employment, wages, and training, (12) land use, growth management, space and place, urban design, urban development, and urban planning, (13) poverty, welfare, and income inequality, (14) human/social services and the nonprofit sector, (15) race, ethnicity, gender, and diversity, (16) social capital, democracy and civil society, social theory, and religion and the city, (17) urban indicators, data/methods, and satisfaction/quality of life surveys, (18) urban politics, elections, and citizen participation, (19) urban theory, theoretical and conceptual, (20) issues in urban affairs, and (21) professional development: the field of urban affairs. **The deadline for proposals is 1 October 2009.** Proposals can be submitted for papers, panels (a group of 3-5 formal papers with moderator), colloquies (formal discussions without papers), breakfast roundtables (informal discussions), and posters. UAA presentation and proposal submission policies limit participants to one presentation/session role per annual meeting. Do not submit multiple proposals. However, participants can be co-authors on multiple papers. Proposal submissions are accepted only online at the UAA website at: www.udel.edu/uaa. Proposal acceptance/rejection notices will be sent by 16 November 2009. All participants (faculty, students, and practitioners) must pay the appropriate registration fees for their membership category. Session organizers should inform potential panelists that registration is required. Registration is completed on-line via the UAA website by credit card, personal check, or institutional check. The 40th Annual Meeting will be held at the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel in Honolulu. UAA is pleased to offer conference attendants a discounted rate at the Sheraton: \$165 single/double, not including state and local taxes (currently 4.712% plus 7.25% Transient Accommodation Tax). The Urban Affairs Association (UAA), founded in 1969, is the international professional organization for urban researchers and public policy practitioners. Today, UAA includes almost 600 institutional, individual, and student members from colleges, universities, and policy think tanks throughout North America, Europe, and Asia. Among its other activities, UAA sponsors the *Journal of Urban Affairs*, ranked fourth among urban/planning-related journals globally. The UAA holds an annual meeting each spring in an urban center. These yearly conferences are an integral part of UAA's efforts to improve knowledge exchange among persons interested and/or engaged in research addressing urban issues. The conference typically attracts 500-700 participants. Over a 3-day period, conference participants can partake of formal research presentations, meal/coffee break functions, multiple receptions, study tours, and a book exhibit. Please visit the UAA website at: www.udel.edu/uaa.

“Constructing Green: Sustainability and the Places We Inhabit,” Erb Institute for Global Sustainable Enterprise, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 20-22 May 2010: “We shape our buildings, and thereafter they shape us.” Winston Churchill’s statement highlights the duality of the green building imperative. We all want to live and work in a healthy environment. However, to create healthy environments we must re-examine the principles from which buildings grow. This conference will explore the strategies, relationships, and opportunities inherent in green building, as a technological, industrial, institutional, and cultural shift. Our goal is to discuss and encourage the advancement of organizational theories to understand the field and its impacts. The built environment creates substantial environmental and economic impacts. Buildings consume 40% of the world’s materials, utilize 12% of all freshwater, utilize 40% of the world’s energy and 71% of United States electricity, produce 40% of US nonindustrial waste, and create 36% of the carbon dioxide emissions that cause climate change.

Simultaneously, buildings have a profound impact on human productivity and well-being. We spend more than 90% of our time in buildings, locales that contribute to organizational and employee identity, working arrangements, and quality of workspace. They also function as cultural artifacts imbued with meaning. And yet, while buildings garner little attention in organizational research, the norms of practice are in flux. Deciding to build with either “green” or conventional techniques has become a requisite choice in new construction or the renovation of existing structures, particularly on college campuses. As a result, green building has become an emerging opportunity for rich scholarly study. Green building presents a fundamental challenge to centuries-long traditions and routines relied on by the design and construction industry. At the most basic level, architects, contractors, and clients create the minimum triumvirate of the temporary organization from which our buildings emerge. Concerns for environmental sustainability alter the goals, skill sets, and political arrangements within this process, thereby altering fundamental meaning associated with our built environment. In this conference, we intend to explore a wide range of facets related to the relationship between green building and organizational scholarship. We are receptive to a wide range of research perspectives and methodologies. We will also invite practitioners of the craft to join the discussion and help us hone and refine our research questions, design, and conclusions. If you would like to propose either a scholarly paper or practical case study, the submission web page is now active. **Please go to <<http://www.bus.umich.edu/Conferences/ConstructingGreen-AnnArbor2010>> to submit an abstract of not more than 250 words before 4 January 2010.** Scholarly submissions should be original research papers that have not yet been accepted for publication. Selected submissions will be announced on 4 February 2010. Those who wish to attend the session as observers will be invited to do so after that date. Questions may be addressed to <constructinggreen2010@umich.edu>, Andrew Hoffman (734-763-9455), or Rebecca Henn (814-441-5335).

“Environmental Change, Agricultural Sustainability, and Economic Development in the Mekong Delta,” Can Tho University, Vietnam, 25-27 March 2010: The Mekong Delta is one of the most productive agricultural areas in the world. The Mekong River fans out over an area of about 40,000 square kilometers, and over the course of many millennia has produced a region of fertile alluvial soils and constant flows of energy. Today about a fourth of the Delta is under rice cultivation, making this area one of the premier rice granaries in the world. The Delta has always proven a difficult environment to manipulate, however, and because of population pressures, increasing acidification of soils, and changes in the Mekong’s flow, environmental problems have intensified. The changing way in which the region has been linked to larger flows of commodities and capital over time has also had an impact on the region. For example, its re-emergence in recent decades as a major rice-exporting area has linked it inextricably to global markets and their vicissitudes. And most recently, the potential for sea level increases because of global warming has added a new threat. Because most of the region is on average only a few meters above sea level and because any increase of sea level will change the complex relationship between tides and down-river water flow, the Mekong Delta is one of the areas in the world most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. A meter increase in sea level could displace millions of people and profoundly affect the productive capacity of agricultural lands in the Delta—and would at the same time, according to a recent Oxfam report, affect Vietnam’s overall development goals. In 2000, Vietnam produced only 0.35% of the world’s greenhouse gases, one of the lowest contributions in the world, so larger environmental justice issues are at

stake as well. How governmental policy and resident populations will adapt to climate change as well as several other emerging or ongoing environmental and economic problems in the Delta—and what policy makers can learn from history and from similar experiences on river deltas elsewhere in the world—will be the foci of this conference. Emphasis will be on papers that consider the social, cultural, and historical context and implications of agricultural practices and technology in the Mekong Delta. All paper presentations will be in English. The conference will include a field trip to rice growing areas in the Delta. Possible paper topics that can be addressed include: climate change and Delta agriculture, community resilience and environmental adaptation, history of environmental interactions and of agriculture in the Delta, the comparative study of river delta agriculture, aquaculture and Mekong Delta agriculture, adaptation strategies for soil acidification, adaptive plant breeding, perceptions of environmental change, strategies for cross-cultural technology transfer, industrial food production in the Mekong Delta, logistics and commodity chains, institutions and infrastructure, human capital and labor force issues, and local, national, and global rice markets and Mekong Delta agriculture. This two-day symposium and the follow-up field trip will provide an excellent opportunity for international and local scholars, scientists, and practitioners to exchange information on the history of agriculture and environmental problems in the Mekong Delta, share the latest research findings and achievements in developing strategies for sustainable agriculture and climate change adaptation in the Delta, analyze Delta agriculture in a larger historical and cultural context, and identify future demands and enhance research collaborations for mitigating and adapting to environmental problems and developing sustainable agriculture in the Mekong Delta. The conference will be sponsored by Can Tho University and by the Office of International Affairs and the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. The conference will convene at Can Tho University (CTU) in Can Tho City, in the heart of the Mekong Delta. The university is the major education and research center in the Mekong Delta and is located in the central urban center of the region. Further information about Can Tho can be found at: <<http://www.cantho.gov.vn/wps/portal/en>>. Participants can find accommodations in hotels with a full range of prices in Can Tho; assistance with bookings can be provided. Can Tho is approximately 4-5 hours by road from the Ho Chi Minh City international airport. Transportation from HCMC to Can Tho will be provided for international participants. **The deadline for proposals is 1 November 2009.** Proposals should include a 300-word abstract, a 2-page curriculum vitae, and contact information. Papers of participants will be due on 1 March 2010. Proposals can be sent as an email attachment to Professor Mart Stewart, Department of History, Western Washington University at <mart.stewart@wwu.edu>, and to Dr. Nguyen Hieu Trung, Dean, College of Environment and Natural Resources, Can Tho University at <nhtrung@ctu.edu.vn>.

Call for Authors, Green Series on Green Ethics and Philosophy, 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, ethics, 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 in Volume 8: *Green Ethics and Philosophy* with a submission deadline of 16 November 2009.** 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 (University of Arizona), and the General Editor for Volume 8 is Julie Newman (Yale University). Both 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. If you would like to contribute to building a truly outstanding reference with the Green Series, please contact Author Manager Ellen Ingber, Golson Media, at: <green@golsonmedia.com>.

Ethics, Place and Environment (EPE), New Format: In the coming months, EPE will be adopting a new format. Starting in the next issue, the editors of EPE will select peer-reviewed target articles for which we will solicit approximately 5-10 commentaries from specialists across disciplines. Potential commentators will be invited to write short 750-1500 word responses which will be published simultaneously with the lead target article in each issue. This format change has been inspired by the success of a similar format adopted by the *American Journal of Bioethics*. This format has greatly improved discussions among bioethicists of critical issues of the day; it is our belief that such a format could serve the environmental ethics community equally well. The process works like this: Once a target article has been blind-reviewed and accepted, an email containing an abstract of the article is distributed to potential contributors. Should the abstract pique their interests, these potential contributors are given the option of reading an advance version of the article. They are then given a week or so to submit a 150 word abstract to the editors explaining what they'd like to comment on. The editors quickly discuss these abstracts and give those selected to serve as commentators another two weeks or so to write their commentaries. When all are finished the target article is published along with the commentaries and a reply from the author(s) of the target article if requested in a future issue. Please also consider submitting a suitable article to EPE as a potential target article. Opening one's work publicly to the scrutiny of our broader community will, we hope, enable a stronger and timelier dialog on ideas in environmental ethics and further raise the profile of selected work to maximize its potential impact. Articles can be on any topic of environmental ethics, broadly construed, inclusive of the ethical dimensions of environmental policy, environmental politics, and the normative dimensions of other topics under the general rubric of environmental studies. The concept of "place" need not be addressed in any submission.

Nominations for Harold and Margaret Sprout Award for the Best Book in Global Environmental Affairs: If you know of books, or have published books of your own, that you would wish to see nominated for the Harold and Margaret Sprout Award, please encourage the author or authors (or yourself!) to contact their publisher as soon as possible. The award is sponsored by the Environmental Studies Section of the International Studies Association (ISA), and is given to the best book in the field, one that makes a contribution to theory and interdisciplinarity, shows rigor and coherence in research and writing, and offers accessibility and practical relevance. Nominated books should address some aspect of one or more environmental, pollution, or resource issues from a broadly international or transnational perspective, including works in (for example) global, interstate, transboundary, North-South, foreign policy, comparative, or area studies. Environmental subjects of books can include (for example) environmental law, diplomacy, transnational activism, natural resource use, global

change, sustainable development, biodiversity, transboundary pollution control, and the like. Nominated works must be published during 2008 or 2009. Books with a 2010 copyright date are welcome provided that they are released by this year's (2009) end. Each publisher may nominate more than one book, and books nominated last year can be re-nominated. The committee members will begin reading the books as soon as they arrive. The committee must complete its review and reach its decision by early January 2010 in time for presentation of the award at the annual meeting of the ISA in New York in February. **Therefore, the committee needs to receive notice of nominations and receive copies of nominated books by 15 December 2009.** For more information, please contact Michael Maniates, Professor of Political Science & Environmental Science, Allegheny College, Box E, Meadville, PA 16335 USA. Office phone: 814-332-2786, fax phone: 814-332-2789, email address: <mmaniate@allegheny.edu>, and website: <<http://webpub.allegheny.edu/employee/m/mmaniate/es/maniates.htm>>.

Call for Papers, *Environmental Politics*, Special Issue on the Politics of Energy: Steven Jon Vanderheiden currently is assembling a proposal to edit a special issue of the journal *Environmental Politics* with a thematic emphasis on the politics of energy. **If approved, this issue would most likely require authors to submit completed papers by late spring of 2010 for a round of peer review, and would be published in 2011.** At this point, Vanderheiden is looking for a few additional well-developed proposals for papers on topics related to this theme, including but not limited to: (1) the politics of and prospects for renewable energy development, (2) peak oil and its implications for energy politics, (3) the role of NGOs in transition to low-carbon energy futures, (4) nuclear energy as a low-carbon option, (5) demand-side solutions to energy policy, including intentional effects on reducing demand (e.g., technology) and unintentional ones (e.g., recessions), and (6) problems associated with moving beyond coal and oil. Since the journal has recently devoted a special issue to issues surrounding climate change, proposals might be peripherally related to climate but should focus primarily upon energy, and can feature either normative or empirical content. Please contact Vanderheim at <vanders@colorado.edu> if you are interest in participating in this project.

Call for Papers on “Climate Change and Simulation/Gaming,” *Simulation and Gaming*: A special edition of *Simulation and Gaming*, an international journal of theory, practice, and research (Sage Publications), will focus on the numerous pedagogical and investigative methods employed to examine climate change methods that cross disciplines, from the natural and geo sciences, through the social sciences, to education. Climate change is a quintessential issue requiring rigorous analysis and careful understanding by scientists, educators, policymakers, and global citizens. We seek submissions from multiple disciplines and perspectives, employing a variety of methods to understand and teach a broad variety of climate change dimensions—processes, causes, consequences, and responses—of the social, economic, and geopolitical impacts such as international migration, reconfiguration of states, poverty, trade wars, etc. We encourage articles related to climate change utilizing such methods as games, role-plays, simulations, experiential learning exercises, case studies, internet-based and digital games, virtual reality, augmented reality, virtual environments, etc. **Proposals may be submitted through the end of 2009.** Proposals will be reviewed within one month. Manuscripts will be published online as articles are accepted. A printed symposium will be available after all articles are printed online. Proposals of one to two pages may be submitted electronically (.doc, not

.docx). Proposals should contain your name, email, phone, fax, address, working title for the proposed paper, and a set of objectives such as an abstract and/or working plan. Proposals may be submitted to the guest editors of the journal: Klaus Eisenack (University of Oldenburg) <klaus.eisenack@uni-oldenburg.de>, Mary Pettenger (Western Oregon University, USA) <pettengm@wou.edu>, Diana Reckien (Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany) <reckien@pik-potsdam.de>, Richard Warrick (International Climate Change Exchange, New Zealand) <cearsr@waikato.ac.nz>, or Niki Young (Western Oregon University, USA) <youngn@wou.edu>. Further information is available at <<http://sg.sagepub.com>> and <<http://www.unice.fr.sg>>.

Call for Papers, *Journal of Ecotourism*: The *Journal of Ecotourism* (JOE) seeks to advance the field by examining the social, economic, and ecological aspects of ecotourism at a number of scales, and including regions from around the world. JOE welcomes conceptual, theoretical, and empirical research, particularly where it contributes to the dissemination of new ideas and models of ecotourism planning, development, management, and good practice. While the focus of the journal rests on a type of tourism based principally on natural history—along with other associated features of the man-land nexus—it will consider papers which investigate ecotourism as part of a broader nature based tourism, as well as those works which compare or contrast ecotourism/ists with other forms of tourism/ists. Other topics for consideration include (but are not restricted to): community development, human ecology, ecotourism typologies, parks and protected areas, impacts, policy, accreditation and certification, risk management, marketing, **ethics and philosophy**, interpretation, and education. Manuscripts of articles are invited, which should not exceed 7,000 words (including tables, figures and references). They should be prepared according to the guidelines of the American Psychological Association (APA), 4th edition. **Paper manuscripts may be submitted at any time.** For more information, please visit: <<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/1472-4049>>.

PROGRAMS, INSTITUTES, CLASSES, AND GRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES

Environmental Fellows Program, Harvard University Center for the Environment (Cambridge, Massachusetts): The Harvard University Center for the Environment created the Environmental Fellows Program to enable recent doctorate recipients to use and expand Harvard's extraordinary resources to tackle complex environmental problems. The Environmental Fellows work for two years with Harvard faculty members in any school or department to create new knowledge while also strengthening connections across the University's academic disciplines. Environmental Fellows may include people with degrees in the sciences, social sciences, law, government, public policy, public health, medicine, design, and the full array of humanities. The fellowship will provide an annual stipend of \$54,000 plus health insurance, a \$2,500 allowance for travel and professional expenses, and other employee benefits. Environmental Fellows will begin work in September 2010. **Applications and all letters of reference must be received by the Center for the Environment by 1700 Eastern Standard Time, 15 January 2010.** The Center will announce the awards in March 2010. For contact information, please email: <environmental_fellows@harvard.edu>. For information about the Harvard Environmental Fellows Program, please visit: <<http://environment.harvard.edu/program/index.htm>>.

Postdoctoral Researcher in Climate Change Adaption: Complex Challenges for Resilience Under Climatic Uncertainties, The Pennsylvania State University (University Park): The successful applicant will be part of an interdisciplinary team of researchers focused on integrating debates on climate change impacts, vulnerability, resilience, and ethics. The overall goal of this position is to assist in research on social-ecological dynamics and thresholds that are likely to determine successful adaptation, livelihood transformations, and environmentally-induced migration in the developing world (particularly Africa), as well as creative climate learning and communication tools. The applicant is expected to contribute to university-wide discussions regarding potential interdisciplinary educational programs on climate change, including international research and training partnerships and service learning/study abroad programs. The applicant is also expected to take a leadership role in preparation of manuscripts for publication and contribute to the organization of climate-related events. Penn State has extensive opportunities for collaboration across the natural and social sciences. The successful applicant must have a mix of expertise in climate science, development, and resilience thinking. Moreover, the applicant must be able to work in an interdisciplinary collaborative setting, have experience working in a different cultural environment, have excellent communication and writing skills, and demonstrate evidence of ability to publish in scientific journals. The position is for one year with possibility for renewal for a second year. The salary and benefits package are competitive. Applicants should submit (electronically) a cover letter, curriculum vitae, a one or two page statement of experience as it relates to the stated position goals, a maximum of three sample reprints/preprints (electronic versions), and names, addresses, fax numbers and e-mail addresses of three references to Dr. Petra Tschakert at <petra@psu.edu> or via post to Dr. Petra Tschakert, Department of Geography, 315 Walker Building, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. **Complete applications must be received by 10 October 2009 to ensure consideration; applications, however, will be accepted until the position is filled.** For further information please contact Dr. Petra Tschakert via email at <petra@psu.edu> or via phone at 814-863-9399. Penn State is committed to affirmative action, equal opportunity and the diversity of its work force. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Post-Doctoral Fellowship, Social Dimensions of Environmental Policy Initiative, Beckman Institute, University of Illinois (Urbana): The Beckman Institute at the University of Illinois offers a three-year, \$52,000/year post-doctoral fellowship. Applicants interested in an association with the Social Dimensions of Environmental Policy (SDEP) Initiative at Beckman are encouraged to apply. SDEP research contributes to socially and politically sound solutions to society's mounting environmental dilemmas through collaborative research on the human dimensions of environmental change and policy among social and natural scientists, and consultation with local, national, and global policy makers. The Initiative's aim is to apply rigorous and social-science research to the making and implementation of just and sustainable environmental policy. Traditional environmental policy initiatives are centered around natural-science research on the physical origins and implications of environmental problems and efforts to relate the resulting knowledge to policy formulation. However, many societal problems stemming from local and global environmental change—and from the policies being developed to mitigate and adapt to change—are beyond the scope of technical fixes, and ordinary legal or economic analyses. SDEP conducts social-science research on (1) the causes of environmental change, (2) the causes of social problems related to the environment, and (3) on the making, implementation, and effects of policy solutions on society and the environment. The Initiative's

first phase research focuses on two themes: climate-society interactions and environment-democracy linkages. As this new Initiative gathers momentum, it will broaden its scope to include research on human rights, justice, and democracy in relation to water policy, energy policy, biofuels production, urbanization, forest carbon offsets, biodiversity conservation, extractive industries, and international trade policies. For information about the post-doctoral fellowship and application procedures, see:

<<http://www.beckman.illinois.edu/fellows/postdocfunding.aspx>>. For information on SDEP, see: <<http://www.beckman.illinois.edu/strategic/sdep.aspx>>.

Postdoctoral Research Fellow and Ph.D. Student Positions, “Understanding Climate-Driven Phenological Change—Observations, Adaptations, and Cultural Implications in Northeastern Siberia and Labrador/Nunatsiavut” (PHENARC), Department of Environmental Science and Policy, George Mason University (Fairfax, Virginia): George Mason University’s Department of Environmental Science and Policy seeks applications for a Ph.D. student and a Postdoctoral Research Fellow to work on the human dimensions of changing phenology in the Arctic due to unprecedented climate change. The successful applicants will be involved in a project focused on understanding present and potential future linkages between Arctic system climate change, altered phenological processes, and adaptations and responses of human societies to these changes, including fieldwork with native communities in Northeastern Siberia, Russia and Labrador/Nunatsiavut, Canada. PHENARC employs qualitative and quantitative methods of field study, retrospective investigations, and modeling/synthesis techniques. Data sources include: systematic meteorological observations, climate proxy data, documentary historical records, oral history, and data drawn from interviews with contemporary respondents in the study areas. For the Ph.D. position, candidates should have completed a Master’s Degree or equivalent in the social sciences or physical sciences with a strong interest in pursuing a social science-oriented Ph.D. in the Department of Environmental Science and Policy at Mason; see the website at: <<http://esp.gmu.edu/graduate/degrees/doctoral.html>>. A deep interest in understanding the human dimension of climate change is also necessary. In the case of a postdoctoral position, Mason seeks applicants holding a Ph.D. in cultural or ecological anthropology, human ecology, or related social science discipline. Candidates must have an excellent social sciences background and experience with qualitative analysis and/or historical climatology. Previous qualitative fieldwork experience in the Arctic is desirable. The initial appointment for the postdoctoral position is one year with opportunity for a one year renewal. Both candidates must be willing to participate in scientific fieldwork in the Arctic. Both must have a strong working knowledge in speaking, reading, and writing in the Russian language and/or the Sakha (Yakut) language, with priority given to applicants who know the latter. Applicants for both must also be proficient in speaking, reading, and writing in English. The Ph.D. position is limited to three years, and the postdoctoral fellowship initial appointment is one year with the possibility of renewal. Both positions have a starting date of 1 August 2010. PHENARC is funded by the Arctic Systems Science program of the National Science Foundation. The salary and benefits package are competitive. To be considered, Ph.D. student applicants must submit (electronically) a letter of application, including one or two pages stating interest and experience related to the assistantship, curriculum vitae, and names, addresses, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of three references to Dr. Susan Crate (see below). Postdoctoral applicants should electronically submit a cover letter, curriculum vitae, a one or two page statement of experience as it relates to the stated position goals, a maximum of three sample

reprints/preprints (electronic versions), and names, addresses, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of three references to Dr. Susan Crate at <scrate1@gmu.edu> or via post to: Dr. Susan A. Crate, Department of Environmental Science and Policy, George Mason University, David King Hall, MS 5F2, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, Va 22030-4400. **Complete applications must be received by 1 November 2009 to ensure consideration.** Applications, however, will be accepted until the position is filled. For further information please contact Dr. Susan Crate electronically at <scrate1@gmu.edu> or by phone at 703-993-1517. For more information about Dr Crate's research, go to: <<http://mason.gmu.edu/~scrate1/>>.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Studies, University of Illinois (Springfield): Environmental Studies, an interdisciplinary department in the College of Public Affairs and Administration at the University of Illinois, seeks applications at the tenure-track Assistant Professor level with expertise in environmental policy, administration, and law beginning on 15 August 2010. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in environmental policy/administration, environmental law, environmental studies, or a related discipline. The successful candidate must be able to teach environmental policy and analysis, natural resources policy and administration, NEPA, environmental law, **environmental ethics**, and conduct research in her/his specialization. Located in the state capital, the University of Illinois Springfield (UIS) is one of the three campuses of the University of Illinois. The UIS campus serves approximately 4,700 students in 1 doctoral, 20 master's, and 22 undergraduate programs. The academic curriculum of the campus emphasizes a strong liberal arts core, an array of professional programs, extensive opportunities in experiential education, and a broad engagement in public affairs issues. The campus offers many small classes, substantial student-faculty interactions, a technology enhanced learning environment, and an extensive set of online and blended programs. Its diverse student body includes traditional, non-traditional, and international students. Its faculty members are committed teachers, active scholars, and engaged professionals in service to society. Send a letter of application, statement of teaching philosophy and research interest, curriculum vitae, unofficial undergraduate and graduate transcripts, and the names and contact information of at least three references to: Search Committee, Department of Environmental Studies, University of Illinois at Springfield, One University Plaza, Springfield, Illinois 62703. **Review of applications will begin on 21 September 2009 and continue until the position is filled.** UIS is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer with a strong institutional commitment to recruitment and retention of a diverse and inclusive campus community. Women, minorities, veterans, and persons with disabilities are encouraged to apply.

Professor (Rank Open) of Environmental Studies, Oberlin College, Ohio: The Environmental Studies Program at Oberlin College invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track faculty position in the College of Arts and Sciences. Initial appointment to this position will begin August 2010 and will be for a term of four years. Rank will depend on experience and can range from assistant professor to endowed chair. We seek a colleague who can address the relationships between land and people. The successful candidate will explore the interplay between cultural, economic, political, and ecological systems in the context of changing demography and changing climate. Desirable research and training includes: social or cultural geography, spatial analysis, urban and regional planning, and environmental anthropology or

sociology. International experiences and perspectives are desirable. Applications from candidates who bridge two or more disciplines are particularly welcome. We seek a colleague who is excited about participating in expanding and creatively developing an Environmental Studies program that is already nationally recognized for excellence and emphasizes the design of solutions to environmental challenges. The successful candidate will teach the standard course load on campus (currently 4.5 courses per year). Intermediate and upper level courses will be determined based on the particular expertise of the faculty member, for example: cultural geography of climate change, environmental movements and social power, local and global food systems, health and the environment, sustainable agriculture, or other areas of interest. In addition, the candidate will periodically teach: (1) Environment and Society (ENVS101): a course that provides majors and non-majors with a broad introduction to the status of the environment, the causes of environmental dilemmas, and the options available for solving environmental problems, (2) Nature, Culture and Interpretation (ENVS201): a second required course that develops students' capacity to understand the ways in which humans conceptualize, interpret, and value their engagements with nature and the environment, and (3) Environmental Policy (ENVS208). The applicant should describe preparation for teaching these existing courses. The faculty member will be expected to participate in the full range of faculty responsibilities, including supervision of student research, academic advising, service on committees, and active scholarly research. Among the qualifications required for appointment is the Ph.D. or appropriate terminal degree. Candidates must demonstrate interest and potential excellence in undergraduate teaching and sustained scholarly research. Successful teaching experience at the college level is highly desirable. To be assured of consideration, complete materials including a letter of application, statement of research and teaching interests, curriculum vitae, undergraduate and graduate academic transcripts, and three letters of reference should be sent to: John Petersen, Director, Environmental Studies Program, Lewis Center, 122 Elm Street, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio 44074. **Application materials should be sent by 23 October 2009; application materials received after this date will be considered until the position is filled.** Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Oberlin College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer with a strong institutional commitment to the development of a climate that supports equality of opportunity and respect of differences based on gender, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity, and expression. Oberlin was the first coeducational institution to grant bachelor's degrees to women and historically has been a leader in the education of African Americans; the college was also among the first to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation. In that spirit, we are particularly interested in receiving applications from individuals who would contribute to the diversity of our faculty.

WEBSITES OF INTEREST AND WEBSITE RESOURCES

Climate Philosophy Newsletter:

<http://www.klimasophia.org/climate_philosophy_newsletters/climate_philosophy_newsletter_2009.htm>

Biodiversity Report from Americas Program, Center for International Policy:

<<http://americas.irc-online.org/am/6365>> Carmelo Ruiz Marrero's August 2009 report includes the following updates: (1) "Puerto Rico: Ecological Corridor Campaign," (2)

“Uruguay and Brazil: Genetically Modified Products and Agro-toxins Go Hand in Hand,” (3) “Argentina: A Catastrophe Called Soy,” (4) “Biochar, a False Solution to Global Warming,” and (5) “Tree Plantations are not Forests.”

Japan for Sustainability: <<http://www.japanfs.org/en/>> Japan for Sustainability (JFS) is a non-profit communication platform in English to disseminate environmental information from Japan to the world, with the aim of helping both move onto a sustainable path. Its June 2009 Newsletter included the article “A Brief History of the Environmental Movement in Japan (Part I)” with the following: “Although still in the early stages of development compared to European countries, the United States, and so on, NGOs and citizen-driven movements in Japan are evolving in their own unique way, while having taken inspiration from overseas. Junko Edahiro offers a recent history of the evolution of Japan’s citizen movement and her views on future prospects, based on more than a decade as an environmental journalist, writer, interpreter, and advocate for the environment. Her views have been formed by many interactions over the years with persons and organizations in every sector of society.”

Dandelion Times: A Left Biocentric Online Journal: <<http://dandeliontimes.net/>> *Dandelion Times* is an online journal that explores the necessity for a compassionate and eco-centric social and personal philosophy. It is a collaborative effort that has emerged from the left-biocentric (left-bio) email list set up by David Orton of Salt Springs, Nova Scotia, Canada. Left-bios include people in Canada, the USA, Europe, and Australia.

The PelicanWeb Journal of Sustainable Development: Spirituality, Solidarity, Subsidiarity, Sustainability, Nonviolence: <<http://www.pelicanweb.org/>> There is overwhelming evidence that violence is the main obstacle to sustainable development. It is also well known that there is an intrinsic link between patriarchy and violence. Therefore, mitigating violence requires overcoming the patriarchal mindset in both secular and religious institutions. The mission of The PelicanWeb is to collect and analyze knowledge on obstacles to sustainable development, and to publish the monthly, free subscription, open access *PelicanWeb Journal of Sustainable Development*. The e-journal provides a monthly digest on current research pursuant to human solidarity, ecological sustainability, and both secular and religious non-violence. Each issue includes links to relevant “best of the web” content. The basic philosophy of the journal is Christian, but no source of wisdom is excluded. The United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals and UNESCO’s guidance for the UN “Decade of Education for Sustainable Development” are used as a point of reference.

Indications: Environmental Communication & Culture Blog:

<<http://indications.wordpress.com/>> Mark Meisner (Department of Environmental Studies, SUNY-ESF) has developed a new blog dealing with the field and practice of environmental communication. This blog deals with wide ranging topics (from the popular to the scholarly) related to the study and practice of environmental communication. Expect a mix of information, observation, reporting, commentary, and analysis. Some of the things written about are new or emerging, and some are not so new, but still relevant and worth noting. Hopefully the blog will help direct interested readers wearing diverse hats (as citizens, students, teachers, researchers, activists, policy-makers, practitioners, etc.) to good and bad examples of environmental

communication and to useful resources for the field. And hopefully there will be some humour along the way as well.

Carnegie Council: Essential Resources on Poverty:

<<http://www.cceia.org/resources/picks/0013.html>> What are our moral obligations to the world's poor? In this information age, those of us in rich countries can no longer plead ignorance; we see the faces of poverty on our TV and computer screens every day. But how do we go about ending poverty? How can we address the root causes rather than just the symptoms? Is aid the answer? Rich nations have doled out billions of dollars in aid and loans over the years, and poverty rates have certainly gone down in the last two decades. But they have done so unevenly and not necessarily because of aid. According to World Bank figures, in 1981, 1.9 billion people in the developing world (one in two) were living below the poverty line of \$1.25 a day (Purchasing Power Parity terms at 2005 prices). In 2005, the number was 1.4 billion people (one in four). Much of the progress occurred in Asia, particularly China, where the number of people in poverty fell by around 600 million between 1981 and 2005. But the dramatic improvement in Asia is largely thanks to industrialisation and trade, not aid. Meanwhile, in Sub-Saharan Africa the poverty rate remained at about 50 percent during that period, and the absolute number of poor nearly doubled, from 200 million in 1981 to 380 million in 2005. It should also be noted that critics such as Sanjay Reddy and Thomas Pogge believe that the World Bank's international poverty line of \$1.25 PPP a day is far too low to cover the cost of survival, and thus do not reflect the true extent of world poverty. What is to be done? Are we going about aid in the wrong way? Are we simply not giving enough? Or is aid not the solution, but part of the problem? To make matters worse, the global financial crisis has hit many poor and developing countries especially hard. With the worldwide slowdown, their exports are dropping, remittances are shrinking, and aid is dwindling. How should the rich nations address this, particularly since the crisis was of their making? These issues are of great concern to the Carnegie Council, and the Council presents a selection of some of its many resources on world poverty.

Todd Stern on China and the Global Climate Challenge:

<<http://www.americanprogress.org/events/2009/06/china.html>> This is a video transcript of a talk Todd Stern did at the Center for American Progress on 3 June 2009. Stern is the United States State Department Special Envoy on Climate Change and speaks about the current state of the international negotiations and the state of the plane between the US and China in regard to mitigating climate change.

MIDEASTENVIRONET: This is a channel of communication for scholars, civil society organizations, and policy makers with an interest in environmental issues in the Middle East. It is intended to make the discussion of core issues in the Middle East better informed by attention to current developments in such areas as resource management, pollution, sustainability development, and environmental conflict. It does not present "the environment" as something separate from other issues in the Middle East, but also does not post overly political items or items unrelated to environmental issues. Requests to be added as a subscriber should be sent to Stuart Schoenfeld (York University) at: <schoenfe@yorku.ca>.

RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL FILMS

***The Cove*:** Directed by Louie Psihoyos (Oceanic Preservation Society, USA, 2009), 90 minutes. This investigative journalism movie is about a team of activists and filmmakers exposing the international dolphin capture trade. The team infiltrates a heavily-guarded, secretive cove in Taiji, Japan where more than 20,000 dolphins and porpoises are slaughtered each year for their meat. Much of this cetacean meat, often labeled as whale meat, is sold in Japan and contains toxic levels of mercury. The movie serves as a microcosm of important animal ethics and environmental justice issues. For more information, visit: <<http://thecovemovie.com/>>.

***Crude: The Real Price of Oil*:** Directed by Joe Berlinger (Entendre Films, USA, 2009), 104 minutes. This documentary film explores the story of the infamous \$27 billion “Amazon Chernobyl” case in Ecuador that pitted 30,000 indigenous and colonial rainforest dwellers against Chevron, in which the plaintiffs claimed that Texaco—which merged with Chevron in 2001—systematically contaminated an area of the Amazon the size of Rhode Island over the course of three decades, creating a death zone with increased rates of birth defects, cancer, and leukemia and many other health ailments that contributed to the destruction of indigenous peoples and irrevocably impacted their traditional ways of life. The film addresses issues of biodiversity, celebrity activism, environmentalism, global politics, human rights advocacy, multinational corporate power, and rapidly-disappearing indigenous cultures. For more information, visit: <<http://www.crudethemovie.com/>>.

***Earth Days*:** Directed by Robert Stone (Zeitgeist Films, USA, 2009), 109 minutes. This documentary movie explores the origins of the modern environmental movement in the United States through nine Americans who helped propel the beginnings of the movement through the first Earth Day in 1970 and beyond: Stewart Brand, Paul Ehrlich, Dennis Hayes, Hunter Lovins, Pete McCloskey, Dennis Meadows, Stephanie Mills, Rusty Schweickart, and Stewart Udall. The movie focuses on the revolutionary achievements of ground-breaking environmental activism, as well as missed environmental opportunities. For more information, visit: <<http://www.earthdaysmovie.com/EarthDays.html>>.

***Fuel*:** Directed by Josh Tickell (Greenlight Theatrical, USA, 2009), 100 minutes. Tickell travels the United States in his Veggie Van and explores how the US’s addiction to oil is destroying the environment and the US economy, the pros and cons of biofuels and other green energies, and the connections between the oil industry, the automobile industry, and the government. Many celebrities appear in the film, including Barbara Boxer, Richard Branson, Cheryl Crow, Laurie David, Larry David, Woody Harrelson, Robert F. Kennedy, Willie Nelson, Julia Roberts, and Neil Young. For more information, visit: <<http://www.thefueelfilm.com/>>.

***Food, Inc.*:** Directed by Robert Kenner (Magnolia Pictures, USA, 2009), 93 minutes. Accompanying Karl Weber’s anthology *Food, Inc. How Industrial Food is Making us Sicker, Fatter and Poorer—And What You Can Do About It*, Kenner’s movie is an exposé of the food industry in the United States where the food supply is controlled by a handful of corporations that typically put their profits ahead of consumer health, the environment, the livelihood of farmers, and the safety of workers. The movie also contains interviews with people such as Eric Schlosser (*Fast Food Nation*) and Michael Pollan (*The Omnivore’s Dilemma*) and explores issues such as cloning, diabetes and obesity, the environmental impacts of food production,

factory farming, farm worker protection, foodborne illnesses, genetic engineering, the global food crisis, organic foods, nutritional labeling, and pesticide use. For more information, visit: <http://www.foodincmovie.com/>.

No Impact Man: Directed by Laura Gabbert and Justin Schein (Ocilloscope Laboratories & Impact Partners, USA, 2009), 93 minutes. Accompanying Colin Beavan's book *No Impact Man: The Adventures of a Guilty Liberal Who Attempts to Save the Planet, and the Discoveries He Makes About Himself and Our Way of Life in the Process*, Gabbert's and Schein's movie is the story of Colin Beavan as he attempts to make as little environmental impact as possible for one year—giving up automated transportation, electricity, non-local foods, material consumption, and toilet paper, while volunteering with environmental organizations—until his espresso-guzzling, retail-worshipping wife Michelle Conlin and their two-year-old daughter Isabella are dragged into Colin's endeavors. The film addresses issues of first-world consumption, liberal complacency, radical lifestyle change, and familial strains. For more information, visit: <http://www.crudethemovie.com/>.

RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY BOOKS AND ARTICLES IN NON-ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY JOURNALS

—*Antipode* Volume 11, no. 4 (2009). The topic of this special issue is: “Spaces of Environmental Justice.” Contents include: (1) “Introduction Spaces of Environmental Justice: Frameworks for Critical Engagement” by Ryan Holifield, Michael Porter, and Gordon Walker (pp. 591-612), (2) “Beyond Distribution and Proximity: Exploring the Multiple Spatialities of Environmental Justice” by Gordon Walker (pp. 614-36), (3) “Actor-Network Theory as a Critical Approach to Environmental Justice: A Case against Synthesis with Urban Political Ecology” by Ryan Holifield (pp. 637-58), (4) “Gendered Geographies of Environmental Injustice” by Susan Buckingham and Rakibe Kulcur (pp. 659-83), (5) “Acknowledging the Racial State: An Agenda for Environmental Justice Research” by Hilda E. Kurtz (684-704), (6) “Digging Deep for Justice: A Radical Re-imagination of the Artisanal Gold Mining Sector in Ghana” by Petra Tschakert (pp. 706-40), (7) “Benevolent and Benign? Using Environmental Justice to Investigate Waste-related Impacts of Ecotourism in Destination Communities” by Zoë A. Meletis and Lisa M. Campbell (pp. 741-80), (8) “Assembling Justice Spaces: The Scalar Politics of Environmental Justice in North-east England” by Karen Bickerstaff and Julian Agyeman (pp. 781-806), and (9) “Defining and Contesting Environmental Justice: Socio-natures and the Politics of Scale in the Delta” by Julie Sze, Jonathan London, Fraser Shilling, Gerardo Gambirazzio, Trina Filan, and Mary Cadenasso (pp. 807-43).

—Bauman, Whitney. *Theology, Creation, and Environmental Ethics: From Creatio Ex Nihilo to Terra Nullius*. New York: Routledge, 2009. Bauman argues that the Christian doctrine of *creatio ex nihilo* sets up a support system for a logic of domination towards humans and non-human. Bauman draws from the work of Val Plumwood and Catherine Keller to develop a genealogical method to examine how the concept of creation out of nothing materializes through different periods in the history of the Christian West. Bauman's book won the 2009 John Templeton Award for Theological Promise.

—Bedau, Mark A., and Emily C. Parke, eds. *The Ethics of Protocells: Moral and Social Implications of Creating Life in the Laboratory*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Introduction to the Ethics of Protocells” by Mark A. Bedau and Emily C. Parke, (2) “New Technologies, Public Perceptions, and Ethics” by Brian Johnson, (3) “Social and Ethical Implications of Creating Artificial Cells” by Mark A. Bedau and Mark Triant, (4) “The Acceptability of the Risks of Protocells” by Carl Cranor, (5) “The Precautionary Principle and Its Critics” by Emily C. Park and Mark A. Bedau, (6) “A New Virtue-Based Understanding of the Precautionary Principle” by Per Sandin, (7) “Ethical Dialogue about Science in the Context of a Culture of Precaution” by Bill Duordié, (8) “The Creation of Life in Cultural Context: From Spontaneous Generation to Synthetic Biology” by Joachim Schummer, (9) “Second Life: Some Ethical Issues in Synthetic Biology and the Recapitulation of Evolution” by Laurie Zoloth, (10) “Protocell Patents: Property Between Modularity and Emergence” by Alain Pottage, (11) “Protocells, Precaution, and Open-Source Biology” by Andrew Hessel, (12) “The Ambivalence of Protocells: Challenges for Self-Reflexive Ethics” by Brigitte Hantsche-Tangen, (13) “Open Evolution and Human Agency: The Pragmatics of Upstream Ethics in the Design of Artificial Life” by George Khushf, (14) “Human Practices: Interfacing Three Modes of Collaboration” by Paul Rabinow and Gaymon Bennett, (15) “This is Not a Hammer: On Ethics and Technology” by Mickey Gjerris, (16) “Toward a Critical Evaluation of Protocell Research” by Christine Hauskeller, and (17) “Methodological Considerations about the Ethical and Social Implications of Protocells” by Giovanni Boniolo.

—Berry, Thomas. *The Sacred Universe: Earth, Spirituality, and Religion in the Twenty-first Century*, edited by Mary Evelyn Tucker. New York: Columbia University 2009. This collection of Berry’s essays cover issues such as our modern alienation from nature and regenerative forms of religious experience. Berry continues his telling of the New Story and argues for an interreligious dialogue to help us confront environmental problems.

—Berry, Thomas. *The Christian Future and the Fate of Earth*, edited by Mary Evelyn Tucker and John Grim. Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books 2009. In this collection of essays, Berry draws from Thomas Aquinas and Teilhard de Chardin to develop a cosmology of care for creation for the Christian tradition.

—Boiral, Olivier, Mario Cayer, and Charles M. Baron. “The Action Logics of Environmental Leadership: A Developmental Perspective.” *Journal of Business Ethics* Volume 85, no. 4 (2009): 479-99. Abstract from the article: “This article examines how the action logics associated with the stages of consciousness development of organizational leaders can influence the meaning, which these leaders give to corporate greening and their capacity to consider the specific complexities, values, and demands of environmental issues. The article explores how the seven principal action logics identified by Rooke and Torbert (opportunist, diplomat, expert, achiever, individualist, strategist and alchemist) can affect environmental leadership. An examination of the strengths and limitations of these action logics reveals the relevance of the so-called postconventional stages of consciousness to the recognition and effective management of complex environmental issues. Suggestions are also made for promoting organizational contexts conducive to the development of a postconventional environmental leadership.”

—Clowney, David, and Patricia Mosto, eds. *Earthcare: An Anthology in Environmental Ethics*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2009. Contents include: (1) Chapter 1 “Introduction,” (2) Chapter 2 “The Worldviews of the Abrahamic Religions and the Environment” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction,” (b) “The Book of Genesis (1:1-2:29),” (c) “The *Qur’an* and the Environment,” (d) “Canticle of the Creatures/Brother Sun” by Francis Assisi, (e) “Nature is Made for Our Use” by Aristotle, (f) “That Rational Creatures Are Governed for Their Own Sakes, While Others Are Governed in Subordination to Them” by St. Thomas Aquinas, (g) “Animals Don’t Think” by René Descartes, (h) “Duties to Animals” by Immanuel Kant, (i) “The Historical Roots of Our Ecological Crisis” by Lynn White, (j) “Judaism and the Practice of Stewardship” by David Ehrenfeld and Philip J. Bentley, (k) “Trees, Forestry, and the Responsiveness of Creation” by Brian J. Walsh, Marianne B. Karsh, and Nik Ansell, (l) “Islam, the Contemporary Islamic World, and the Environmental Crisis” by Seyyed Hossein Nasr, and (m) “In the First Person: Calvin DeWitt, Environmental Scientist,” (3) Chapter 3 “Asian, Native American, and Modern Western Worldviews and the Environment” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction,” (b) “Brihad-Aranyaka Upanishad, Creation of the World from the Self,” (c) “Akaranga-sutra Ahisma, Respect for Life,” (d) “The Greening of Buddhist Practice” by Kenneth Kraft, (e) “Taoism and the Foundations of Environmental Ethics” by Po-Keung Ip, (f) “We Are All Related” by Ed McGaa (Eagle Man), and (g) “The Ethics of Respect for Nature” by Paul Taylor, (4) Chapter 4 “Valuing Nature” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction,” (b) “Is There a Need for a New, an Environmental Ethic?” by Richard Sylvan (Routley), (c) “The Varieties of Intrinsic Goodness” by John O’Neill, (d) “Environmental Ethics and Weak Anthropocentrism” by Bryan Norton, (e) “Why Environmental Ethics Shouldn’t Give Up on Intrinsic Value” by Katie McShane, and (f) “In the First Person: Eugene Hargrove, Editor of *Environmental Ethics*,” (5) Chapter 5 “Deep Ecology and Biocentrism” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction,” (b) “The Deep Ecological Movement: Some Philosophical Aspects” by Arne Naess, (c) “Deep Ecology” by Bill Devall and George Sessions, (d) “Deep Ecology and Its Social Philosophy: A Critique” by Bron Taylor, and (e) “In the First Person: Maya Brennan, Environmental Activist,” (6) Chapter 6 “Ecofeminism” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction,” (b) “The Power and the Promise of Ecological Feminism” by Karen Warren, (c) “From Heroic to Holistic Ethics: The Ecofeminist Challenge” by Marti Kheel, and (d) “Development, Ecology, and Women” by Vandana Shiva, (7) Chapter 7 “Social Ecology and Environmental Justice” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction,” (b) “What Is Social Ecology?” by Murray Bookchin, (c) “The Environmentalism of the Poor” by Ramachandra Guha and Juan Martinez-Alier, (d) “Environmental Justice: An Interview with Robert Bullard” by Erroll Schweitzer, and (e) “In the First Person: Majora Carter, Executive Director, Sustainable South Bronx,” (8) Chapter 8 “Atmospheric Problems” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction (Discussion Cases: Smog in New Delhi and in Los Angeles, Skin Cancer in Australia and Argentina),” (b) “The Case for Optimal Pollution” by William Baxter, (c) “The Morality of Pollution Permits” by Paul Steidlmeier, (d) “A Perfect Moral Storm: Climate Change, Intergenerational Ethics, and the Problem of Corruption” by Stephen Gardiner, and (e) “In the First Person: Roberto Mechoso, Professor of Meteorology at UCLA,” (9) Chapter 9 “Waste” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction,” (b) “Just Garbage” by Peter Wenz, (c) “Industrial Ecology’s Hidden Philosophy of Nature” by Ralf Isenmann, (d) “Recommendations of the Secretary of Energy Regarding the Suitability of the Yucca Mountain Site for a Repository under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982” by Spencer Abraham, (e) “Mortgaging the Future: Dumping Ethics with Nuclear Waste” by Kristin Shrader-Frechette, (f) “Form Follows Waste”

by Stuard Ewen, and (g) “Case Study: The History of a Successful and Environmentally Conscientious Wastewater Treatment Plant—Patricia Mosto,” (10) Chapter 10 “Land Degradation” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction (Discussion Cases: Drought and Dust in North America; Pleistocene Rewilding),” (b) “The Land Ethic” by Aldo Leopold, (c) “The Tragedy of the Commons” by Garrett Hardin, (d) “Faking Nature” by Robert Elliot, (e) “The Great New Wilderness Debate: An Overview” by Michael Nelson, and (f) “In the First Person: Sister Miriam MacGillis, Genesis Farm, Organic Farmer,” (11) Chapter 11 “Water Pollution and Water Resources” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction (Discussion Cases: Water Wars; Our Mother Ganges Is Sick! Bottled Water: Pure Profit?),” (b) “Expanding Perspectives on Transboundary Water” by Joaquin Blatter, (c) “Watershed Governance: Checklists to Encourage Respect for Waterflows and People” by Peter Warshall, (d) “Rights against Polluters” by Andrew Kernohan, and (e) “In the First Person: Kauser Jahan, Professor of Environmental Engineering, Rowan University,” (12) Chapter 12 “Biodiversity” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction (Discussion Cases: Feral Dogs, Turtle Eggs, and Healthy Diets; Perennializing Food Crops),” (b) “Why Do Species Matter?” by Lily-Marlene Russow, (c) “Duties to Endangered Species” by Holmes Rolston III, (d) “Making Peace with the Earth” by Deane Curtin, and (e) “In the First Person: Philip Nyhus, Professor of Environmental Studies at Colby College Maine,” (13) Chapter 13 “Animal Rights” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction (Discussion Case: Lucy: Growing Old Chimpanzee),” (b) “All Animals Are Equal” by Peter Singer, (c) “The Case for Animal Rights” by Tom Regan, (d) “The Case for the Use of Animals in Biomedical Research” by Carl Cohen, (e) “On the Question of Personhood beyond *Homo sapiens*” by David DeGrazia, and (f) “In the First Person: Roger Thompson, Professor and EPA Official,” (14) “Global Population Expansion” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction (Discussion Case: The Example of Easter Island),” (b) “Fables about Population and Food” by Paul and Anne Ehrlich, (c) “Living on a Lifeboat” by Garret Hardin, (d) “Future Generations” by Ernest Partridge, and (e) “In the First Person: Erv Peterson, Sociology Professor, Sonoma State University,” and (15) Chapter 15 “Sustainability, Consumption Business, and Energy” with the following readings: (a) “Introduction (Discussion Cases: The People’s Car; More Fuel, Less Food?),” (b) “Economics in a Full World” by Herman Daly, (c) “A Plan to Keep Carbon in Check” by Stephen Socolow and Michael Pascala, (d) “Consumption” by Mark Sagoff, (e) “Final Harvest in the Garden State: New Jersey’s Struggle with Suburban Sprawl” by John Hasse, (f) “Case Study: Herman Miller and the Western Michigan Sustainable Business Forum—David Clowney,” (g) “In the First Person: Ray Anderson: Founder and Chairman, Interface Global,” (h) “Case Study: Costa Rica: Brand Green—Patricia Mosto and David Clowney,” and (i) “In the First Person: Nuria Fernandez, Campesina (AMPALEC).”

—Drenthen, Martin, Jozef Keulartz, and James Proctor, eds. *New Visions of Nature: Complexity and Authenticity*. New York: Springer, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Nature in Motion” by Martin Drenthen, Jozef Keulartz, and James Proctor, (2) “Technological Nature — And the Problem When Good Enough Becomes Good” by Peter H. Kahn Jr., Rachel L. Severson, and Jolina H. Ruckert, (3) “They Could Have Used a Robot: Technology, Nature Experience and Human Flourishing” by Maartje Schermer, (4) “The Authenticity of Nature: An Exploration of Lay People’s Interpretations in the Netherlands” by Riyan J.G. van den Born and Wouter T. de Groot, (5) “The Hierarchical and Unconscious Mind: Reflections on the Authenticity of Nature” by Maarten H. Jacobs, (6) “The Trouble with Plovers” by Anita Guerrini, (7) “About Snowy

Plovers, Lapwings and Wolves: How to Include Contrasting Visions of Ecologists and Laymen in Decision-Making” by Henny J. van der Windt, (8) “Detachment, Genomics and the Nature of Being Human” by Lenny Moss, (9) “The Detached Animal — On the Technical Nature of Being Human” by Pieter Lemmens, (10) “Metagenomic Metaphors: New Images of the Human from ‘Translational’ Genomic Research” by Eric T. Juengst, (11) “The Metagenomic World-View: A Comment on Eric T. Juengst’s ‘Metagenomic Metaphors’” by John Dupré and Maureen A. O’Malley, (12) “Genomics Metaphors and Genetic Determinism” by Hub Zwart, (13) “Maps and the Taxonomic Style” by Chunglin Kwa, (14) “‘Thinking Like a Mountain’: Ethics and Place as Travelling Concepts” by Bruce B. Janz, (15) “Towards an Epistemology of Place” by J.A.A. Swart, (16) “Developing Nature Along Dutch Rivers: Place or Non-Place” by Martin Drenthen, (17) “Restoring Nature in a Mobile Society” by C.S.A. (Kris) van Koppen, (18) “Between Nativism and Cosmopolitanism: Framing and Reframing in Invasion Biology” by Jozef Keulartz and Cor van der Weele, (19) “Further Towards a Continuum Between Nativism and Cosmopolitanism” by Matthias Gross, and (20) “Nature, Technology and the Human Condition” by Catherine L. Newell and Michael A. Osborne.

—Esbjörn-Hargens, Sean, and Michael E. Zimmerman. *Integral Ecology: Uniting Multiple Perspectives on the Natural World*. Boston: Integral Books. At 796 pages, *Integral Ecology* is a tour de force attempt to provide a new comprehensive framework that unites a wide diversity of views on ecology and the natural environment. Esbjörn-Hargens’ and Zimmerman’s “integral theory” is based on Ken Wilber’s AQAL (all quadrants all levels) theory to unite ecological terrains, ecological selves, ecological research, and ecological practices. Case studies such as strategies to protect Canada’s Great Bear Rainforest, community-based fisheries management in Hawai’i, and sustainable community development in El Salvador are used to test the theory.

—Faber, Malte, and Reiner Manstetten. *Humanity, Nature and Environment: On the philosophical foundation of Ecological Economics*. New York: Routledge, 2009. Faber and Manstetten examine the epistemological backgrounds of ecological-economic research to examine the fruitfulness and shortcomings of ecology and economics. They use this to develop a new foundation for ecological, economic, and political practice to address environmental problems.

—Fromm Harold. *The Nature of Being Human: From Environmentalism to Consciousness*. Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press, 2009. Fromm draws from consciousness studies, ecology, and evolutionary psychology to argue that the perceived separation between humans and their surroundings is an illusionary construct. He develops a naturalistic version of creativity, free will, and the literary arts.

—Gadenne, David L. “An Empirical Study of Environmental Awareness and Practices in SMEs.” *Journal of Business Ethics* Volume 84, no. 1 (2009): 45-63. Abstract from the article: “This article examines how influence from various stakeholders is related to awareness of environmental issues, and how this awareness relates to actions taken within the businesses to reduce the environmental impact of their operations. The results indicate that legislation does result in general environmental awareness, and that organizations are then willing to change their business processes and environmental strategies. However, despite their actions they have little awareness of the benefits that might arise from cost reductions from their environmental friendly

practices. Those influenced by their suppliers act to reduce waste, but do not put into place formal environmental management systems, or use environmental messages to market their goods or services. Nevertheless, it can be argued that they have a real commitment to environmental issues, as evidenced by a willingness to voluntarily contribute to environmental organizations.”

—Gosseries, Axel, and Lukas H. Meyer, eds. *Intergenerational Justice*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Introduction: Intergenerational Justice and Its Challenges” by Axel Gosseries and Lukas H. Meyer, (2) “Identity and Obligation in a Transgenerational Polity” by Janna Thompson, (3) “Libertarian Theories of Intergenerational Justice” by Hillel Steiner and Peter Vallentyne, (4) “A Contract on Future Generations?” by Stephen M. Gardiner, (5) “Three Models of Intergenerational Reciprocity” by Axel Gosseries, (6) “Exploitation and Future Generations” by Christopher Bertram, (7) “A Value or an Obligation? Rawls on Justice to Future Generations” by David Heyd, (8) “A Trans-Generational Difference Principle” by Daniel Attas, (9) “Enough for the Future” by Lukas H. Meyer and Dominic Roser, (10) “Wronging Future People” by Rahul Kumar, (11) “What Motivates Us to Care for the (Distant) Future?” by Dieter Bimbacher, (12) “Preference Formation and Intergenerational Justice” by Krister Bykvist, (13) “Egalitarianism and Population Change” by Gustaf Arrhenius, (14) “Intergenerational Justice, Human Needs, and Climate Policy” by Clark Wolf, and (15) “The Problem of a Perpetual Constitution” by Victor M. Muniz-Fraticelli.

—Ip, King-Tak, ed. *Environmental Ethics: Intercultural Perspectives*. New York: Rodopi, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Environmental Ethics: Introduction” by King-Tak Ip, (2) “The Normative Side of Nature” by Robert Elliot, (3) “*Je Suis le Grand Tout*: Respect for Nature in the Age of Environmental Responsibility” by Gerhold K. Becker, (4) “Environmental Ethics: An Aesthetic Approach” by Ingmar Persson, (5) “Empirical Environmental Ethics” by Y.S. Lo, (6) “Perils and Dangers: Climate Change and Theological Ethics” by Michael S. Northcott, (7) “Global Ethics, Environmentally Applied: An Islamic View” by Anis Ahmad, (8) “In Search of an Environmental Ethics in Early Buddhism” by Pragati Sahni, and (9) “Healing and The Earth: Daoist Cultivation in Comparative Perspective” by Livia Kohn.

—James, Simon. *The Presence of Nature: A Study in Phenomenology and Environmental Philosophy*. Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009. Many classic questions in environmental philosophy tend to be answered in an overly abstract way that fails to account for what it is like to experience the natural world. James develops a decidedly phenomenological approach to environmental philosophy focused on ways we actually encounter the natural world while living our lives.

—Kisner, Wendell. “A Species-Based Environmental Ethic in Hegel’s Logic of Life.” *Owl of Minerva* Volume 40, no. 1 (2009): 1-68. Abstract from the article: “In this paper I will argue that Hegel’s account of the category of life in the “Science of Logic” provides ontological grounds for the recognition of living species along with their various ecosystems as the proper objects of ethical regard for environmental ethics. I will begin by enumerating some of the salient problems that have arisen in the more well known theoretical attempts to articulate human duties to nonhuman beings. Then after a brief discussion of Hegel’s methodology and the justification for turning to his ontological account, I will explicate Hegel’s ontology of life with a

view toward these problems and issues, presenting my argument as to why that account is relevant to environmental ethics and deriving from it a normative framework that implies a duty to preserve species, habitats, and biological diversity. Finally, I will suggest how the Hegelian account presented here might circumvent the shortcomings of the previously discussed theories while accommodating some of their concerns and provide solutions for some of the problems to which they call attention.”

—Lim, Alvin. *Buberian Environmentalism: Towards an Environmental Ethics of Dialogue*. Saarbrücken, Germany: VDM Verlag, 2009. Distinguishing Martin Buber’s ethics from the classic triumvirate of consequentialism, deontology, and virtue ethics, Lim develops an environmental ethics using Buber’s philosophy of dialogue.

—Manolopoulos, Mark. *If Creation is a Gift*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2009. Drawing from the work of Jacques Derrida and Jean-Luc Marion, Manolopoulos argues that the gift can be seen as an irresolvable paradox marked by contradictory elements of exchange and excess. Postmodern gift theory can be extended to ecological and ecotheological concerns when we view creation—the matrix of all material things—as a gift in paradoxical tension, as we vacillate between responses such as enjoyment, letting-be, return, and utility.

—Mendenhall, Beth. “The Environmental Crisis: Why We Need Anthropocentrism.” *Stance: An International Undergraduate Philosophy Journal* Volume 2 (2009): 35-41. Abstract from the article: “In the face of an ensuing environmental crisis, this paper suggests that currently accepted modes of environmentalist thought have not been effective enough in enacting positive change. Anthropocentrism provides something that environmental philosophy needs—wide acceptance and public appeal. This paper argues that an environmental ethic that is weakly anthropocentric, in that it finds value in the environment via human values, can be both internally consistent and highly pragmatic. It goes on to examine some pitfalls of deep ecological environmental philosophy, which could be avoided if a weakly anthropocentric environmental ethic were adopted now.”

—Muraca, Barbara. *Denken im Grenzgebiet. Prozessphilosophische Grundlagen einer Theorie starker Nachhaltigkeit (Thinking on the boundaries. Process Philosophy as a Background for a Theory of Strong Sustainability)*. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Freiburg, Alber Verlag, Germany, January 2010. Sustainability discourse represents a challenge for philosophy. By drawing on Whitehead’s “philosophy of organism,” Muraca’s thesis develops a theoretical framework for a theory of strong sustainability, which addresses issues like teleology in living organisms, natural capital in ecology and economics, and a social critique of economic growth. Whitehead’s philosophy seems to have played historically a major role in the background of sustainability theories, although this has been widely neglected by scholars in the field. In fact, the main protagonist of the economic theory of strong sustainability, Herman Daly, and his teacher and father of ecological economics, Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen, drew widely on Whitehead and on process philosophy in their works. However, they never engaged in a thorough analysis of this philosophical background. Muraca presents a detailed analysis of Whitehead’s philosophy and argues that process epistemology proves more adequate than other approaches in addressing transdisciplinary questions. The controversial question about the importance of teleology, which runs across philosophy and biology, is addressed in a new and fruitful way on the ground of

Whitehead's philosophy of organism. This question is not only crucial for environmental ethics, but plays an even more important role in the sustainability debate, when it comes analyzing the richness of a key-concept like natural capital and the issue about the substitutability of its components. Implications for the sustainability debate lie in three main fields: (a) the development of a new matrix for the environmental ethics discourse, i.e., a so-called map of moral significance, in which both intrinsic and relational values are considered as equipollent categories, (b) a thorough analysis of Georgescu-Roegen's economic theory and its Whiteheadian inspiration, which leads to a strong critique against mainstream economics and offers a philosophical support to ecological economics, and (c) a survey of the emerging Southern European movement of Degrowth and of its theoretical backgrounds, which by drawing on anthropological and sociological considerations show the pervasiveness of the idea of economic growth and question its being linked to quality of life. Barbara Muraca can be reached at: Universität Greifswald, Institut für Botanik und Landschaftsökologie, AG Umweltethik, Grimmer Strasse, 88, 17487 Greifswald, Germany; email: <barbara.muraca@uni-greifswald.de>.

—Pang-White, Ann A. "Nature, Interthing Intersubjectivity, and the Environment: A Comparative Analysis of Kant and Daoism." *Dao: A Journal of Comparative Philosophy* Volume 8, no. 1 (2009): 61-78. Abstract from the article: "This article first examines the meanings of nature in Kant's three 'Critiques'. It concludes that Kant's aesthetic view toward sensible nature is indeed inconsistent. The article, however, also suggests that the 'I' as 'transcendental apperception' discussed in the paralogisms of the first 'Critique' holds some promise of 'interthing intersubjective' thinking. The second half of the article demonstrates that Daoism with a dialectic concern similar to Kant's has something insightful to offer in its idea of interthingness based on a phenomenal account of nature. The article investigates important Daoist ideas of interthing analogical experience, 'qi', spiritual exercise, and 'wuwei' in its dialect relation to 'zizan'. By bringing Daoism and Kant into dialogue, the author hopes to bring forth a synthetic approach that is better suited to today's environmental concerns."

—Pezzullo, Phaedra, C. *Toxic Tourism: Rhetorics of Pollution, Travel, and Environmental Justice*. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2009. For decades the environmental justice movement has offered toxic tours—non-commercial trips intended to highlight locales and people polluted by poisonous chemicals. Using participant documentaries, interviews, and observations along with secondary accounts of toxic tourism in the popular media, Pezzullo finds and discusses a range of tourist performances enabled by toxic tours. She weaves this together with discussions of class, gender, and racial politics in places such as California's San Francisco Bay Area, Louisiana's Cancer Alley, and the Mexican border town of Matamoros to develop a critical analysis of ongoing patterns of toxification and assumptions about democracy, pollution, and travel.

—Preuss, Lutz, and David Dawson. "On the Quality and Legitimacy of Green Narratives in Business: A Framework for Evaluation." *Journal of Business Ethics* Volume 84, no. 1, Supplement (2009): 135-49. Abstract from the article: "Management literature is, however, only beginning to develop a framework for evaluating the quality and legitimacy of narratives. Due to the highly fluid nature of narratives, the traditional notion of truth as reflecting 'objective reality' is not useful here. In this article, an alternative approach that evaluates a narrative in two

stages is developed. First, a horizontal reading investigates the surface of the narrative, its textual features, instrumental devices and its integrity as a text, to assess the quality of a narrative. Second, a more philosophical or vertical reading makes explicit the underlying value assumptions that author and reader bring to the writing and reading of the narrative to assess the narrative's claim to legitimacy. The framework is then tested against a narrative on the relationship between business and environment as espoused by a supply chain manager of a U.K.-based manufacturing company."

—Protopapadakis, Evangelos. *Environmental Ethics, Arne Naess and Deep Ecology*. Athens: Ant. Sakkoulas, 2008.

—Romar, Edward J. "Snapshots of the Future: Darfur, Katrina, and Maple Sugar (Climate Change, the Less Well-Off and Business Ethics)." *Journal of Business Ethics* Volume 85, no. 1, Supplement (2009): 121-32. Abstract from the article: "Climate change represents a significant challenge to the entire planet and its inhabitants. While few, if any, will be able to escape totally the effects of climate change, it will fall most heavily, at least initially, on the poor, regardless of where they reside. We may observe already possible scenarios: the tragic situation in Darfur, the scale of hurricane Katrina, the alteration of the maple sugar cycle. Business, the primary agent of industrialization, is both the problem and the solution. This paper will apply the ethics of philosophers John Rawls, Robert Nozick, and Aristotle, along with the work of strategist Michael Porter. Understanding how climate change management fits into a firm's strategic opportunity will contribute to the ability of business to develop the technologies and business processes necessary to cope with climate change. The paper will conclude with a brief discussion of GE's ecomagination program as an example of a promising moral response to climate change."

—Simmons, Laurence, and Philip Armstrong, eds. *Knowing Animals*. Boston: Brill, 2007. Contents include: (1) "Bestiary: an introduction" by Philip Armstrong and Laurence Simmons, (2) "Shame, Levinas's dog, Derrida's cat (and some fish)" by Laurence Simmons, (3) "Understanding avian intelligence" by Alphonso Lingis, (4) "What do animals dream of? Or King Kong as Darwinian screen animal" by Barbara Creed, (5) "'No circus without animals'? Animal acts and ideology in the virtual circus" by Tanja Schwalm, (6) "Farming images: animal rights and agribusiness in the field of vision" by Philip Armstrong, (7) "The mark of the beast: inscribing 'animality' through extreme body modification" by Annie Potts, (8) "Bill Hammond's parliament of foules" by Allan Smith, (9) "Extinction stories: performing absence(s)" by Ricardo De Vos, (10) "Australia imagined in biological control" by Catharina Landstrom, (11) "Tails within tales" by Brian Boyd, (12) "Pigs, people and pigeons" by Helen Tiffin, and (13) "Walking the dog" by Ian Wedde.

—*Social Philosophy and Policy* Volume 26, no. 2 (2009). The topic of this special issue is: "The Environment, Philosophy and Policy." Contents include: (1) "Liberty, Property, Environmentalism" by Carol M. Rose (pp. 1-25), (2) "Who is the Invader? Alien Species, Property Rights, and the Police Power" by Mark Sagoff (pp. 26-52), (3) "Politics and Property in Natural Resources" by Andrew P. Morriss (pp. 53-94), (4) "Two Theories of Environmental Regulation" by John Hasnas (pp. 95-129), (5) "The End of the Externality Revolution" by A.H. Barnett and Bruce Yandle (pp. 130-50), (6) "Freedom and Dependency in an Environmental

Age” by Andrew Dobson (pp. 151-72), (7) “The Call of Nature” by Charles T. Rubin (pp. 173-92), (8) “Do Global Warming and Climate Change Represent a Serious Threat to Our Welfare and Environment?” by Michael E. Mann (pp. 193-230), (9) “History, Politics, and Claims of Man-Made Global Warming” by John David Lewis (pp. 231-71), (10) “Suppressing Liberty, Censoring Information, Wasting Resources, and Calling It Good for the Environment” by J.R. Clark and Dwight R. Lee (pp. 272-95), (11) “Taking Property Rights Seriously: The Case of Climate Change” by Jonathan H. Adler (pp. 296-316), (12) “Should Endangered Species Have Standing? Toward Legal Rights for Listed Species” by J. Baird Callicott and William Grove-Fanning (pp. 317-52), (13) “The Endangered Species Act, Regulatory Takings, and Public Goods” by N. Scott Arnold (pp. 353-77), and (14) “Understanding the Precautionary Principle and Its Threat to Human Welfare” by H. Sterling Burnett (pp. 378-419).

—Steady, Filomina Chioma, ed. *Environmental Justice in the New Millennium: Global Perspectives on Race, Ethnicity, and Human Rights*. Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Introduction” by Filomina Chioma Steady, (2) “Environmental Justice” by Glenn S. Johnson, (3) “Environmental Justice Cross-Culturally” by Filomina C. Steady, (4) “Mothering at the Crossroads” by Celene Krauss, (5) “Strategies of Confinement” by Christen A. Smith, (6) “Gendered Dimensions of Environmental Justice” by Leith L. Dunn, (7) “Neo-colonialism, Internal Colonialism and Chronic Environmental Injustice” by Francis O. Adeola, (8) “Writing on Water” by David Tabachnick, (9) “Hazardous Waste, Nuclear Energy, Health and Environmental Justice in South Africa” by Mashile F. Phalane, (10) “Environmental Injustice” by Pashington Obeng, (11) “The Environment Belongs to All of Us” by Judy Ling Wong, (12) “Race, Class and Katrina” by Hope Lewis, and (13) “Landowners and Katrina” by Clenora Hudson-Weems.

—Stone, Alison. “On Alienation from Life: A Response to Wendell Kisner’s ‘A Species-Based Environmental Ethic in Hegel’s Logic of Life’.” *Owl of Minerva* Volume 40, no. 1 (2009): 69-75. Abstract from the article: “In this article I respond to Wendell Kisner’s Hegelian environmental ethic. Kisner argues that because life is ontologically irreducible to mechanism it is rational to treat life not merely as a means to human purposes but as an end in itself. I argue that had Hegel consistently adhered to this position, he would have had to argue that the modern social world objectively alienates human beings from their rational selves. But Hegel, in fact, sees this social world as a home for rational humanity. This is because Hegel believes life is ontologically higher than mechanism but ontologically lower than human mind. For Hegel, therefore, minded beings may use life for their own self-objectification and self-realisation.”

—Taylor, Angus. *Animals and Ethics: An Overview of the Philosophical Debate*, 3rd edition. Peterborough, Ontario: Broadview Press, 2009. Although the chapter organization of the third edition of Taylor’s book is identical to the second edition, the third edition has been thoroughly updated.

—Taylor, Bron. *Dark Green Religion: Nature Spirituality and the Planetary Future*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2009. In 1859, Charles Darwin published *On the Origin of Species*, shattering traditional explanations for the fecundity and diversity of the biosphere. Religion will never be the same. Where this cognitive shift has been mostly deeply made, traditional religions with their beliefs in non-material divine beings are in decline. Where

traditional religions have not declined significantly, to the extent their practitioners encounter societies that have adopted an evolutionary worldview, such conventional religions find themselves on the defensive. Yet the desire for a spiritually meaningful understanding of the cosmos, and the human place in it, has not withered away. Some find ways to graft evolutionary understandings onto longstanding religious traditions. Yet increasingly, new perceptions, both explicitly and implicitly religious, have filled the cultural niches where traditional religious beliefs have come to be seen as implausible. In *Dark Green Religion*, Bron Taylor provides detailed evidence from around the world that many of the innovative responses to the Darwinian revolution are forms of religious (or religion-resembling) expression, in which nature is considered sacred and worthy of reverent care, and nonhuman organisms are considered kin and as having intrinsic value. By the end of this book's global tour, readers can evaluate whether such spirituality is rapidly spreading, virus-like, and is poised to play a major role in the future of religion, perhaps even contributing to what might already be coming into view in nascent form—a global, civic, 'terrapolitan' earth religion.

—Theodoropoulou Elena K., Kaila Maria, Michael Bonnett, and Catherine Larrère, eds. *Environmental Ethics: From Research and Theory to Applications*. Athens: Atrapos, 2009. Contents include: (1) "Respect or responsibility? Which ethics for the environment?" by Catherine Larrère, (2) "The anthropocentric character of the ecological Marxism" by Stavros Karageorgakis, (3) "Ecofeminism and female spirituality: aspects of the relations of women with nature" by Maria Gasouka, (4) "Moral Dimensions of the Man-Nature Relationship" by Loukia Lithoxoidou, (5) "Environmental Education and the issue of nature" by Michael Bonnett, (6) "Environmental Education as a frame for the fermentation of paradigm changes: pedagogical and moral theory" by Alexandros Georgopoulos, Stavros Karageorgakis, and Loukia Lithoxoidou, (7) "In the laboratory of environmental ethics: philosophy, the concept of caring and the education of values" by Elena K. Theodoropoulou, (8) "The postmodern child" by Ann Margaret Sharp, (9) "Environmental Ethics, Religion courses and moral education: parallelisms and incompatibilities" by Elena K. Theodoropoulou and Konstandina Togia, (10) "The issue of values in education for the environment and sustainability" by Georgia Liarakou and Eugenia Flogaitis, (11) "Social Values, Environmental Sensitivity and Behavior" by Antonia Papastyliaou and Euripides Papadimitriou, (12) "'Who worries about the environment?': Some theoretical remarks and the situation in Greece" by Joseph A. Botetzagias, (13) "Anthropocentric-Ecocentric beliefs: 'how much environmental ethics behind environmental education?'" by Elena K. Theodoropoulou, Tania Vavitsa, and Theodor Iosifides, and (14) "Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Opportunity or threat for business in 21st Century?" by Maria Mandaraka.

—Tyler, Tom, and Manuela Rossini, eds. *Animal Encounters*. Boston: Brill, 2009. Contents include: (1) "Introduction: The Case of the Camel" by Tom Tyler, (2) "If Horses Had Hands..." by Tom Tyler, (3) "Magic is Afoot: Hoof Marks, Paw Prints and the Problem of Writing Wildly" by Pamela Banting, (4) "Post-Meateating" by Carol J. Adams, (5) "Americans Do Weird Things with Animals, or, Why Did the Chicken Cross the Road?" by Randy Malamud, (6) "Affect, Friendship and the 'As Yet Unknown': Rat Feeding Experiments in Early Vitamin Research" by Robyn Smith, (7) "Becoming-with-Companions: Sharing and Response in Experimental Laboratories" by Donna Haraway, (8) "Invisible Parts: Animals and the Renaissance Anatomies of Human Exceptionalism" by Laurie Shannon, (9) "Invisible Histories: Primate Bodies and the

Rise of Posthumanism in the Twentieth Century” by Jonathan Burt, (10) “Fellow-Feeling” by Susan Squier, (11) “‘Tangible and Real and Vivid and Meaningful’: Lucy Kimbell's Not-Knowing About Rats” by Steve Baker, (12) “The Predicament of Zoopleasures: Human-Nonhuman Libidinal Relations” by Monika Bakke, and (13) “Coming Together: Symbiogenesis and Metamorphosis in Paul di Filippo’s A Mouthful of Tongues” by Manuela Rossini.

—Uliasz, Constance Taylor. *Ethical Issues in the Use of Weather Modification Technologies*. M. A. Thesis, Colorado State University, June 2009. Weather modification programs continue to be quietly implemented throughout the world, even though those involved are fully aware that these activities may cause as much harm as good. Uliasz’s thesis is a study of some of the ethical issues related to implementing weather modification technologies. The Weather Modification Association has developed a Code of Ethics that is also considered. Believing that the current Code is inadequate, this thesis is an effort to show how it is lacking and to develop a set of criteria that weather modifiers might consider in order to design and implement more morally defensible weather modification programs. The M.A. committee members were Richard Kitchener (Philosophy, Advisor), Bernard Rollin (Philosophy), and William R. Cotton (Atmospheric Science).

—Vanderheiden, Steve, and John Barry, eds. *Political Theory and Global Climate Change*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Allocating the Global Commons: Theory and Practice” by Leigh Raymond, (2) “A Perfect Moral Storm: Climate Change, Intergenerational Ethics, and the Problem of Corruption” by Stephen Gardiner, (3) “Climate Change, Environmental Rights, and Emission Shares” by Steve Vanderheiden, (4) “Environmental (In)justice in Climate Change” by Martin J. Adamian, (5) “Climate Change and Arctic Cases: A Normative Exploration of Social-Ecological Systems Analysis” by Amy Lauren Lovecraft, (6) “Climatologies as Social Critique: The Social Construction/Creation of Global Warming, Global Dimming, and Global Cooling” by Timothy W. Luke, (7) “Urban Sprawl, Climate Change, Oil Depletion, and Eco-Marxism” by George A. Gonzales, and (8) “In the Wake of Katrina: Climate Change and the Coming Crisis of Displacement” by Peter F. Cannavò.

—Wawrzyniak, Jan. *Albert Schweitzer jako współtworca etyki środowiskowej (Albert Schweitzer as a co-originator of environmental ethics)* in Polish. *Życie i dzieło Alberta Schweitzera inspiracja dla współczesnej bioetyki seria Konteksty społeczno-kulturowe zdrowia I medycyny (Life and work of Albert Schweitzer as an inspiration for to contemporary bioethics)*, B. Stelcer, ed. Poznań: University of Medical Sciences Press, 2008. In this article, some strictly philosophical aspects of Albert Schweitzer’s thought are considered. His ethics of reverence for life is interpreted as being rooted in the traditions of both Mediterranean culture and Asian religions as well as philosophies, especially in Buddhist *Weltanschauung*. This ethics is placed in the historical development of environmental ethics, as its crucial link. Epicurean, Humean and Bentham’s motive of nonhuman sentience, comprehended as a normative factor and present in his philosophy is indicated. At the same time, the inspirational role of Schweitzer’s philosophy for various contemporary options in the environmental ethics is emphasized. The attention is also paid to Schweitzer’s dramatic wrestling with paradoxes of the ethics of reverence for life, Schweitzer’s pantheistic metaphysics, philosophical anthropology (including the conception of moral development of *Homo sapiens*), philosophy of culture understood as a functional niche in the biosphere, and to his vision of evolution as a normative process.

Schweitzer's fidelity to the Socratic legacy of coherence of words and deeds is especially stressed.

—Westra, Laura. *Environmental Justice and the Rights of Ecological Refugees*. London: Earthscan Publications, 2009. Westra discusses who ecological refugees are, how and why they are vulnerable, existing refugee legislation and state responsibility, and what needs to change to offer more effective legal protection for ecological refugees.

—Wimberley, Edward T. *Nested Ecology: The Place of Humans in the Ecological Hierarchy*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 2009. Wimberley argues that a practical ecological ethic must focus on human decision-making within the context of larger environmental and social systems, with personal ecologies embedded within social ecologies that in turn are nested within natural ecologies.

—Wood, Katherine. *Past the Summit: Metaphors and Environmental Ethics in Mountaineering Narratives*. Saarbrücken, Germany: VDM Verlag, 2009. Wood examines how metaphors in mountaineering literature—ranging from older metaphors of mountains as objectives, enemies, and arenas for human competition to newer metaphors of goddess and spirit associated with mountains—can reveal underlying environmental ethics. She argues that these new metaphors can encourage a sustainable environmental ethics because they imply an interconnected relationship between Earth and humanity.

—York, Jeffrey G. "Pragmatic Sustainability: Translating Environmental Ethics into Competitive Advantage." *Journal of Business Ethics* Volume 85, no. 1, Supplement (2009): 97-109. Abstract from the article: "In this article, I propose a business paradigm that allows and enables the integration of environmental ethics into business decisions while creating a competitive advantage through the use of an ethical framework based on classical American pragmatism. Environmental ethics could be useful as an alternative paradigm for business ethics by offering new perspectives and methodologies to grant consideration of the natural environment. An approach based on classical American pragmatism provides a superior framework for businesses by focusing on experimentation and innovation, driving a long-term focus, and providing actionable clarity. Under a pragmatic approach to ethics, the choice for sustainability becomes self-evident for business performance and moral reasons."

RECENT ARTICLES IN ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY JOURNALS

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>](http://www.cep.unt.edu/enethics.html).

Volume 31, no. 2 (Summer 2009):

1. "The Land Ethic as an Ecological Civilizing Process: Aldo Leopold, Norbert Elias, and Environmental Philosophy" by Stephen Quilley (pp. 115-34).
2. "The Move from *Is* to *Good* in Environmental Ethics" by John Nolt (pp. 135-54).
3. "The Greening of Heart and Mind: A Love Story" by Roman Briggs (pp. 155-68).
4. "Plant Autonomy and Human-Plant Ethics" by Matthew Hall (pp. 169-81).
5. "The Discursive Construction of Anthropocentrism" by Rita Turner (pp. 183-201).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. Ronald L. Sandler's *Character and Environment: A Virtue-Oriented Approach to Environmental Ethics* (2007) reviewed by Geoffrey Frasz.
 - b. Andrew Szasz's *Shopping Our Way to Safety: How We Changed from Protecting the Environment to Protecting Ourselves* (2007) reviewed by Costas Panayotakis.
 - c. Charles S. Brown's and Ted Toadvine's (eds.) *Nature's Edge: Boundary Explorations in Ecological Theory and Practice* (2007) reviewed by Michael Kilivris.
 - d. Warwick Fox's *A Theory of General Ethics: Human Relationships, Nature, and the Built Environment* (2006) reviewed by Eric Katz.
 - e. Marti Kheel's *Nature Ethics: An Ecofeminist Perspective* (2008) reviewed by Wendy Lynne Lee.
 - f. Peter Andr  e's *Genetically Modified Diplomacy: The Global Politics of Agricultural Biotechnology and the Environment* (2007) reviewed by Michael S. Carolan.
7. Comment: "The Howl of the Predator" by Geoffrey Frasz (pp. 223-24).

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://ephilosophy.uoregon.edu/index.html>>.

Volume 6, no. 1 (Spring 2009):

1. "Auto-Affection and Becoming (Part I): Who are We?" by Leonard Lawlor (pp. 1-19).
2. "Animals, Language, and Life: Searching for Animal Attunement with Heidegger and Merleau-Ponty" by Bryan E. Bannon (pp. 21-34).
3. "Boundary Work in Ecological Restoration" by Jozef Keulartz (pp. 35-55).
4. "A Coevolutionary Framework for Environmental Ethics" by Richard Evanoff (pp. 57-76).
5. "Toward a Speculative Approach to Biological Evolution" by Isabelle Stengers (pp. 77-112).
6. Book Reviews:

- a. Brett Buchanan's *Onto-Ethologies: The Animal Environments of Uexküll, Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty, and Deleuze* (2008) reviewed by Jonathan Parker.
- b. Allen Carlson's and Sheila Lintott's (eds.) *Nature, Aesthetics, and Environmentalism: From Beauty to Duty* (2008) reviewed by Nicolas de Warren.
- c. Stanley Cavell's, Cora Diamond's, John McDowell's, Ian Hacking's, and Cary Wolfe's *Philosophy and Animal Life* (2008) reviewed by William Edelglass.
- d. Robert Mugerauer's *Heidegger and Homecoming: The Leitmotif in the Later Writings* (2008) reviewed by Peter Blair.
- e. Greg Kennedy's *An Ontology of Trash: The Disposable and its Problematic Nature* (2007) 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 18, no. 3 (August 2009):

1. "Editorial: The New Environmental Pragmatists, Pluralism and Sustainability" by Clive L. Splash (pp. 253-56).
2. "Value Theory in Ecological Economics: The Contribution of a Political Economy of Wealth" by Ali Douai (pp. 257-84).
3. "Ecological Restoration and Place Attachment: Emplacing the Non-Places?" by Martin Drenthen (pp. 285-312).
4. "Environmental Politics and Place Authenticity Protection" by Chiara Certoma (pp. 313-41).
5. "Goodwill Toward Nature" by Chiara Certoma (pp. 343-59).
6. "World Poverty, Animal Minds and the Ethics of Veterinary Expenditure" by John Hadley and Siobhan O'Sullivan (pp. 361-78).
7. Book Reviews:
 - a. Glenn Parsons' and Allen Carlson's *Functional Beauty* (2008) reviewed by Ronald Moore.
 - b. Peter Söderbaum's *Understanding Sustainability Economics: Towards Pluralism in Economics* (2008) reviewed by Ella Reeks.
 - c. Ken Conca's *Governing Water: Contentious Transnational Politics and Global Institution Building* (2005) reviewed by Kevin Grecksch.

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. JAEI publishes scientific articles that are relevant to ethical issues, as well as philosophical papers and brief discussion pieces. JAEI 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 22, no. 4 (August 2009):

1. "From the Editor" by Richard Haynes (pp. 299-300).
2. "Can Export-Oriented Aquaculture in Developing Countries be Sustainable and Promote Sustainable Development? The Shrimp Case" by Marta G. Rivera-Ferre (pp. 301-21).
3. "Sustainable Development and Corporate Environmental Responsibility: Evidence from Chinese Corporations" by Mao He and Juan Chen (pp. 323-39).
4. "Fundamental Moral Attitudes to Animals and Their Role in Judgment: An Empirical Model to Describe Fundamental Moral Attitudes to Animals and Their Role in Judgment on the Culling of Healthy Animals During an Animal Disease" by Nina E. Cohen, Frans W.A. Brom, and Elsbeth N. Stassen (pp. 341-59).
5. "Convergence of Culture, Ecology, and Ethics: Management of Feral Swamp Buffalo in Northern Australia" by Glenn Albrecht, Clive R. McMahon, David M.J.S. Bowman, and Corey J.A. Bradshaw (pp. 361-78).
6. Book Reviews:
 - a. Peter W.B. Phillips' and Chika B. Onwuekwe's (eds.) *Accessing and Sharing the Benefits of the Genomics Revolution* (2007) reviewed by Clem Tisdell.
 - b. Per Pinstrup-Andersen's and Peter Sandøe's (eds.) *Ethics, Hunger, and Globalization: In Search of Appropriate Policies* (2007) reviewed by Johan De Tavernier.
 - c. Per Pinstrup-Andersen's and Peter Sandøe's (eds.) *Ethics, Hunger, and Globalization: In Search of Appropriate Policies* (2007) reviewed by Cor van der Weele.
 - d. Aaron Bobrow-Strain's *Intimate Enemies: Landowners, Power, and Violence in Chiapas* (2007) reviewed by Brandt Peterson.

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 listed below are one year behind the contents of the other five journals listed above.

Volume 11, no 2 (June 2008):

1. "Negotiating Nature: Colonial Geographies and Environmental Politics in the Pacific Northwest" by David A. Rossiter (pp. 113-28).
2. "Under the Lawn: Engaging the Water Cycle" by Sharon Moran (pp. 129-45).
3. "Forget Ocean Property, We Want Ocean Real Estate!" by Amy Motichek, Walter Block, and Jay Johnson (pp. 147-55).
4. "The Ethics of Extension: Philosophical Speculation on Nonhuman Animals" by David Lulka (pp. 157-80).
5. "How Should Animals Be Treated?" by Jack Lee (pp. 181-89).
6. "The Terror of the Place: Anxieties of Place and the Cultural Narrative of Terrorism" by Bruce Janz (pp. 191-203).
7. "Wordsworth as Scatterbrain: Deconstructing the 'Nature' of William Wordsworth's *Guide to the Lakes*" by Claus Schatz-Jakobsen (pp. 205-12).
8. "Virtue and Respect for Nature: Ronald Sandler's *Character and Environment*" by Katie McShane (pp. 213-18).
9. "Natural Goodness and Abandoning the Economy of Value: Ron Sandler's *Character and Environment*" by Allen Thompson (pp. 218-26).
10. "Natural Goodness, Natural Value, and Environmental Virtue: Responses to Katie McShane and Allen Thompson" by Ronald Sandler (pp. 226-35).

OTHER RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

—Agyeman, Julian, and Yelena Ogneva-Himmelberger, eds. *Environmental Justice and Sustainability in the Former Soviet Union*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009. Contents include: (1) "Introduction" by Julian Agyeman, Yelena Ogneva-Himmelberger, and Caroline Campbell, assisted by Julia Prange, (2) "The Law as a Source of Environmental Justice in the Russian Federation" by Brian Donohoe, (3) "Thinking Globally, Limited Locally: The Russian Environmental Movement and Sustainable Development" by Laura A. Henry, (4) "Places and Identity on Sakhalin Island: Situating the Emerging Movements for 'Sustainable Sakhalin'" by Jessica K. Graybill, (5) "Oil, Wealth, Environment, and Equity in Azerbaijan" by Shannon O'Lear, (6) "Civil Society and the Debate over Pipelines in Tunka National Park, Russia" by Katherine Metzo, (7) "The Role of Culture and Nationalism in Latvian Environmentalism and the Implications for Environmental Justice" by Tamara Steger, (8) "The Fight for Community Justice against Big Oil in the Caspian Region: The Case of Berezovka, Kazakhstan" by Kate Watters, (9) "Viliui Sakha of Subarctic Russia and Their Struggle for Environmental Justice" by Susan Crate, (10) "Environmental Justice and Sustainability in Post-Soviet Estonia" by Maaris Raudsepp, Mati Heidmets, and Jüri Kruusvall, and (11) "Environmental Injustices, Unsustainable Livelihoods, and Conflict: Natural Capital Inaccessibility and Loss among Rural Households in Tajikistan" by Dominic Stucker.

—Anderson, Tovi M., Bridgett M. vonHoldt, Sophie I. Candille, Marco Musiani, Claudia Greco, Daniel R. Stahler, Douglas W. Smith, Badri Padhukasahasram, Ettore Randi, Jennifer A. Leonard, Carlos D. Bustamante, Elaine A. Ostrander, Hua Tang, Robert K. Wayne, and Gregory

S. Barsh. “Molecular and Evolutionary History of Melanism in North American Gray Wolves.” *Science* Volume 323, no. 5919 (6 March 2009): 1339-43. Dark colored wolves are more common in forested areas, and lighter colored wolves are more common in open ground, such as high tundra. The lighter colored wolves apparently got their genes for lighter color from interbreeding with domesticated dogs, probably from Native American dogs that accompanied humans across the Bering Strait 12,000-14,000 years ago. So the authors conclude that in this case the wolves may have a trait that confers survival advantage in the wild that they received from human selection for lighter color in domestic dogs. The domestic dogs, of course, were descended from wolves, in more ancient times 15,000-40,000 years ago.

—Beavan, Colin. *No Impact Man: The Adventures of a Guilty Liberal Who Attempts to Save the Planet, and the Discoveries He Makes About Himself and Our Way of Life in the Process*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2009. Beavan chronicles his life for one year as he attempts to make as little environmental impact as possible—giving up automated transportation, electricity, non-local foods, material consumption, and toilet paper, while volunteering with environmental organizations—until his espresso-guzzling, retail-worshipping wife Michelle Conlin and their two-year-old daughter Isabella are dragged into Colin’s endeavors.

—Botkin, Daniel B., and Edward A. Keller. *Environmental Science: Earth as a Living Planet*, 7th edition. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley, 2009. Botkin and Keller use five themes to organize the seventh edition of this book: human population growth, sustainability, globalization, urbanization, and science and values.

—Bradsher, Keith. “Green Power Takes Root in the Chinese Desert.” *New York Times* (2 July 2009). As the United States takes its first steps toward mandating that power companies generate more electricity from renewable sources, China already has a similar requirement and is investing billions to remake itself into a green energy superpower. Through a combination of carrots and sticks, Beijing is starting to change how China generates energy. Although coal remains the biggest energy source and is almost certain to stay that way, the rise of renewable energy, especially wind power, is helping to slow China’s steep growth in emissions of greenhouse gases. Available online at:
<<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/03/business/energy-environment/03renew.html>>.

—Brauer, Jurgen. *War and Nature: The Environmental Consequences of War in a Globalized World*. Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press, 2009.

—Brodkin, Karen. *Power Politics: Environmental Activism in South Los Angeles*. Piscataway, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2009. Brodkin tells the story of how a largely high school group of environmental justice advocates successfully blocked construction of a power plant in their working-class Mexican and Central American neighborhoods in Los Angeles in the late 1990s in the wake of California’s deregulation of the production and sale of electric power. This grassroots campaign put traditional environmental and labor allies in conflict with each other in a campaign characterized as clean air versus good jobs.

—Charles, Dan. “Corn-Based Ethanol Flunks Key Test.” *Science* Volume 324, no. 5927 (1 May 2009): 587. In setting state rules for low-carbon tests, California officials have calculated that corn ethanol is worse than gasoline.

—Chew, Sing C. *Ecological Futures: What History Can Teach Us*. Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press, 2008. This is the final book in Chew’s trilogy on world ecological degradation. Comparing the climate changes, environmental crises, mass population migrations, and socioeconomic disorganization of the Late Bronze Age and the period immediately after the fall of the Roman Empire to today’s globalized world, Chew identifies long-term structural changes and possible futures including the collapse of communities and structural systems in our era of globalization, political reorganization, and scarce resources. The previous books in Chew’s trilogy are (1) *World Ecological Degradation: Accumulation, Urbanization and Deforestation 3000 B.C.-A.D. 2000* (Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press, 2001), and (2) *The Recurring Dark Ages: Ecological Stress, Climate Changes, and System Transformation* (Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press, 2006).

—Chivian, Eric and Aaron Bernstein, eds. *Sustaining Life: How Human Health Depends on Biodiversity*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2008. Contents include: (1) “What Is Biodiversity?” by Stuart L. Pimm, Maria Alice S. Alves, Eric Chivian, and Aaron Bernstein, (2) “How Is Biodiversity Threatened by Human Activity?” by Eric Chivian and Aaron Bernstein, (3) “Ecosystem Services” by Jerry Melillo and Osvaldo Sala, (4) “Medicines from Nature” by David J. Newman, John Kilama, Aaron Bernstein, and Eric Chivian, (5) “Biodiversity and Biomedical Research” by Eric Chivian, Aaron Bernstein, and Joshua P. Rosenthal, (6) “Threatened Groups of Organisms Valuable to Medicine” by Eric Chivian and Aaron Bernstein, (7) “Ecosystem Disturbance, Biodiversity Loss, and Human Infectious Disease” by David H. Molyneux, Richard S. Ostfeld, Aaron Bernstein, and Eric Chivian, (8) “Biodiversity and Food Production” by Daniel Hillel and Cynthia Rosenzweig, (9) “Genetically Modified Foods and Organic Farming” by Eric Chivian and Aaron Bernstein, and (10) “What Individuals Can Do to Help Conserve Biodiversity” by Jeffrey A. McNeely, Eleanor Sterling, and Kalemani Jo Mulongoy.

—Cohen, Stewart J., with Melissa W. Waddell. *Climate Change in the 21st Century*. Montreal: McGill-Queens University Press, 2009. Cohen and Waddell provide a contemporary overview of climate change and its impacts on communities and ecosystems.

—Collinge, Sharon K. *Ecology of Fragmented Landscapes*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 2009.

—Costello, Christopher, Steven D. Gaines, and John Lynham. “Can Catch Shares Prevent Fisheries Collapse?” *Science* Volume 321, no. 5896 (19 September 2008): 1678-81. Recent reports suggest that most of the world’s commercial fisheries could collapse within decades. Bioeconomic theory and case studies suggest that rights-based catch shares can provide individual incentives for sustainable harvest that is less prone to collapse. Transferable quotas helped save the halibut fishery in Alaska, which was threatened by overfishing in the early 1990s.

—Damschen, Ellen I., Nick M. Haddad, John L. Orrock, Joshua J. Tewksbury, and Douglas J. Levey. “Corridors Increase Plant Species Richness at Large Scales.” *Science* Volume 313, no. 5791 (1 September 2006): 1284-86. Habitat fragmentation is one of the largest threats to biodiversity. Landscape corridors, intended to reduce fragmentation, are a common feature of management. But there is little evidence documenting their effectiveness at large scales. This study provides such evidence. Habitat patches connected by corridors retain more native species than do isolated patches, and this difference increases over time. Also, corridors do not promote invasion by exotic species.

—Danaid, Rachel, and Laurie Goldstein. “Pope Urges Forming New World Economic Order to Work for the ‘Common Good’.” *New York Times* (7 July 2009). Available online at: <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/08/world/europe/08pope.html>>. Pope Benedict XVI has called for a radical rethinking of the global economy, criticizing a growing divide between rich and poor and urging the establishment of a “true world political authority” to oversee the economy and work for the common good. He has criticized the current economic system, where the pernicious effects of sin are evident, and urged financiers in particular to rediscover the genuinely ethical foundation of their activity. “Profit is useful if it serves as a means towards an end that provides a sense both of how to produce it and how to make good use of it. Once profit becomes the exclusive goal, if it is produced by improper means and without the common good as its ultimate end, it risks destroying wealth and creating poverty.” The document the Pope issued is *Caritas in Veritate* (*Charity in Truth*) *Papal Encyclical Addressing the Environment, Economy and Ethics*. It was signed on 29 June 2009 and published on 7 July 7, 2009. View it online at: http://www.vatican.va/holy_father/benedict_xvi/encyclicals/documents/hf_ben-xvi_enc_20090629_caritas-in-veritate_en.html>.

—Dauvergne, Peter. *The Shadows of Consumption: Consequences for the Global Environment*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009. Dauvergne examines the costs of consumption that remain hidden by globalized corporations, finance, and trade by focusing on the environmental consequences of automobiles, beef, gasoline, harp seals, and refrigerators. He argues that this shows why efforts to manage the global environment are failing and proposes a guiding principle of balanced consumption for consumers and corporations to address these failures.

—Detraz, Nicole, and Michelle M. Betsill. “Climate Change and Environmental Security: For Whom the Discourse Shifts.” *International Studies Perspective* Volume 10, no. 3 (2009): 303-20. Detraz and Betsill explore what implications the April 2007 United Nations Security Council Debate might have for the security dimensions of a changing climate for international climate change politics. The authors examine whether and how security concerns have been addressed in past international political debates on climate change and conclude that the 2007 debate did not reflect a discursive shift in thinking about security and climate change. They argue that such a shift would actually be counterproductive for an effective global response to climate change.

—Eagan, Michael, and Jeff Crane, eds. *Natural Protest: Essays on the History of American Environmentalism*. New York: Routledge, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Introduction” by Michael Egan and Jeff Crane, (2) “‘Fancy Foreshadowed a Magnificent Destiny’: The Market

Revolution and the Kennebec River Dam Fight” by Jeff Crane, (3) “Organizing Environmental Protest: Swill Milk and Social Activism in Nineteenth-Century New York City” by Michael Egan, (4) “‘That Shocking Calamity’: Revisiting George Catlin’s Environmental Politics” by John Hausdoerffer, (5) “‘The Science-Spirit in a Democracy’: Liberty Hyde Bailey, Nature Study, and the Democratic Impulse of Progressive Conservation” by Kevin C. Armitage, (6) “The Hetch Hetchy Controversy” by Robert W. Righter, (7) “Rethinking Reclamation: How an Alliance of Duck Hunters and Cattle Ranchers Brought Wetland Conservation to California’s Central Valley Project” by Philip Garone, (8) “A Twisted Road to Earth Day: Air Pollution as an Issue of Social Movements after World War II” by Frank Uekoetter, (9) “A Call to Action: Silent Spring, Public Disclosure, and the Rise of Modern Environmentalism” by Sarah L. Thomas, (10) “Ball of Confusion: Public Health, African Americans, and Earth Day 1970” by Sylvia Hood Washington, (11) “‘Save French Pete’: Evolution of Wilderness Protests in Oregon” by Kevin R. Marsh, (12) “Parting the Waters: The Ecumenical Task Force at Love Canal and Beyond” by Elizabeth D. Blum, (13) “Cancer Valley, California: Pesticides, Politics, and Childhood Disease in the Central Valley” by Adam Tompkins, and (14) “‘It Seems Like We Should Be on the Same Side!’: Native Americans, Environmentalists, and the Grand Canyon” by Will McArthur.

—Easterbrook, Gregg. “The Dirty War Against Clean Coal.” *New York Times* (28 June 2009). Environmentalists who correctly point out there can never be absolutely “clean coal” thus end up in the position of opposing coal that’s far cleaner than what we are using. Yet coal use is a future certainty. Half of our power comes from coal, versus about two percent from solar and wind: in the next few decades, green power simply cannot grow quickly enough to eliminate the need for coal. We have two choices: do nothing and wait while coal-caused carbon emissions continue unabated, or start building improved coal-fired plants that reduce the problem. Which seems more forward-thinking? Available online at: <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/06/29/opinion/29easterbrook.html>.

—Espach, Ralph H. *Private Environmental Regimes in Developing Countries: Globally Sown, Locally Grown*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009. Espach examines the recent growth and future prospects of private transnational environmental certification and standards regimes the have proliferated in the last twenty years or so as businesses and environmental groups have sought to replace or improve upon traditional intergovernmental conventions and treaties. Espach challenges the thesis that the new regimes have transferred the environmental norms and standards of North American and Western Europe outward via investment and trade to third world countries.

—Ewing, Rodney C., and Frank N. von Hippel. “Nuclear Waste Management in the United States—Starting Over.” *Science* Volume 325, no. 5937 (10 July 2009): 151-52. The debate has begun again over the disposition of nuclear fuel and waste. After thirty years of debate, Yucca Mountain as a site has been abandoned, and the United States has no backup plan. The options are: (1) indefinite above ground storage in 35 states and 75 reactor sites, 10 of which have been decommissioned, (2) consolidate some of the above ground sites, or (3) restart the process of locating and developing one or more geologic repositories. The EPA has now issued a regulation that the storage be adequate for 1,000,000 years; earlier that had been 10,000 years.

—Fitzgerald, A. J., L. Kalof, and T. Dietz. “Slaughterhouses and Increased Crime Rates: An Empirical Analysis of the Spillover From ‘The Jungle’ Into the Surrounding Community.” *Organization & Environment* Volume 22, no. 2 (2009): 158-84. Qualitative case study research has documented numerous negative effects of animal slaughterhouses on their workers and nearby communities. Fitzgerald, Kalof, and Dietz use panel analysis of 1994-2002 data on 581 nonmetropolitan counties with “right-to-work” laws to empirically quantify these negative effects. The authors found slaughterhouse employment increases total arrest rates, arrests for violent crimes, arrests for rape, and arrests for other sex offenses in comparison with other industries, suggesting a “Sinclair effect” (in reference to Upton Sinclair’s 1906 novel *The Jungle*) that is unique to the violent workplace of the slaughterhouse.

—Fretheim, Terence E. *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*. Nashville: Abingdon, 2005. Fretheim develops a theology of creation keenly attuned to the ecological implications of the biblical texts, with particular attention to nature’s praise in Psalms and the idea that the good world of Genesis 1 is not perfect but is open to new creational developments. The interrelatedness of all creatures, human and nonhuman, is a fundamental feature of biblical creation. Fretheim is at Luther Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota.

—Friedman, Thomas L. *Hot, Flat and Crowded: Why We Need a Green Revolution—and How It Can Renew America*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2008. The world has a big problem, abetted by the “petro dictators” and our deadly addition to oil. We need to become a “green code” society (analogous to the code levels of national security), alerting us to the urgency of the global climate, energy, and population crisis. Friedman, on leave from the *New York Times*, travelled the world doing his research. His metaphor of “flat” refers to the global rise of the consumptive middle classes in the developing nations, especially India and China.

—Freudenburg, William R., Robert Gramling, Shirley Laska, and Kai Erikson. *Catastrophe in the Making: The Engineering of Katrina and the Disasters of Tomorrow*. Washington DC: Shearwater, 2009. Rather than being a “perfect storm” or “act of God,” the authors argue that the Hurricane Katrina catastrophe was engineered and caused by people set on economic development at all costs who replaced the natural buffer of wetlands into shipping lanes long before Hurricane Katrina struck. The breached levees and inadequate emergency response that occurred after the hurricane passed also were anthropogenic catastrophes. The lessons drawn from Hurricane Katrina can be applied to present-day California and Missouri—future catastrophes in the making.

—Gibbons, Ann. “Civilization’s Cost: The Decline and Fall of Human Health.” *Science* Volume 324, no. 5927 (1 May 2009): 588. Were we noble savages? Maybe not, but at least we were healthy. Archaeologists claim that human health has deteriorated over the past 3,000 years, even the last 10,000 years. Studies in Europe and the Mediterranean find that with the coming of agriculture, humans became more susceptible to diseases, such as leprosy and tuberculosis. These and other diseases got worse when humans crowded into cities. Males shrunk about seven centimeters from 400 BCE to the 17th century CE, because they were eating less nutritious diet or suffering from disease. In the Middle Ages, the elite did well, but most persons faced a grim life.

—Gilbert, Scott F., and David Epel. *Ecological Developmental Biology: Integrating Epigenetics, Medicine, and Evolution*. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates, 2009. Developing organisms are quite flexible meeting the contingencies of their environment. Nothing in developmental biology makes sense except in the light of ecology. To “evo-devo” (evolution interacting with development), biologist now need to add “eco-devo” (ecology interacting with development). This is important not only for understanding organisms in natural history, but vital for understanding conservation—whether and how flexible organisms are (including humans and their medicine) in adapting to climate change, pollutants in their environment. Gilbert and Epel are developmental biologists at Swarthmore College and Stanford University respectively.

—Glennon, Robert. *Unquenchable: America's Water Crisis and What to Do About It*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2009. Water is becoming increasingly scarce. The United States is entering an era of water reallocation, when water for new uses will come from existing users who have incentives to use less. The US water problem results from staggering wastefulness, the mismanagement of groundwater, pollution, privatization, salinization, and more. Flush toilets top the list. Glennon thinks water will have to cost a lot more to solve the crisis.

—Good, David H., and Rafael Reuveny. “On the Collapse of Historical Civilizations.” *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* Volume 91, no 4 (2009): 863-79. Good and Reuveny examine the collapse of four historical societies by using a model of endogenous population growth and renewable resources employing components of economic growth theory, optimal resource management, and the moral philosophy of social welfare function choice. Their findings lead them to conclude that the collapse of these societies might have been socially optimal.

—Guehlstorf, Nicholas P. *The Political Theories of Risk Analysis*. New York: Springer, 2009. Guehlstorf uses the case of risk analysis used to approve genetically engineered bovine growth hormone in United States agricultural policy to examine the relationship between liberal political theories and rational practices in environmental policy. He argues that environmental public policy in the US is used to assess danger with incomplete notions of utility, eliminate hazards with an inadequate contractual justification of political authority, and publicly debate accepted levels of risk with an unfulfilled critical social theory.

—Gunewardena, Nandini, and Mark Schuller, eds. *Capitalizing on Catastrophe: Neoliberal Strategies in Disaster Reconstruction*. Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Human Security versus Neoliberal Approaches to Disaster Recovery” by Nandini Gunewardena, (2) “Deconstructing the Disaster after the Disaster: Conceptualizing Disaster Capitalism” by Mark Schuller, (3) “Through a Glass, Darkly: Humanitarianism and Empire” by Antonio Donini, (4) “International Tourism and Disaster Capitalism: The Case of Hurricane Mitch in Honduras” by Susan Stonich, (5) “Peddling Paradise, Rebuilding Serendib: The 100-Meter Refugees versus the Tourism Industry in Post-tsunami Sri Lanka” by Nandini Gunewardena, (6) “The Resilience of Vulnerable Households: Adjusting to Neoliberal Capitalism in the Aftermath of Hurricane Iris” by Sara E. Alexander, (7) “Race, Class, and the Politics of Death: Critical Responses to Hurricane Katrina” by Wahneema Lubiano, (8) “Disaster, Displacement, and Employment: Distortion of Labor Markets during Post-Katrina Reconstruction” by Gregory Button and Anthony Oliver-Smith, (9) “Class Inequality, Liberal

Bad Faith, and Neoliberalism: The True Disaster of Katrina” by Adolph Reed Jr., (10) “Capitalization of Post-9/11 Recovery” by Bettina Damiani, (11) “The Foul Odor of Capital: The Union Carbide Disaster in Bhopal, India” by Elizabeth Guillette, (12) “‘Haiti Is Finished!’ Haiti’s End of History Meets the Ends of Capitalism” by Mark Schuller, (13) “After the Storm: The Aftermath of Guatemala’s Post-Civil War” by Anna Belinda and Sandoval Giron, and (14) “Conclusion: Envisioning Alternatives: Seven Pragmatic Proposals to Advance Human Security in Disaster Assistance and Recovery” by Nandini Gunewardena and Mark Schuller.

—Guterman, Lila. “Exxon Valdez Turns 20.” *Science* Volume 323, no. 5921 (20 March 2009): 1558-59. The Exxon Valdez oil spill twenty years ago was the largest in United States history, with dramatic immediate impact: 250,000 seabirds, 22 killer whales, 2,800 sea otters, 3,000 harbor seals, and untold numbers of fish eggs killed. Studies find that oil may persist much longer than expected, affecting intertidal organisms, and that chronic exposure to low levels of oil can inflict subtle damage on wildlife. Many species have recovered: bald eagles, cormorants, salmon, and river otters. But the oil has had severe long-lasting impacts on killer whales and sea otters. Also Pacific herring are only 15% of their pre-spill numbers.

—Hayden, Anders, and John M. Shandra. “Hours of Work and the Ecological Footprint of Nations: An Exploratory Analysis.” *Local Environment* Volume 14, no. 6 (2009): 575-600. Anders and Shandra use a structural equation model of a cross-national comparison of OECD and other nations and find support for the thesis that hours of work are positively related to ecological footprints. This suggests that rather than eco-efficiency improvements, reducing the number of hours worked per worker and creating a greater “time affluence” for people could lead to reduced ecological footprints.

—Hess, David J. *Localist Movements in a Global Economy*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009. Hess examines localist movements in the United States—specifically “buy local” campaigns, urban agriculture, local ownership of electricity and transportation, and alternative and community media—to assess the extent to which such movements can address environmental justice and sustainability issues.

—House, Silas, and Jason Howard. *Something’s Rising: Appalachians Fighting Mountaintop Removal*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2009. House and Howard discuss local efforts to protect eastern Kentucky and West Virginia from the devastating effects of coal mining by mountaintop removal through the stories of twelve men and women pushed to action by the loss of their mountains.

—Hughes, J. Donald. *An Environmental History of the World: Humankind’s Changing Role in the Community of Life*, 2nd edition. New York: Routledge, 2009.

—Hulme, P.E. “Adapting to Climate Change: Is There Scope for Ecological Management in the Face of a Global Threat?” *Journal of Applied Ecology* Volume 42, no. 5 (2005): 784-94.

—Igoe, Jim, and Sian Sullivan, workshop organizers. “Problematizing Neoliberal Conservation: Displaced and Disobedient Knowledge.” International Institute for Environment and Development, 2009. Available online at: <<http://www.iied.org/pubs/pdfs/G02526.pdf>>.

—Islam, Md. Saidul. “Paradigms of Development and Their Power Dynamics: A Review.” *Journal of Sustainable Development* Volume 2, no. 2 (2009): 24-37. Islam provides a theoretical survey of how power is understood in different paradigm/schools of development.

—*Journal of Sports and Social Issues* Volume 33, no 2 (2009). This is the first of two special issues of this journal focused on sports and the environment. Contents include: (1) “Sports, Environmentalism, Land Use, and Urban Development” by Diana Mincyte, Monica J. Casper, and C.L. Cole (pp. 103-10), (2) “Sports and Environmental Justice: ‘Games’ of Race, Place, Nostalgia, and Power in Neoliberal New York City” by Julie Sze (pp. 111-29), (3) “Spots of Spacial Desire: Skateparks, Skateplazas, and Urban Politics” by Francisco Vivoni (pp. 130-49), (4) “Life in the Fast Lane: Environmental, Economic, and Public Health Outcomes of Motorsport Spectacles in Australia” by Paul J. Tranter and Mark Lowes (pp. 150-68), and (5) “Parkour, Anarcho-Environmentalism, and Poiesis” by Michael Atkinson (pp. 169-94).

—*Journal of Sports and Social Issues* Volume 33, no 3 (2009). This is the second of two special issues of this journal focused on sports and the environment. Contents include: (1) “Bodies of Nature: Politics of Wilderness, Recreation, and Technology” by Diana Mincyte, Monica J. Casper, and C.L. Cole (pp. 199-205), (2) “Environmental Sporting: Birding at Superfund Sites, Landfills, and Sewage Ponds” by Spencer Schaffner (pp. 206-29), (3) “‘Everybody Wants to Pioneer Something Out Here’: Landscape, Adventure, and Biopolitics in the American Southwest” by Barbara A. Barnes (pp. 230-56), (4) “Risking Bodies in the Wild: The ‘Corporeal Unconscious’ of American Adventure Culture” by Sarah Jaquette Ray (pp. 257-84), (5) “Traversing the Matrix: Cyborg Athletes, Technology, and the Environment” by Ted M. Butryn and Matthew A. Masucci (pp. 285-307), (6) “An Exploration of the Co-production of Performance Running Bodies and Natures Within ‘Running Taskscapes’” by P. David Howe and Carol Morris (pp. 308-30), and (7) “Finding the Kieran Way: Recreational Sport, Health, and Environmental Policy in Nova Scotia” by Robert Pitter (pp. 331-51).

—Kennedy, Robert F. Jr. “A President Breaks Hearts in Appalachia.” *Washington Post* (3 July 2009). Mountaintop removal coal mining is the worst environmental tragedy in American history. When will the Obama administration finally stop this Appalachian apocalypse? Available online at:
<<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/07/02/AR2009070203022.html?referrer=emailarticle>>.

—King, Leslie, and Deborah McCarthy, eds. *Environmental Sociology: From Analysis to Action*, 2nd edition. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Introduction: Environmental Problems Require Social Solutions” by Deborah McCarthy and Leslie King, (2) “The Vulnerable Planet” by John Bellamy Foster, (3) “Mountaintop Removal in West Virginia: An Environmental Sacrifice Zone” by Julia Fox, (4) “Treadmill Predispositions and Social Responses: Population, Consumption, and Technological Change” by Allan Schnaiberg and Kenneth Alan Gould, (5) “Environmental Justice: Grassroots Activism and Its Impact on Public Policy Decision Making” by Robert D. Bullard and Glenn S. Johnson, (6) “Turning Public Issues into Private Troubles: Lead Contamination, Domestic Labor, and the Exploitation of Women’s Unpaid Labor in Australia” by Lois Bryson, Kathleen McPhillips, and Kathryn Robinson, (7)

“The Next Revolutionary Stage: Recycling Waste or Recycling History?” by David N. Pellow, (8) “Wild Horses and the Political Ecology of Nature Restoration in the Missouri Ozarks” by J. Sanford Rikoon, (9) “Touch the Magic” by Susan G. Davis, (10) “Silent Spill: The Organization of an Industrial Crisis” by Thomas D. Beamish, (11) “Corporate Responsibility for Toxins” by Gerald Markowitz and David Rosner, (12) “The Unfair Trade-off: Globalization and the Export of Ecological Hazards” by Daniel Faber, (13) “Driving South: The Globalization of Auto Consumption and Its Social Organization of Space” by Peter Freund and George Martin, (14) “Selling ‘Mother Earth’: Advertising and the Myth of the Natural” by Robin Andersen, (15) “Prime-Time Subversion: The Environmental Rhetoric of *The Simpsons*” by Anne Marie Todd, (16) “Science in Environmental Conflicts” by Connie P. Ozawa, (17) “An Ounce of Precaution” by Nelta Edwards, (18) “Risk Society and Contested Illness: The Case of Nuclear Weapons Workers” by Sherry Cable, Thomas E. Shriver, and Tamara L. Mix, (19) “The Social Construction of Cancer: A Walk Upstream” by Sandra Steingraber, (20) “American Environmentalism: The Role of Race, Class, and Gender in Shaping Activism 1820-1995” by Dorceta E. Taylor, (21) “Coalition Building between Native Americans and Environmental Organizations in Opposition to Development: The Case of the New Los Padres Dam Project” by Mik Moore, (22) “‘People Want to Protect Themselves a Little Bit’: Emotions, Denial, and Social Movement Nonparticipation” by Kari Marie Norgaard, (23) “Individualization: Plant a Tree, Buy a Bike, Save the World?” by Michael Maniates, (24) “Cleaning the Closet: Toward a New Fashion Ethic” by Juliet Schor, (25) “Greetings from the Non-Barcode People” by Michael Pollan, (26) “Healing the Rift: Metabolic Restoration in Cuban Agriculture” by Rebecca Clausen, and (27) “On the Trail of Courageous Behavior” by Myron Peretz Glazer and Pinina Migdal Glazer.

—Kroll, Gary M, and Richard H. Robbins, eds. *World in Motion: The Globalization and the Environment Reader*. Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press, 2008. Contents include: (1) “Introduction: Globalization and the Environment: A Primer” by Richard H. Robbins, (2) “Ecological Footprints of Nations, 2005 Update” by Jason Venetoulis and John Talberth, (3) “The Anthropology of Oil: The Impact of the Oil Industry on a Fishing Community in the Niger Delta” by Alicia Fentiman, (4) “The Water Thieves” by Jon Luoma, (5) “South Africa’s Driest Season” by Jon Jeter, (6) “Behind Gold’s Glitter: Torn Lands and Pointed Questions” by Jane Perlez and Kirk Johnson, (7) “The Fate of the Ocean” by Julia Whitty, (8) “Empire’s Ecological Tyreprints” by Matthew Paterson and Simon Dalby, (9) “The Obvious Aspects of Ecological Underprivilege in Ankarana, Northern Madagascar” by Andrew Walsh, (10) “Pepsico for Peace? The Ecological and Political Risks of the Biotechnology Revolution” by Vandana Shiva, (11) “Where Computers Go to Die - and Kill” by Elizabeth Grossman, (12) “Phaeton’s Reins: The Human Hand in Climate Change” by Kerry Emanuel, (13) “All the Disappearing Islands” by Julia Whitty, (14) “The Environmental Consequences of War” by Jessica Adley and Andrea Grant, (15) “The Movement for Environmental Justice in the Pacific” by Valerie Kuletz, (16) “China, the WTO, and Implications for the Environment” by Abigail Jahiel, and (17) “Ecofeminism and Globalization: A Critical Appraisal” by Jasmin Sydee and Sharon Beder.

—Lamar, Brook. “The Real Price of Gold” *National Geographic* Volume 215, no. 1 (January 2009: 34-61). The real price of gold is enormous human suffering and environmental degradation. Laborers in mines are exploited inhumanely, with many adverse health effects, and landscapes are devastated. Most use of gold is in jewelry, and India and China are the two

largest importers of gold for jewelry, where many wealthy women desire gold jewelry. The United States is third. There is a “No Dirty Gold” movement opposing gold so produced (which is most of it), and some jewelers can certify that their suppliers pay fair wages and are concerned about environmental issues.

—Li, Jesse W.H., and John C. Vederas. “Drug Discovery and Natural Products: End of an Era or an Endless Frontier?” *Science* Volume 325, no. 5937 (10 July 2009): 161. Historically most drugs have been generated from natural products, but during the last 15 years pharmaceutical companies have turned to synthetic drugs. There is a substantial decline in new drug approvals. There is still a vast reservoir of as yet untapped naturally produced biochemical products in plants and animals, and there are better ways of screening these for new medicines. The future of pharmaceuticals might still lie in naturally generated products, as much as in synthetics.

—Limerick, Patricia Nelson, Andrew Cowell, and Sharon K. Collinge. eds. *Remedies for a New West: Healing Landscapes, Histories, and Cultures*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Prologue: The Lessons and Lesions of Conquest” by Patricia Nelson Limerick, (2) “Introduction: Healing the West” by Andrew Cowell, Sharon K. Collinge, and Patricia Nelson Limerick, (3) “Healing the West with Taxes: The Navajo Nation and the Enactment of Sovereignty” by Sarah Krakoff, (4) “Indigenous Languages of the West: A Prognosis for the Future” by Andrew Cowell, (5) ““Oh Give Me Land, Lots of Land”” by Allan Wallis and Gene Bressler, (6) “Reversing the Trend of Habitat Loss in the American West: The Uncertain Promise of Ecological Restoration” by Sharon K. Collinge, (7) “Recovering the West: Mexicans and the Memory of Tomorrow’s Landscape” by John-Michael Rivera, (8) “Healing with Howls: Rewilding the Southern Rockies” by Hannah Gosnell, (9) “A Scholar Intervenes: Matachines, Ritual Continuity, and Cultural Well-Being” by Brenda M. Romero, (10) “Cleaning Up Abandoned Hard-Rock Mines in the Western United States: Can and Will Communities Take the Lead?” by Joseph N. Ryan, (11) “The Klamath Basin as a Proving Ground for the Endangered Species Act” by William M. Lewis Jr., (12) “Hope in a World of Wounds: Sustainable Stewardship in Colorado” by David M. Armstrong, (13) “Open Wound from a Tough Nuclear History: Forgetting How We Made Ourselves an Endangered Species” by Len Ackland, and (14) “Epilogue: Healing the West over Time” by Patricia Nelson Limerick.

—Lynch, Tom. *Xerophilia: Ecocritical Explorations in Southwestern Literature*. Lubbock: Texas Tech University Press, 2009. Lynch provides an ecocritical study of the multicultural literature of the arid American Southwest by examining approaches such as border studies, conservation biology, ecoaesthetics, entomology, environmental history, environmental justice theory, ethnography, and phenomenology. He argues that the relationship between literature and place can be used to develop a bioregional approach that moves us to revalue nature from an anthropocentric focus to an ecocentric focus.

—Mayer, Brian. *Blue-Green Coalitions: Fighting for Safe Workplaces and Healthy Communities*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2009. Mayer develops an ethnographic account of three cases of successful labor-environmental alliances to show how unions and environmental groups come together when confronting health and safety issues: (1) Alliance for a Healthy Tomorrow in Massachusetts, (2) the Work Environmental Council in New Jersey, and (3) the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition.

—McWilliams, James E. *Just Food: Where Locavores Get It Wrong and How We Can Truly Eat Responsibly*. New York: Little, Brown and Company, 2009. McWilliams argues that food production liberals who believe that we should eat locally grown, organic produce “get it wrong” and fail to see that this is not a viable way to feed millions of hungry people around the world. Such liberals, McWilliams argues, must strike a compromise with corporate agribusiness proponents who support the industrialized mass production of genetically altered food.

—Miller, Char. *Gifford Pinchot and the Making of Modern Environmentalism*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2004. Miller chronicles Pinchot’s efforts in promoting the profession of forestry in the United States and in establishing and running the Forest Service. Miller also provides an extensive examination of Pinchot’s post-federal career as head of The National Conservation Association, his two-term governorship of Pennsylvania, and his marriage to feminist Cornelia Bryce and her role in Pinchot’s political radicalization throughout the 1920s and 1930s, as well as Pinchot’s relationship with friend and mentor John Muir and their famous disagreement over damming Hetch Hetchy Valley. Miller develops a new interpretation of Pinchot and his activism that not only helped define environmental politics in early twentieth century America but remains relevant today.

—Miller, DeMond Shondell, and Jason David Rivera. *Hurricane Katrina and the Redefinition of Landscape*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2009. Miller and Rivera explore how the changes wrought by Hurricane Katrina helped set up changes for New Orleans and the surrounding region and how these changes altered the cultural, economic, and political lives of the survivors.

—Mol, Arthur P.J., David A. Sonnenfeld, and Gert Spaargaren, eds. *The Ecological Modernisation Reader: Environmental Reform in Theory and Practice*. London: Routledge, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Ecological modernisation: three decades of policy, practice and theoretical reflection” by A.P.J. Mol, G. Spaargaren, and D.A. Sonnenfeld, (2) “The origins and theoretical foundations of Ecological Modernisation Theory” by A.P.J. Mol and M. Jänicke, (3) “On ecological and political modernisation” by M. Jänicke (translated by B. Bluemling), (4) “Ecological modernisation: beyond scarcity and bureaucracy” by J. Huber, (5) “Sociology, environment and modernity: Ecological modernisation as a theory of social change” by G. Spaargaren and A.P.J. Mol, (6) “Ecological modernization as cultural politics” by M.A. Hajer, (7) “Ecological modernisation, ecological modernities” by P. Christoff, (8) “Ecological modernization as social theory” by F.H. Buttel, (9) “Transformations in environmental governance and participation” by D.R. Fisher, O. Fritsch, and M.S. Andersen, (10) “New approaches to environmental governance” by M. Jänicke, and H. Jörgens, (11) “Environment and Participation in a Context of Political Modernisation” by Jan van Tatenhove and Pieter Leroy, (12) “Democratic ethics and ecological modernization: The formulation of California’s automobile emission standards” by G.A. Gonzales, (13) “Ecological modernization, risk society, and the green state” by J.S. Dryzek, D. Downes, C. Hunold, and D. Schlosberg, (14) “Greening lifecycles and lifestyles: sociotechnical innovations in consumption and production as core concerns of ecological modernisation theory” by G. Spaargaren and M. Cohen, (15) “Environmental policy and industrial innovation: integrating environment and economy through ecological modernization” by J. Murphy and A. Gouldson, (16) “Ecological modernization of industrial systems” by C.S.A. (Kris) van Koppen and Arthur P.J. Mol, (17) “Sustainable

consumption: A theoretical and environmental policy perspective” by G. Spaargaren, (18) “Upstreaming environmental action” by J. Huber, (19) “Ecological modernisation in Asian and other emerging economies” by D.A. Sonnenfeld and M.T. Rock, (20) “Contradictions of ecological modernisation: pulp and paper manufacturing in Southeast Asia” by D.A. Sonnenfeld, (21) “Why ecological modernisation and sustainable development should not be conflated” by O. Langelte, (22) “Integrating environmental and economic policy making in China and Taiwan” by M.T. Rock, (23) “Environmental management for industrial zones in Vietnam” by M.D.T. Tran, P.T. Phung, J.C.L. van Buuren, and V.T. Nguyen, (24) “Environment and modernity in transitional China: Frontiers of ecological modernization” by A.P.J. Mol, (25) “Shifts within ecological modernization in South Africa: deliberation, innovation and institutional opportunities” by C.D. Scott Oelofse, G. Oelofse, and J. Houghton, and (26) “Ecological modernisation: assessment, critical debates and future directions” by G. Spaargaren, A.P.J. Mol, and D.A. Sonnenfeld.

—Morrell, Virginia. “Mystery of the Missing Humpbacks Solved by Soviet Data.” *Science* Volume 324, no. 5931 (29 May 2009): 1132. Humpback whales failed to recover in the Southern Ocean because of massive illegal hunting by Soviet whaling ships from 1947 to 1973. Marine biologists on board the Soviet ships recorded the correct data and turned these over to KGB commissars who created a second set of books with false figures for the International Whaling Commission. The marine biologists had to promise never to release any other data, but they nevertheless went to extraordinary lengths to protect their real records for eventual release, which has now happened. Recovery from this illegal whaling may take another fifty years.

—Nelson, Daniel. *Passion for the Land: John F. Seiberling and the Environmental Movement*. Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 2009. Nelson presents a biography of United States Representative John F. Seiberling (1918-2008) who became a leading person in the movement to protect and transform his childhood playground in Ohio’s Cuyahoga River Valley into Cuyahoga Valley National Park. Seiberling went on to become chair of the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and played key roles in protecting nature, including the creation of 100 million acres of parks and refuges in Alaska.

—Newton, David. *Environmental Justice: A Reference Handbook*, 2nd edition. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2009. Newton builds upon his focus in the first edition of this book on the link between social inequalities and the uneven distribution of environmental hazards in air, soil, and water and offers new data for the link, especially in developing countries. He examines recent developments in the convergence of civil rights activism and the environmental movement, including how the environmental justice movement has matured beyond its previous focus on environmental racism.

—Ohlrogge, John, Doug Allen, Bill Berguson, Dean DellaPenna, Yair Shachar-Hill, and Sten Stymne. “Driving on Biomass.” *Science* Volume 324, no. 5930 (22 May 2009): 1019-20. Burning biomass to produce electricity for battery-driven vehicles can power more travel and displace more petroleum than converting it to ethanol or other fermentation products.

—Orr, David. “Baggage: the Case for Climate Mitigation.” *Conservation Biology* Volume 23, no. 4 (2009): 790-93. Orr discusses climate adaptation versus climate mitigation. Adaptation

rests on a chain of logic: (1) Climate change is real, but will be (2) slow and moderate enough to permit orderly adaptation to changes (3) that we can foresee and comprehend and that (4) will, in a few decades, plateau around a new, manageable state, (5) leaving the gains of the modern world mostly intact, albeit powered by advanced technology (wind, solar, and as yet undreamed fixes). The argument for climate mitigation is that (1) growing scientific evidence indicates the effects of climate change will be greater and occur faster than previously thought, (2) the duration of climate effects will last thousands of years, not decades, (3) the race to avoid causing irreversible changes that would seriously damage or destroy civilization is a close one, and (4) the effects of climate destabilization can be contained perhaps only by emergency action to stabilize and then reduce CO2 levels.

—Parr, Adrian. *Hijacking Sustainability*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009. Parr first examines five examples of hijacking sustainability: corporate image-greening companies such as British Petroleum and Wal-Mart, Hollywood activism by Leonardo DiCaprio and other movie industry figures, the autonomy of communal ecovillages versus the military-like security of gated communities, the greening of the White House (by people such as Jimmy Carter) and its degreening (by people such as Ronald Reagan, and incongruous efforts to achieve a sustainable army. Parr then examines trash, disaster relief, slums, and poverty. He argues that although sustainability has now captured our attention and offered us an alternative narrative of the collective good, it is an idea now compromised by contrary corporate, government, and military interests.

—Pavel, M. Paloma, ed. *Breakthrough Communities: Sustainability and Justice in the Next American Metropolis*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Introduction” by M. Paloma Pavel, (2) “From Bootstrap Community Development to Regional Equity” by Cynthia M. Duncan, (3) “Scaling Up: Regional Equity and the Revitalization of Progressive Politics” by Angela Glover Blackwell and Manuel Pastor, (4) “Reinterpreting Metropolitan Space as a Strategy for Social Justice” by John A. Powell, (5) “The Roots of Environmental Justice” by Peggy M. Shepard and Kizzy Charles-Guzman, (6) “Addressing Urban Transportation Equity in the United States” by Robert D. Bullard, (7) “Race, Class, and Real Estate” by Sheryll Cahin, (8) “Development and Opportunity in Small Towns and Rural Communities” by Cynthia M. Duncan and Priscilla Salant, (9) “Katrina is Everywhere: Lessons from the Gulf Coast” by Amy Liu and Bruce Katz, (10) “Growing Together or Growing Apart? Central Labor Councils and Regional Equity” by Amy B. Dean, (11) “Rekindling Hope in Cleveland (Cleveland, Ohio)” by David Goldberg, (12) “Closing the Gaps: The National Vacant Properties Campaign (Cleveland, Ohio)” by Don Chen, (13) “Neighbors Building Neighborhoods: Community Stewardship to Revitalize Midsize Cities (Rochester, New York)” by William A. Johnson Jr., (14) “Transforming Brownfield Communities: The Naugatuck Valley Project (Connecticut)” by Kenneth Galdston, (15) “Community Activism for Creative Rebuilding of Neighborhoods (Chicago, Illinois)” by Mary Nelson and Steven McCullough, (16) “Opportunity-based Housing in Atlanta (Atlanta, Georgia)” by Steve Lerner, (17) “A Regional Approach to Affordable Housing (Atlanta, Georgia)” by Hattie Dorsey, (18) “Preserving Heirs’ Property in Coastal South Carolina (Charleston, South Carolina)” by Faith R. Rivers and Jennie Stephens, (19) “LAX Rising (Los Angeles, California)” by Danny Feingold, (20) “Community Benefits Agreements: A Strategy for Renewing Our Cities (Los Angeles, California)” by Greg LeRoy, (21) “Reshaping a Region After September 11 (New York Metro Region)” by Robert

Yaro, Chris Jones, Petra Todorovich, and Nicolas Ronderos, (22) “Faith-based Organizing for Metro Equity in Detroit (Detroit, Michigan)” by Victoria Kovari, (23) “Values, Vision, and Message: The Spirit of Metro Equity” (“Community Organizing through Faith-Based Networks” by Greg Galluzzo, “Faith-Based Organizing and Core Values” by Mike Kruglik, and “Let My People Go” by Rev. Cheryl Rivera), (24) “Bridging the Bay: University-Community Collaborations (San Francisco Bay Area)” by Manuel Pastor, Rachel Rosner, Juliet Ellis, and Elizabeth Tan, (25) “Poor City, Rich Region: Confronting Poverty in Camden (Camden, New Jersey)” (“From Dependency to Sustainability” by Howard Gillette Jr., “The ‘Inside Game’: A Reinvestment Strategy” by Jeremy Nowak, and “The ‘Outside Game’: Can Faith Move Mountainless New Jersey?” by David Rusk), (26) “Farms to Schools: Promoting Urban Health, Combating Sprawl, and Advancing Community Food Systems (Southern California)” by Robert Gottlieb, Mark Vallianatos, and Anupama Joshi, (27) “Building the Capacity of the Regional Equity Movement” by Angela Glover Blackwell and L. Benjamin Starrett, (28) “Business, Grass Roots, and the Regional Agenda” by Bart Harvey, (29) “Measuring Success: Using Metrics in Support of Regional Equity” by David Rusk, (30) “Networking for Social Justice: The African American Forum on Race and Regionalism” by Deeohn Ferris, (31) “Sharing the New Story: Regional Equity and Strategic Media” by Andrea Torrice and Ellen Schneider, (32) “Climate Change and the Quest for Regional Equity” by Van Jones, (33) “A Global Perspective: Community-driven Solutions to Urban Poverty” by Celine d’Cruz and David Satterthwaite, and (34) “Beyond Segregation: Toward a Shared Vision of Our Regions” by Myron Orfield.

—Porter, Rob. *Environmental Justice and North Georgia Wilderness: A GIS Based Analysis*. Saarbrücken, Germany: VDM Verlag, 2009. Using GIS research, Porter shows that environmental inequity with respect to wilderness use and non-use values can exist when race, gender, and retirement income are considered with respect to census block groups and their travel time to wilderness area trail access points. He shows how the location of vacation homes near wilderness can increase property values and taxes and adversely affect low-income populations. Porter argues that this should lead to rethinking the involvement of elderly and low-income populations in the public process of wilderness management.

—Princen, Thomas. *The Logic of Sufficiency*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2005. When resource depletion and overconsumption are real, sufficiency is about doing well. It is about good work and good governance, and it is about goods that are good only to a point. With examples ranging from timbering and fishing to automobiles and meat production, Princen shows that sufficiency is perfectly sensible and yet absolutely contrary to modern society’s dominant principle of efficiency. He argues that seeking enough when more is possible is both intuitive and rational—personally, organizationally, and ecologically rational. And under global ecological constraint, it is ethical. Over the long term, an economy—indeed a society—cannot operate as if there’s never enough and never too much. Princen is in Natural Resource and Environmental Policy at the School of Natural Resources and Environment at the University of Michigan.

—Revkin, Andrew. “Forum Says Climate Shift Brings Deaths.” *New York Times* (29 May 2009). Global warming is causing more than 300,000 deaths and about \$125 billion in economic losses each year, according to a report by the Global Humanitarian Forum, an organization led by Kofi Annan, the former United Nations secretary general. The report sifted data sets and existing

studies of health, disaster, population, and economic trends. It found that human-influenced climate change, mainly by exacerbating flooding and drought, was elevating the global death rates from illnesses including malnutrition, diarrheal disease, malaria, and heat-related ailments. Along with the deaths, the report said that the lives of 325 million people, primarily in poor countries, were being seriously affected by climate change. It projected that the number would double by 2030. The report has drawn criticism from some experts on climate and risk, who questioned its methods and conclusions. Revkin's article can be viewed online at: <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/29/science/earth/29climate.html?scp=1&sq=Forum%20Says%20Climate%20Shift%20Brings%20Deaths&st=cse>.

—Rimas, Andrew, and Evan D. G. Fraser. *Beef: The Untold Story of How Milk, Meat, and Muscle Shaped the World*. New York: William Morrow, HarperCollins, 2008. Rimas and Fraser tell a story that spans the globe, from ancient Mediterranean bullfighting rings to the rugged grazing grounds of eighteenth-century England, from the quiet farms of Japan's Kobe beef cows to crowded American stockyards to remote villages in East Africa, home of the Masai, a society to which cattle mean everything. This is a history of an animal whose relationship with humanity has shaped the world as we know it.

—Roberts, Callum. *The Unnatural History of the Sea*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2009. Roberts, a marine conservation biologist, provides an account of the deleterious effects of fishing on the sea. He predicts that without the establishment of new marine reserves, by 2048 all current fisheries will collapse due to overexploitation.

—Rose, Jeff, and Dan Dustin. "The Neoliberal Assault on the Public University: The Case of Recreation, Park, and Leisure Research." *Leisure Sciences* Volume 31, no. 4 (2009): 397-402. Rose and Dustin examine neoliberalism and its multiple influences in university departments of recreation, parks, and leisure studies. They argue that funding mechanisms for these kinds of departments and programs and professors who teach in these kinds of departments and programs increasingly have become intertwined with market-drive forces and that administrators, researchers, teachers, and students should resist these prevalent neoliberal-friendly cultural trends.

—Rudel, Thomas K. "How Do People Transform Landscapes? A Sociological Perspective on Suburban Sprawl and Tropical Deforestation." *American Journal of Sociology* Volume 115, no. 1 (2009): 129-54. Rudel offers a sociological account of anthropogenic landscape changes by emphasizing the role of strategic actions by states and coalitions of interested parties.

—Schelhas, John, and Max J. Pfeffer. *Saving Forests, Protecting People? Environmental Conservation in Central America*. Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press, 2009. Schelhas and Pfeffer explore the connections between environmental management regimes, local values, and material needs in globally-driven forest conservation efforts in Central America and how these efforts have led to different results ranging from violent protest to common ground activism.

—Schreuder, Yda. *The Corporate Greenhouse: Climate Change in a Globalizing World*. London: Zed Books, 2009. Schreuder discusses the geopolitical division between the Global North and the Global South, the sustainability of capitalism in the current global economic

environment, the impact of transnational corporations (TNCs) on worldwide CO₂ emissions, and emissions trading schemes. Schreuder questions the disconnect between the current negotiation framework of the climate change debate that is based on the nation-state and neoliberal economic policies organized around transnational corporations and argues that treaties that fail to properly account for the activities of TNCs will preclude effective and equitable solutions to global climate change.

—Seddon, Philip J., Doug P. Armstrong, Pritpal Soorae, Frederic Launay, Sally Walker, Carlos R. Ruiz-Miranda, Sanjay Molur, Heather Koldewey, and Devra G. Kleiman. “The Risks of Assisted Colonization.” *Conservation Biology* Volume 23, no. 4 (2009): 788-89. There is growing debate over whether threatened and endangered species (or even more common ones) should be intentionally introduced outside their historic ranges, to prevent extinction by climate change. This is “assisted colonization” or “assisted migration.” The authors warn that there are huge uncertainties involved and that this might result in a new era of ill-conceived species translation.

—Simmons, I.G. *Global Environmental History*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008. Simmons’ latest book draws upon the humanities, natural sciences, and social sciences to examine human impacts on the material Earth and our ideas about Earth and how we are related to it.

—Sörlin, Sverker, and Paul Warde, eds. *Nature’s End: History and the Environment*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Introduction” by S. Sörlin and P. Warde, (2) “Imperialism and Environmental Change: Unearthing the Origins and Evolution of Global Environmental History” by R. Grove and V. Damodaran, (3) “Habitat, Possession and Community: Reflections on the History of Conservation Ideas” by B. Adams, (4) “The Field of Action: Agriculture and the Defining of the Environment in Pre-Industrial Europe” by P. Warde, (5) “The Global Warming That Did Not Happen: Historicizing Glaciology and Climate Change” by S. Sörlin, (6) “Genealogies of the Ecological Moment: Planning, Complexity and the Emergence of ‘the Environment’ as Politics in West Germany, 1949-1982” by H. Nehring, (7) “The Environmental History of Mountain Regions” by R. Dodgshon, (8) “Interdisciplinary Conversations: the Collective Model” by A. Davies, (9) “New Science for Sustainability in an Ancient Land” by L. Robin, (10) “Fifty-four, Forty, or Fight? Writing within and across Boundaries in North American Environmental History” by M. Evenden and G. Wynn, (11) “Modernity and the Politics of Waste in Britain” by T. Cooper, (12) “Why Intensity? Reflections on Long-Term Changes to Chinese Farming and the Institutional Steering of Modifications to the Environment” by M. Elvin, (13) “‘The pernicious calamities that occasion...hunger’: Climate Variability and Social Vulnerability in Colonial Mexico” by G. Endfield, (14) “Destiny and Decision: Taking the Lifeworld Seriously in Environmental History” by K. Hastrup, and (15) “Afterword” by P. Burke.

—Sperling, Daniel, and Deborah Gordon. *Two Billion Cars: Driving Toward Sustainability*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2008. Sperling and Gordon provide a concise history of the United States’ love affair with cars and an overview of the global oil and auto industries. The US is still the leading emissions culprit, and what is especially worrying is that developing nations are becoming car-centric cultures as well. They discuss how we arrived in this

dangerous state and what we can do about it. The roots of the problem are the resistant auto-industry, dysfunctional oil markets, short-sighted government policies, and unmotivated consumers. We need to reform our gas-guzzling culture and expand the search for low-carbon fuels and environment-friendly innovations in transportation planning. The two places with the most troublesome emissions problems—California and China—are taking the lead in developing effective strategies that can help wean us from our reliance on conventional, petroleum-fueled cars. The authors claim that we can have two billion cars (twice the number today) and sustainability, but it will take innovation and careful management. Bill McKibben admires their analysis, approves of much that they recommend, but thinks their larger claim is foolish, especially in the light of recent events. See McKibben's review "Engine Trouble" in *Christian Century* Volume 126, no. 14 (2009): 38.

—Sutherland, W.J., W.M. Adams, R.B. Aronson, R. Aveling, T.M. Blackburn, S. Broad, G. Ceballos, I.M. Côte, R.M. Cowling, G.A.B. Da Fonseca, E. Dinerstein, P.J. Ferraro, E. Fleishman, C. Gascon, M. Hunter Jr., J. Hutton, P. Kareiva, A. Kuria, D.W. MacDonald, K. MacKinnon, F.J. Madgwick, M.B. Mascia, J. McNeely, E.J. Milner-Gulland, S. Moon, C.G. Morley, S. Nelson, D. Osborn, M. Pai, E.C. Parsons, L.S. Peck, H. Possingham, S.V. Prior, A.S. Pullin, M.R.W. Rands, J. Ranganathan, K.H. Redford, J.P. Rodriguez, F. Seymour, J. Sobel, N.S. Sodhi, A. Stott, K. Vance-Borland, and A.R. Watkinson. "One Hundred Questions of Importance to the Conservation of Global Biological Diversity" *Conservation Biology* Volume 23, no. 3 (2009): 557-67. Representatives from twenty-one international organizations, regional sections, and working groups of the Society for Conservation Biology and twelve academics from all inhabited continents compiled 2,291 questions of relevance to the conservation of biodiversity worldwide. The questions were short-listed by voting, followed by a two day workshop, to derive the 100 questions posed in the article; these questions supposedly would have the greatest impact on conservation policy and practice if answered. The questions were divided into climate change, ecosystem functions and services, ecosystem management and restoration, freshwater ecosystems, impacts of conservation interventions, marine ecosystems, organizational systems and processes, protected areas, societal context and change, species management, technological change, and terrestrial ecosystems.

—Tilman, David, Robert Socolow, Jonathan A. Foley, Jason Hill, Eric Larson, Lee Lynd, Stephen Pacala, John Reilly, Tim Searchinger, Chris Somerville, and Robert Williams. "Beneficial Biofuels—The Food, Energy, and Environment Trilemma." *Science* Volume 325, no. 5938 (17 July 2009): 270-71. The authors discuss multiple feedstocks, under new policies and accounting rules, to balance biofuel production, food security, and greenhouse gas reduction. Dramatic improvements in policy and technology are needed to meet global demand for both food and biofuel feedstocks. There are ways to do it right, but doing it wrong can be disastrous.

—Timmermann, Axel, and Laurie Menviel. "What Drives Climate Flip-Flops?" *Science* Volume 325, no. 5938 (17 July 2009): 273-74. The authors look at past rapid climate changes in order to understand whether we might now be approaching a climate flip-flop.

—Uekoetter, Frank. *The Age of Smoke: Environmental Policy in Germany and the United States, 1880-1970*, translated by Thomas Dunlap. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2009.

Uekoetter presents a comparative history of environmental policies and protests in the US and Germany concerning the smoke problems of coal burning.

—Ulanowicz, Robert E. *A Third Window: Natural Life beyond Newton and Darwin*. West Conshohocke, PA: Templeton Press, 2009. Ulanowicz argues that Newtonian and Darwinian paradigms are insufficient for a scientific understanding of nature. He offers a new paradigm that better accounts for understanding change in nature as emergence or creative advance.

—United States Global Change Research Program. *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*. This new 2009 report can be downloaded for free as a pdf at: <http://downloads.globalchange.gov/usimpacts/pdfs/climate-impacts-report.pdf>. See also the US Global Change Research Program's website at: <http://www.globalchange.gov/>.

—van der Ploeg, Jan Douwe. *The New Peasantries: Struggles for Autonomy and Sustainability in an Era of Empire and Globalization*. London: Earthscan, 2008. Using thirty years of longitudinal studies from Peru, Italy and the Netherlands, and drawing from literature in traditions of peasant studies, development sociology, rural sociology, neo-institutional economics, and the recently emerging debates on Empire, van der Ploeg argues that the peasant condition in agribusiness and food industries (composed of more than one billion people worldwide) is characterized by a struggle for autonomy that finds expression in the creation and development of a self-governed resource base and associated forms of sustainable development.

—Weber, Karl, ed. *Food, Inc. How Industrial Food is Making us Sicker, Fatter and Poorer—And What You Can Do About It*. Philadelphia: Public Affairs, 2009. Contents include: (1) “Reforming Fast Food Nation: A Conversation with Eric Schlosser,” (2) “Another Take: Food Safety Consequences of Factory Farms” by Food & Water Watch, (3) “Exploring the Corporate Powers Behind the Way We Eat: The Making of *Food, Inc.*” by Robert Kenner, (4) “Another Take: Food Sovereignty for U.S. Consumers” by Food & Water Watch, (5) “Organics—Healthy Food and So Much More” by Gary Hirshberg, (6) “Another Take: The Dirty Six: The Worst Animal Practices in Agribusiness” by the Humane Society of the United States, (7) “Food, Science, and the Challenge of World Hunger—Who Will Control the Future?” by Peter Pringle, (8) “Another Take: Hazards of Genetically Engineered Foods and Crops: Why We Need a Global Moratorium” by Ronnie Cummins (Organic Consumers Association), (9) “The Ethanol Scam: Burning Food to Make Motor Fuel” by Robert Bryce, (10) “Another Take: Exposure to Pesticides: A Fact Sheet” by the Organic Consumers Association, (11) “The Climate Crisis at the End of Our Fork” by Anna Loppé, (12) “Another Take: Global Warming and Your Food” by the Cool Foods Campaign, (13) “Cheap Food: Workers Pay the Price” by Arturo Rodriguez, with Alexa Delwiche and Sheheryar Kaoosji, (14) “Another Take: Fields of Poison: California Farmworkers and Pesticides” by the Pesticide Action Network North America, (15) “The Financial Crisis and World Hunger” by Muhammad Yunus, (16) “Another Take: The Scope of the World Food Crisis” by FoodFirst Information and Action Network, (17) “Why Bother?” by Michael Pollan, (18) “Another Take: Ten Steps to Starting a Community Garden” by the American Community Gardening Association, (19) “Declare Your Independence” by Joel Salatin, (20) “Another Take: Questions for a Farmer” by Sustainable Table, (21) “Eating Made Simple” by Marion Nestle, (22) “Another Take: World Hunger—Your Actions Matter” by Sheri White Nelson (Heifer International), (23) “Improving Kids’ Nutrition: An Action Took Kit for

Parents and Citizens” by the Center for Science in the Public Interest, (24) “Another Take: Childhood Obesity: The Challenge” by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and (25) “Produce to the People: A Prescription for Health” by Preston Maring.

—White, Courtney. *Revolution on the Range: The Rise of a New Ranch in the American West*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2008. White discusses how ranchers are getting smarter ecologically, especially about healing lands degraded by cattle grazing, and environmentalists are more prepared to accept such smarter ranching. Conservation and ranching can mix well.

—Wirzba, Norman. “Sunshine-powered: The Next Agrarian Revolution.” *Christian Century* (19 May 2009). Wirzba argues that we must wean ourselves off fossil fuel. A number of leading agrarians—including Wes Jackson, Wendell Berry, David Orr, Herman Daly, and Fred Kirschenmann—have been working out a 50-Year Land Use Bill that will nurture soil fertility, conserve forests and watersheds, rebuild rural communities, and bring food production into harmonious alignment with ecological systems. Wirzba is at Duke University Divinity School.

—Zerzan, John. *Twilight of the Machines*. Minneapolis: Consortium Book Sales & Distribution, 2008. Zerzan’s previous works include his edited anthology *Against Civilization: Readings and Reflections* (Uncivilized Books, 1999) and his book *Running on Emptiness: The Pathology of Civilization* (Los Angeles: Feral House, 2002). In *Twilight of the Machines*, he continues his themes of confronting civilization, mass society, modernity, and technoculture.

ISEE OFFICERS

President: Clare Palmer

Address: Department of Philosophy, Washington University, One Brookings Drive, Campus Box 1073, St Louis, MO 63130, USA

Office Phone: 314-935-7148

Fax: 314-935-7349

Email: <cpalmer@ascc2.artsci.wustl.edu>

Vice President: Emily Brady

Address: Institute of Geography, School of GeoSciences, University of Edinburgh, Drummond Street, Edinburgh EH8 9XP, UK

Office Phone: +44 (0) 131-650-9137

Fax: +44 (0) 131-650-2524

Email: <emily.brady@ed.ac.uk>

Secretary and ISEE Newsletter Editor: Mark Woods

Address: Department of Philosophy, University of San Diego, 5998 Alcalá Park, San Diego, CA 92110, USA

Office Phone: 619-260-6865

Fax: 619-260-7950

Email: <mwoods@san Diego.edu>

Treasurer: Lisa Newton

Address: Director, Program in Environmental Studies, Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut 06824, USA

Office Phone: 203-254-4128

Email: <lhnewton@mail.fairfield.edu>

Editor in Chief of *Environmental Ethics*: Eugene Hargrove
Address: Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies, The University of North Texas, P.O. Box 310980, Denton, TX 76203-0980, USA
Office Phone: 940-565-2266 Fax: 940-565-4448
Email: <hargrove@unt.edu>

ISEE Nominations Committee:
Chair, Christopher Preston, University of Montana: <christopher.preston@mso.umt.edu>
Robin Attfield, Cardiff University: <attfieldr@cardiff.ac.uk>
Jen Everett, DePauw University: <jennifereverett@depauw.edu>
Ned Hettinger, College of Charleston: <hettingern@cofc.edu>

ISEE REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

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- **Australia:**
 - o William Grey, Room E338, Department of Philosophy, University of Queensland, 4067, Queensland 4072 Australia. Email: <wgrey@mailbox.uq.edu.au>.
- **Asia:**
 - o **China:** Yang Tongjing, Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, 100732, China. Email: <yangtong12@sina.com>.
 - o **Pakistan and South Asia:** Nasir Azam Sahibzada, Founder Member, Independent Trust for Education (ITE), T-28 Sahibzada House, Zeryab Colony, Peshawar City (NWFP), Pakistan. Postal Code. 25000. Phone: (92) (91) 2040877. Cell Phone: 0334-9081801. Email: <sahibzan@unhcr.org> and <nasirazam@hotmail.com>.
 - o **Taiwan:** King Hen-Biau, President, Society of Subtropical Ecology, 4th Fl. #3, Lane 269, Roosevelt Road, Section 3, 106 Taipei, Taiwan. Phone: 886-2-2369-9825. Cell Phone: 886-9-3984-1403. Fax: 886-2-2368-9885. Email: <hbking@tfri.gov.tw>.
- **Europe:**
 - o **Eastern Europe:** Jan Wawrzyniak, Prof. UAM dr hab., Institute of Linguistics UAM, Al. Niepodleglosci 4, 61-874 Poznan, POLAND. Phone: +48 / 61 / 8293691 and +48 / 61 / 8293663. Mobile: +48 / 66 / 3787032. Fax: +48 / 61 / 8293662. Email: <jawa@amu.edu.pl>.

- o **Finland:** Markku Oksanen, Department of Social Policy and Social Psychology, University of Kuopio, P.O. Box 1627, 70211, Finland. Email: <majuok@utu.fi> or <markku.oksanen@utu.fi>.
- o **The Netherlands:** Martin Drenthen, ISIS, Faculty of Science, Radboud University of Nijmegen, Postbox 9010, 6500 GL Nijmegen, the Netherlands. Office Phone: 31 (country code) 24 (city code) 3612751. Fax: 31-24-3615564. Home Address: Zebrstraat 5, 6531TW Nijmegen, the Netherlands. Home Phone: (31) – (24) – 3238397. Email: <m.drenthen@science.ru.nl>.
- o **United Kingdom:** Isis Brook, Centre for Professional Ethics, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, Lancashire, United Kingdom PR1 2HE. Phone: +44(0)1772 892542. Email: <ihbrook@uclan.ac.uk>.
- o **Greece:** Stavros Karageorgakis, Theofilou 26, 54633, Thessaloniki, Greece. Email: <ouzala@hotmail.com>.
- **South America:**
 - o Ricardo Rozzi, Department of Philosophy and Religion Studies, P.O. Box 310920, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203-0920. Phone: 940-565-2266. Fax: 940-565-4448. Email: <rozzi@unt.edu>.
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 - o Teresa Kwiatkowska, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, Departamento de Filosofia, Av. Michoacan y Purissima s/n, 09340 Mexico D.F., Mexico. Office Phone: (5) 724 47 77. Home Phone: (5) 637 14 24. Fax: (5) 724 47 78. Email: <tkwiatkowska@yahoo.com>.
- **North America:**
 - o **Canada:** Thomas Heyd, Department of Philosophy, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 3045, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3P4, Canada. Office Phone: 250-721-7512. Fax: 250-721-7511. Email: <heydt@uvic.ca>.
 - o **United States:**
 - Ned Hettinger, Philosophy Department, College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina 29424, USA. Office Phone: 843-953-5786. Home Phone: 843-953-5786. Fax: 843-953-6388. Email: <hettingern@cofc.edu>.
 - Holmes Rolston III, Department of Philosophy, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, USA. Office Phone: 970-491-6315. Fax: 970-491-4900. Email: <rolston@lamar.colostate.edu>.
 - Jack Weir, Department of Philosophy, Morehead State University, UPO 662, Morehead, Kentucky 40351-1689, USA. Office Phone: 606-783-2785. Home Phone: 606-784-0046. Fax: 606-783-5346 (include Weir's name on Fax). Email: <j.weir@morehead-st.edu>.

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