Environmental Ethics and Land Management
ENVR E-120
http://courses.dce.harvard.edu/~envre120

Principles of Ecosystem Management and Global Sustainability



Timothy C. Weiskel

Co-Director, The Climate Talks Project

Session 12 14 December 2006

Harvard University Extension School Fall Semester 2006

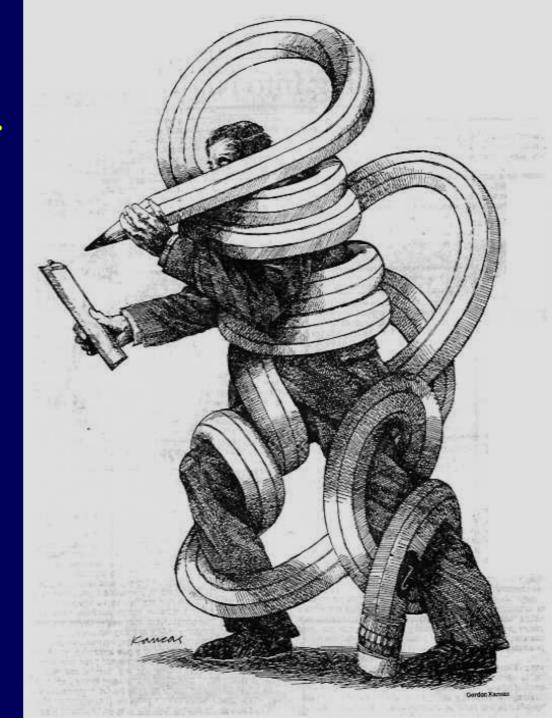


After today, your writing & presentations come next... Remember, please write your papers in clear and concise English. Make them the best writing of which you are capable.

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In deciphering your texts there are several issues which loom large...

... and with which you will have to wrestle in your final papers.

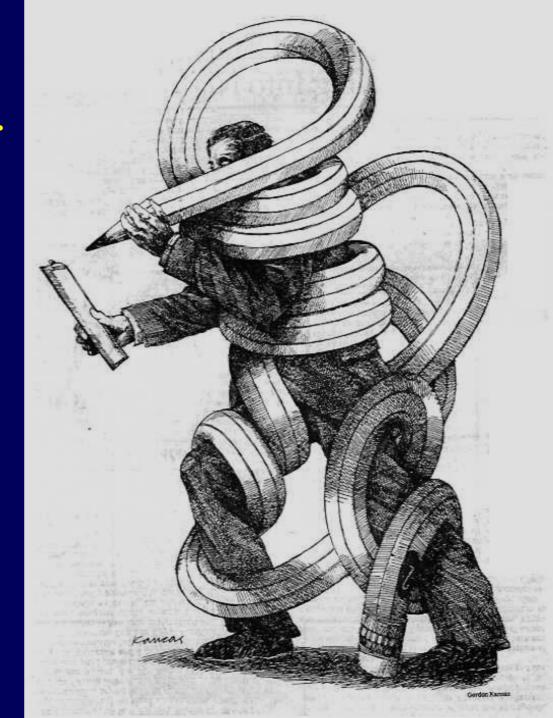


Sentences!

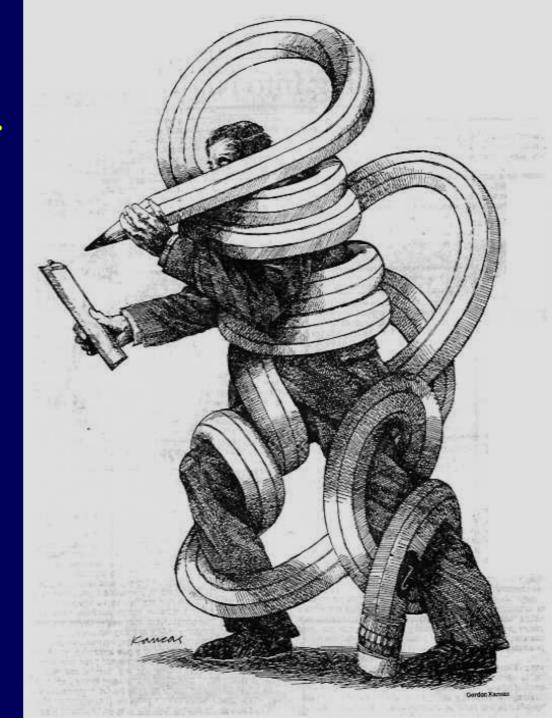
Paragraphs!

Use of evidence - citing *and* identifying references...

Build argument toward a conclusion -- don't simply repeat -- don't meander or wander....

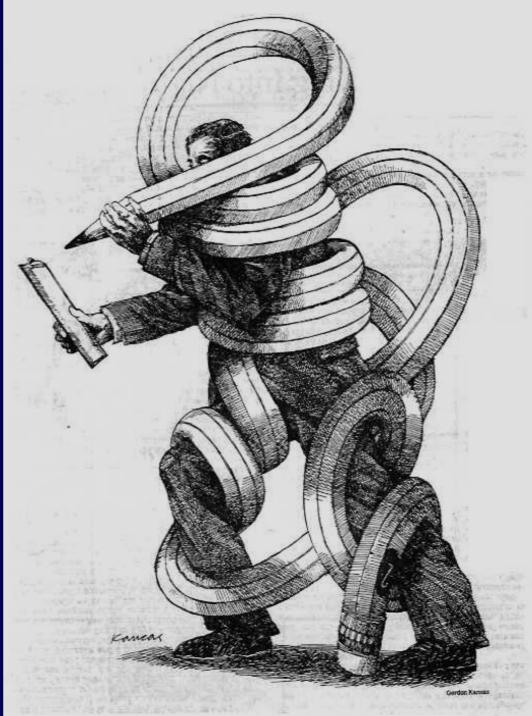


Remember the difference between a: problem the parties and the principles You are to analyze the different ethical *principles* used by various *parties* that address particular problems.

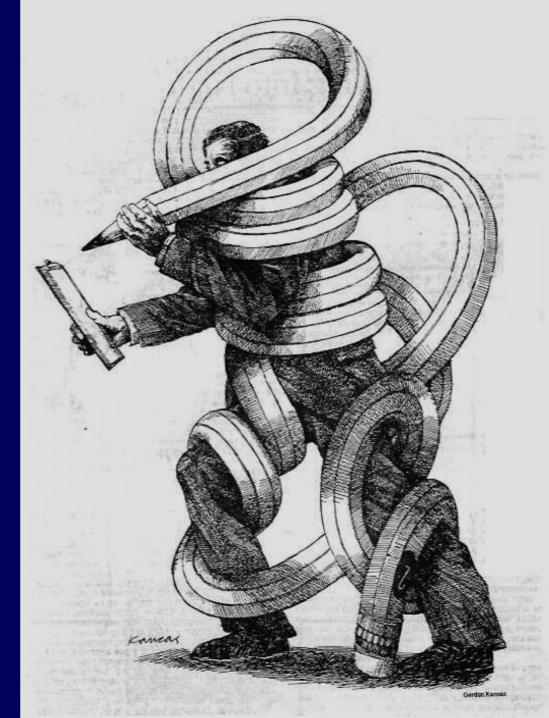


Avoid cliches. Avoid cliched arguments, e.g. "real world" vs. "ideal world," etc.

[You should be able to note and discuss the relative reality of so called "real" worlds.]



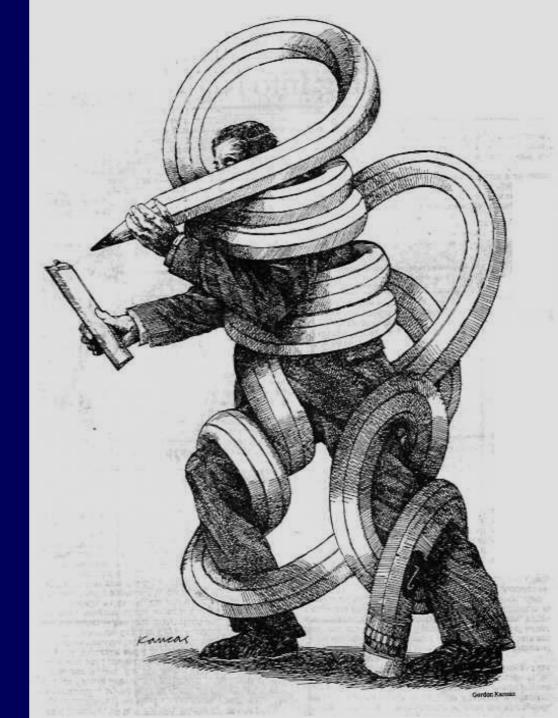
Keep in mind that you are writing to an uninformed BUT intelligent audience. They need to know both what you have learned (conclusions) and why you reach the conclusions (evidence) you have come to from your research.



A word on the Course Evaluations

Remember,

You have the <u>"power</u> <u>of suggestion"</u> – the ultimate power in academic settings!



Consider Earth from outside its atmosphere. Watch it in silence and in wonder. Then, think for a moment about how we might answer the question: "How should its participant-inhabitants behave?"



Is any received tradition of ethics adequate to answer this question?



If so, which one(s) will work to establish stable and enduring systems of self-imposed, self-restraint required for human survival in a complex ecosystem?



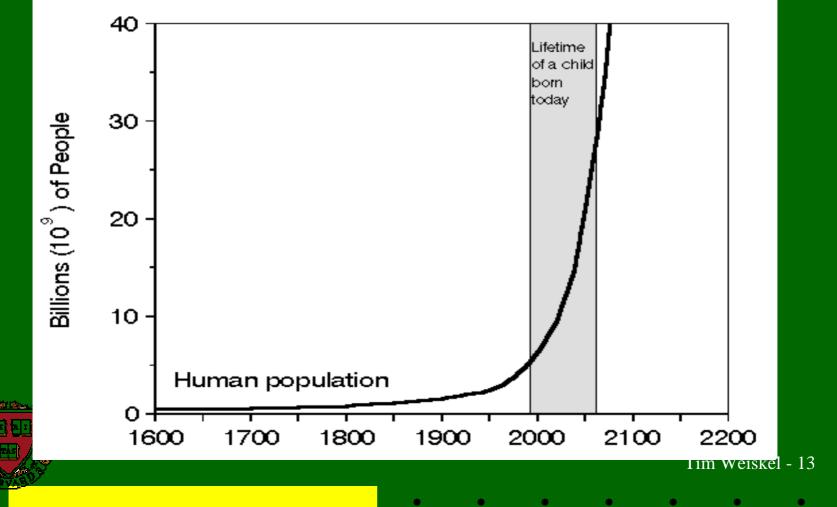
If no received tradition of ethics is currently adequate to inspire selfimposed, self-restraint,

how should (we as) humans proceed if they (we) expect to survive?



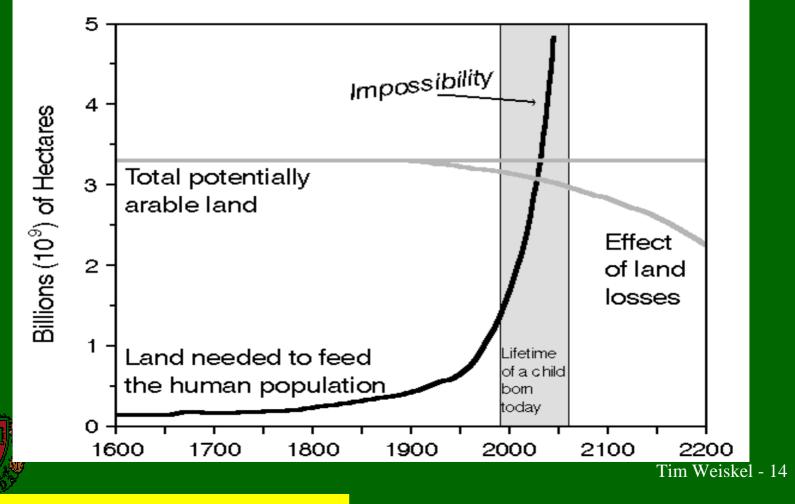
But How Much is Enough in an Ecosystem ..? (the nature and pace of changes immediately ahead -1)

Human Population



But How Much is Enough in an Ecosystem? (the nature and pace of changes immediately ahead -2)

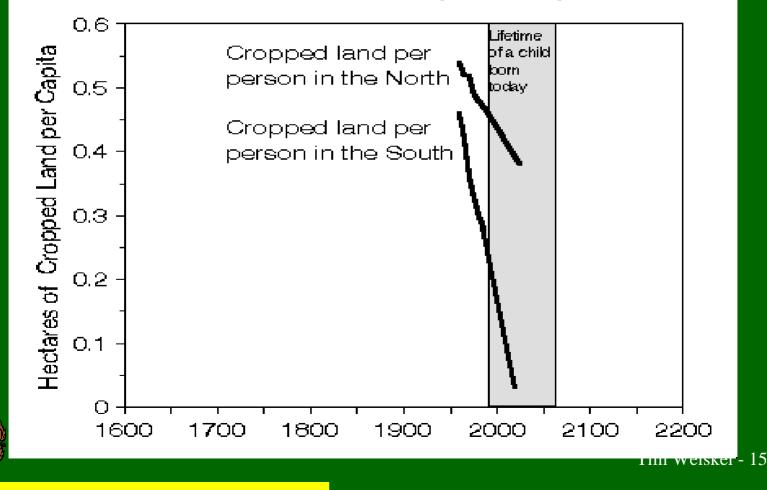
Land Needed



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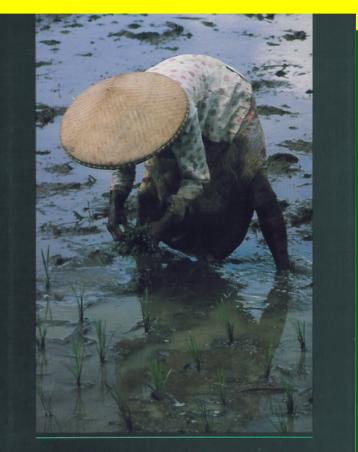
But How Much is Enough in an Ecosystem...? (the nature and pace of changes immediately ahead -3)

Arable Land per Capita



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Genetic materials of the world's major cultigens are being collected and stored in "gene banks" -- both private and public.



GENE BANKS AND THE WORLD'S FOOD

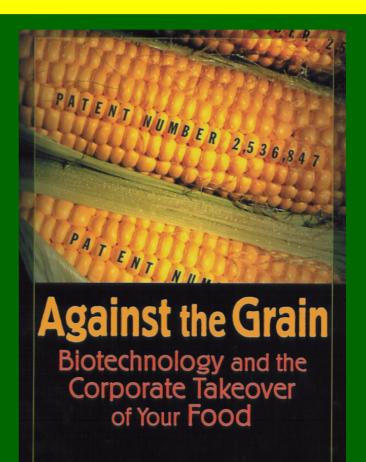
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Agribusiness corporations and many governments argue that this is necessary to assure the world's future food supplies.



Marc Lappé, Ph.D. and Britt Bailey



Biopiracy The plunder of nature and knowledge

anghay is a part-theeling work of the of the in montant assues of the coming century. Vandara Shiva's respiring book is a dation call (Ind) should be whely read and discussed by everyone concerned with the fate of the Earth —Jeremy Riflein, author of The End of Wirk. The Backine of the Blobal Labo Everyone Concerned with the Paravithe Deriv Method Sci.

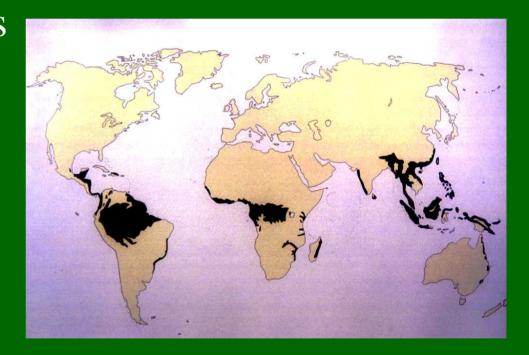
Vandana Shiva

Others from the Third World regard the "privatization" of global plant genetic material as a form of "biopiracy" and fear that this form of private control over public resources is both socially unjust and ecologically destructive. Tim Weiskel - 18

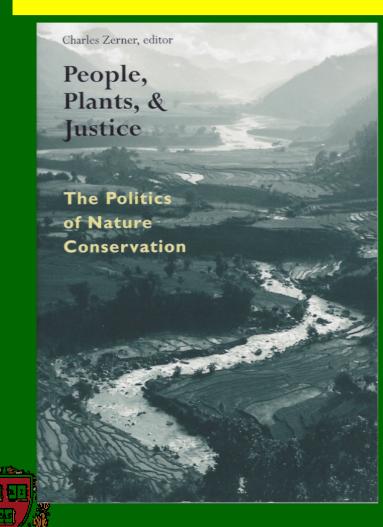
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Local land

management decisions around the world in the agricultural sector are increasingly made in reference to these larger global market considerations.



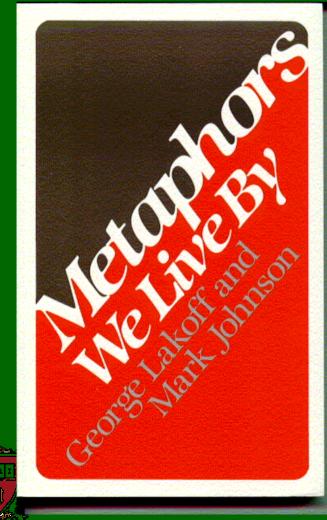




All decisions in this realm have embedded ethical implications.

Yet, we are still working on age-old (antiquated) moral precepts derived, for the most part, from the late-bronzeearly iron-age in the Palestinian hill country.

Our long term survival will depend upon our moral imagination and *beliefs*



- In effect our collective 'choice' about the future will come down to a question of the way we live "unconsciously."
- The *metaphors we live by* will determine our fate.
- What are our metaphors? What are our beliefs? *Can they change in the time frame we have left*?
- Some people have been thinking about this for a while Prim Weiskel 21

In 1949, Aldo Leopold wrote an essay entitled *"The Land Ethic"* which appeared as the last chapter in his famous work, *A Sand County Almanac*. In this essay he expressed the thought that ethical systems evolve as human communities extend their sense of responsibility. As he put it:

"The extension of ethics, ... is actually a process in ecological evolution. Its sequences may be described in ecological as well as in philosophical terms....



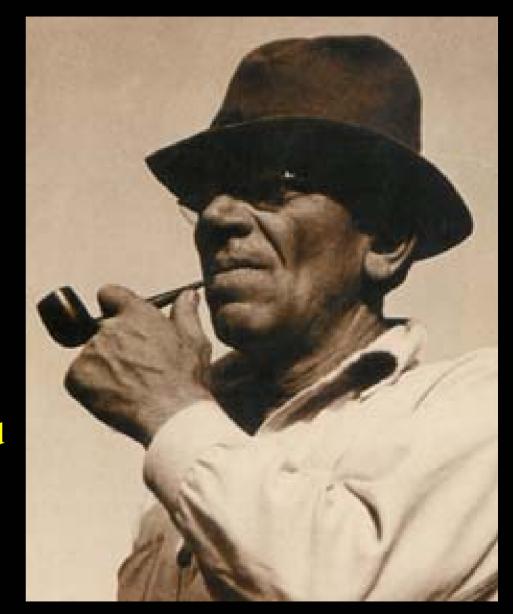
- "The first ethics dealt with the relations between individuals....Later accretions dealt with the relation between the individual and society....
- "There is as yet no ethic dealing with man's relation to land and to the animals and plants which grow upon it.
- "Land...is still property. The land-relation is still strictly economic, entailing privileges but not obligations.



"The extension of ethics to this third element in human environment is, if I read the evidence correctly an evolutionary possibility and an ecological necessity. It is the third step in a sequence. The first two have already been taken. Individual thinkers since the days of Ezekiel and Isaiah have asserted that the despoliation of the land is not only inexpedient but wrong. Society, however, has not yet affirmed their belief. I regard the present conservation movement as the embryo of such an affirmation."



Fifty seven after these words were written, we would do well to reflect upon them with an eye to discerning whether or not we have made significant progress in developing "the *land ethic"* of which Leopold wrote so passionately. Is it still true in 2006, as Leopold asserted in 1949, that: "There is as yet no ethic dealing with man's relation to land...."?



B B C NEWS WORLD EDITION



You are in: Africa



News Front Page Tuesday, 20 August, 2002, 02:00 GMT 03:00 UK World 'ignoring' African food crisis

Africa Americas Asia-Pacific Europe Middle East South Asia UK Business Entertainment Science/Nature Technology Health



Some 7,000 children are in immediate danger (Pic: IFRC)

Talking Point Country Profiles In Depth

The head of the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) says the world is ignoring the food crisis in southern Africa.

Programmes

Carol Bellamy, Unicef's executive director, appealed for \$30m in aid for the region when she visited Malawi, where three million people face starvation.

BBC SPORT BBC WEATHER

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"Without help from the international community, things will aet out of hand," she said at a feeding centre in the shanty town of Ndirande on the



WATCH/LISTEN REAL MEDIA **ON THIS STORY** () The BBC's James Cowling

"The situation in Malawi... is particularly devastating"



Regional hunger

Key stories

- What went wrong?
- Aid worker's diary

Affected countries

- Zimbabwe's hunger
- Double Swazi jeopardy
- Zambia's famine road
- Angolan famine fears
- Ailing Mozambique
- Malawi's struggle
- Lesotho needs food

Ways to help

Agencies' appeals

CLICKABLE MAP

- Famine trail
- TALKING POINT



26

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For the time being, these assumptions are likely to predominate...

Implicit theories	Financial "Investor's" Worldview
Community	The moral community is made up of those who share in capital to undertake investments in industrial capacity and trading ventures
System	The system consists of investors engaged in differential strategies of investment throughout the world. The world as a whole is available as a theater for profitable investment. Financial resources knit the system as a whole together.
Authority	Authority is vested in trans-national and multinational alliances and agreements that work to facilitate the unimpeded movement of capital
Change	Change occurs through the identification and investment in new ideas Change is good and has become essential for competitive survival of rival financial groups. Growth is both good and necessary.
Agency	The investor is the agent of change in the system. The state should act to facilitate and "free up" the potential for the global movement of financial resources.
Time	The focus is upon the next "quarter" or a shortened time horizon determined by a calculation of the annual average rate of profit. Rapid "turnover" of capital is necessary for maximum profit generation.
<u>nes.</u>	"Time is money."

BBCNEWS



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Africa 'needs GM crops to survive'

Tuesday, 14 May, 2002, 19:14 GMT 20:14 UK



For some farmers, GM crops mean new hope despite the uncertainties

By Alex Kirby

You are in: Sci/Tech

Feedback BBC News Online environment correspondent

Help Many African scientists believe genetically Low Graphics modified (GM) crops offer the only hope of avoiding mass starvation on the continent.

> The claim is made in a TV programme. It says that in dozens of African countries, "biotechnology has sparked a mood of optimism".

> The programme recognises the long-term fears of anti-GM campaigners, but says Africa's dilemma is acute.

And it says many people in Africa think biotechnology can offer better health and

See also:

- 22 Apr 02 | Europe GM talks seek to protect environment
- 17 Apr 02 | Sci/Tech UN moves to curb bio-piracy
- D2 Apr 02 | South Asia GM crops win new friends

Internet links:

- Convention on **Biological Diversity**
- African Biotechnology

ITDG

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Top Sci/Tech stories now:

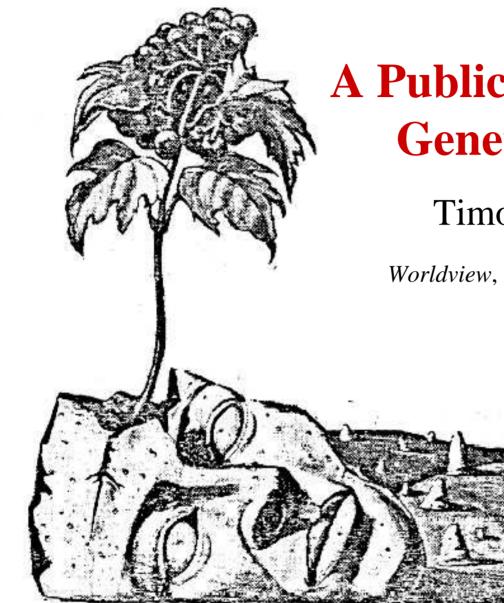
- Astronomy's next big thing
- Ancient rock points to life's origin
- Mobile spam on the rise
- Giant telescope project gets boost
- New hope for Aids. unning

Africa is said to need GM crops because that most closely fits our worldview of what agriculture should be in the "modern" world...

Machinery will be sold to the needy African countries to modify existing ecosystems on a large scale.







A Public Policy for Plant Genetic Resources

Timothy C. Weiskel

Worldview, 23, 10 (Oct. 1980), pp. 11-13.

Food, Famine and the Frontier Mentality

Timothy C. Weiskel *Worldview*, 24, 12, (Dec. 1981), pp. 14-16.

Meanwhile, in Europe and Canada, a major debate is underway. Farmers, consumers and scientists challenge the advisability and ecological sustainability of GM technology.

B B C NEWS WORLD EDITION



You are in: Business



Africa Americas Asia-Pacific Europe Middle East South Asia UK Business E-Commerce Economy Market Data Entertainment Science/Nature Technology Health **Talking Point**

Country Profiles In Depth

Programmes



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Worries over GM food have sparked protests in Europe

by Martin Webber

BBC World Service business news editor

EU environment ministers are meeting in Luxembourg to discuss the regulations on the labelling of genetically modified food. The BBC's Martin Webber takes a closer look at the debate surrounding genetically modified food on both sides of the Atlantic.

The United States appears to have backed away from a fight with Europe over genetically modified crops - for the time being at least.

The new less aggressive approach from Washington comes in spite of the fact US biotech giants are unlikely to be allowed to sell new GM seeds to farmers in Europe any time soon.

WATCH/LISTEN REAL MEDIA **ON THIS STORY**

World Business Review from April 2001 "It means the complete control of the farmer"

World Business Review from February 2002 "European consumers are

worried"

See also:

- 06 Sep 02 | UK 'Growing fears' over food safety
- 24 Jul 02 | Scotland Action pledged by GM protesters
- 08 Jul 02 | UK GM crop trial sites. announced
- 03 Jul 02 | Science/Nature How likely is GM crop contamination?

Internet links:

- Genewatch
- CropGen
- Monsanto

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About GM Watch

GM WATCH developed out of the Norfolk Genetic Information Network (NGIN pronounced 'engine') - a news and research service founded in Norfolk, UK in the spring of 1998 to report on the growing concerns about genetic engineering, also known as genetic modification.

GM WATCH has developed a particular focus on the use of hype, propaganda and spin to promote this technology, and on exposing the role played by corporate-friendly scientists, industry front groups, PR companies, lobbyists, and political groups.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT GM WATCH

GM WATCH successes have included the exposure of:

- covert PR campaigns (Corporate Ghosts)
- manufactured support for GM (The Fake Parade)
- deceptive PR involving lobby groups (lobbywatch.org)
- the role of extreme political networks (Invasion of the Entryists)
- attempts to manipulate the views of children (Biospinology?)
- bogus accounts of scientific research (False Reports)

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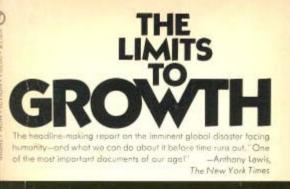
READ WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT GM WATCH

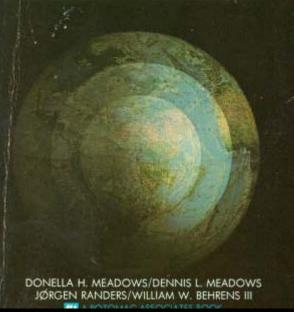
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But is Supply-Side Thinking Enough?



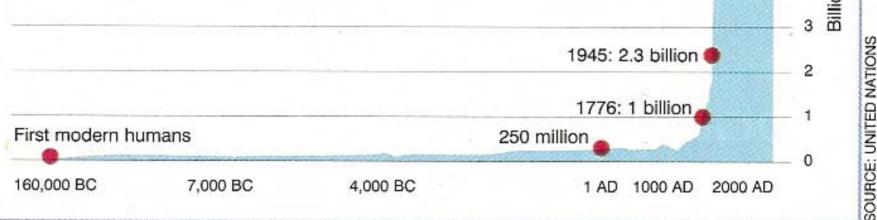


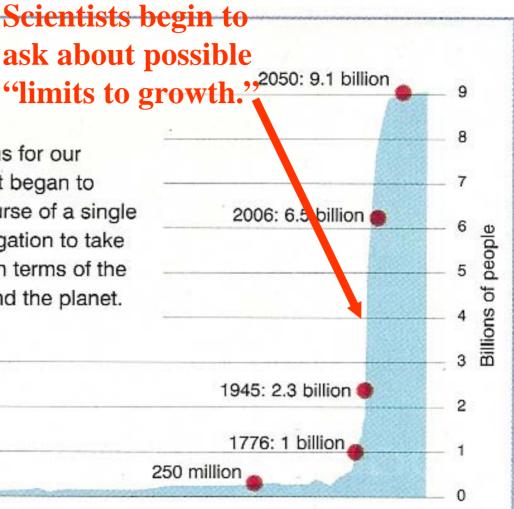
Scientists started asking: "Aren't there inevitably going to have to be: *"Limits to Growth?"*

(Published, 1972, in time for the Stockholm Conference of Ministers of the Environment)

Population Growth Throughout History

It took more than 10,000 generations for our population to reach 2 billion. Then it began to rocket upward to 9 billion in the course of a single lifetime: ours. We have a moral obligation to take this dramatic change into account in terms of the relationship between our species and the planet.





Stockholm Conference of 1972

International concern about the environment has been expressed for more than thirty years.

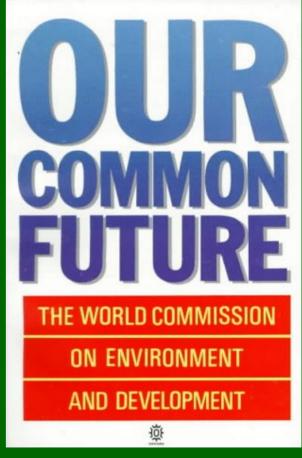
In 1972 the first World Conference on the Environment was held in Stockholm, Sweden, chaired by <u>Maurice</u> <u>Strong.</u>

It brought together Ministers of the Environment from many of the world's countries, and concluded by emphasizing that there was a large difference between the industrialized countries and the developing world.

"Sustainable" Development

World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) established with leadership of Gro Harlem Brundtland in 1980s -- issued report urging a global "summit," *Our Common Future* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987) <u>*</u>

UNCED - United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in <u>Rio</u> <u>de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 -</u> First "Earth Summit" and first global meeting on environment since 1972. President George H.W. Bush warmly endorsed the FCCC and Congress approved it. <u>Further, Bush</u> boasted that the U.S. would take the lead.



"Sustainable" Development

After UNCED Rio meetings "sustainable development" became the new phrase to bless all international aid and investment activities.

The phrase built itself into the titles of various groups hoping to gain legitimacy by using it, especially those organizations within the UN system like the: Commission on Sustainable Development



NGOs focus on "Sustainability"

In addition to the UN official circles, non-governmental organizations -- many with international affiliations began to emphasize sustainability and coordinate information about strategies to meet the sustainability goals of the Rio document known as <u>"Agenda 21."</u>

Primary among these was the Canadian organization <u>International Institute for Sustainable Development</u> (IISD)

Businesses & "Sustainability"

Even the international business community has come out in favor of the principle of sustainability and built it in to their new definitions of what they are about.

With the publication of a major study, called *Changing Course* the <u>World Business Council for</u> <u>Sustainable Development</u> was launched.

CHANGING COURSE

A GLOBAL BUSINESS PERSPECTIVE ON DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

STEPHAN SCHMIDHEINY WITH THE BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

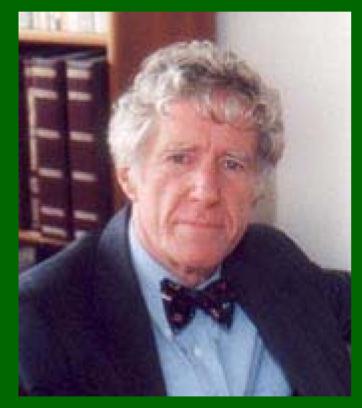
So, what has been accomplished?

On the "development front" the official story is "mixed"... In reality "development" has been a disaster during the 1990s – the most sustained period of American economic growth in history.





On The Environmental Front...?





Assessments over the course of the 1990s -- since the UNCED "Earth Summit" -- are not encouraging despite affirmations of all the heads of state in the 1992 meetings. The recent "year end" assessments by Lester Brown, the founder of the Worldwatch *Institute* make the discouraging trends clear

See: <u>State of the World 2002</u> and <u>Vital Signs</u> 2002: The Trends That Are Shaping Our Future Tim Weiskel - 44

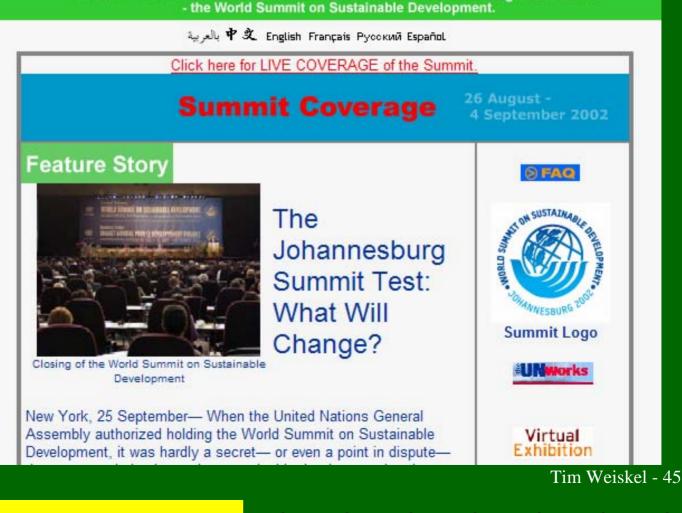


JOHANNESBURG SUMMIT 2002 6 August - 4 September 2002

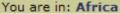
Welcome to the official United Nations website for the Johannesburg Summit 2002

HOME

- BASIC INFO
- WHAT'S NEW
- CALENDAR
- PREPARATORY PROCESS
- DOCUMENTS
- MAJOR GROUPS
- MEDIA INFO
- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ACTION
- LINKS
- CONTACT US



B B C NEWS WORLD EDITION



News Front Page



Tuesday, 3 September, 2002, 23:55 GMT 00:55 UK Pressure groups condemn summit

Americas Asia-Pacific Europe Middle East South Asia UK Business Entertainment Science/Nature Technology Health



Groups such as Greenpeace have staged protests

have finalised a draft declaration on

environment or the world's poor.

groups say the deal will do little for the

Pressure groups, including Greenpeace, Oxfam,

Talking Point Delegates at the world summit in Johannesburg Country Profiles sustainable development, but leading pressure In Depth

Programmes

Friends of the Earth and the WWF, have BBC SPORT condemned the summit as failure and a missed BBC WEATHER opportunity.

SERVICES

Daily E-mail News Ticker Mobile/PDAs

The 10-day World Summit on Sustainable Development saw

A triumph for greed and self-interest, a tragedy for poor

WATCH/LISTEN REAL MEDIA THIS STORY

- Oxfam's Alex Renton "It's even worse than the pessimists predicted"
- O Christian Aid spokesperson Liz Stuart

"We're very disappointed with the outcome"

Klaus Toepfer of the UN Environment Program "We've gone a big step in the direction of targets"





- Russia backs Kyoto
- Summit conclusions
- Summit in quotes
- Do big summits work?
- World growth threat

SPECIAL REPORT

- Disposable Planet
- Mozambique's fish
- Morld water crisis

Sad ending ... a major opportunity missed.

"Free Trade" and the Farming Issue

Farming issues proved to be explosive at the Summit on Sustainable Development. <u>Colin Powell</u> was shouted down because of his characterization of the farming problems.

Small Farmers in Mexico Feel Effects of NAFTA

As the terms of NAFTA gradually reduce protective tariffs on agricultural goods sent to Mexico, small farmers south of the border feel the effects. Many say NAFTA is destroying their livelihood.

BBCI CATEGORIES TV RADIO COMMUNICATE WHERE I LIVE INDEX SEARCH

B B C NEWS

You are in: Business

Front Page Friday, 3 May, 2002, 11:01 GMT 12:01 UK World US farm aid threatens new UK UK Politics trade row

UK UK Politics **Business** Market Data Economy Companies E-Commerce Your Money Business Basics Sci/Tech Health Education Entertainment **Talking Point** In Depth AudioVideo



Farm states matter in mid-term elections
 th United States lawmakers have approved a
 package of agricultural subsidies which could increase global tensions over trade.

B B C SPORT

B B C Weather

SERVICES Daily E-mail News Ticker Mobiles/PDAs

The European Union has said it is considering whether to file a complaint to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) if the bill is signed into law by President George W Bush.

Australia has also protested against the measures, while Canada's agriculture minister Feedback described them as a "serious blow to US

WATCH/LISTEN

ON THIS STORY

Growers Association

"The profitability's still not there, we're still at least 40% below what our cost of production is"

Go

 Gregor Kreuzhuber, EU farm commissioners spokesman
 "They (the US) are now deciding on more support which will harm especially developing countries"

See also:

- 02 May 02 | Business EU-US trade tensions rise
- 29 Apr 02 | Business US farm bill raises trade tensions
- 14 Jan 02 | Business Q&A: US-EU trade war
- 05 Dec 01 | Middle East Mid-East splits Europe and US
- 13 Jun 01 | Europe Analysis: France fights US vision
- 30 Jan 02 | Americas Full text: State of the Union address

Internet links:

Former US Sec. Of Agriculture, <u>Esty.</u>

Wolfenson of the World Bank also indicates irrationality.

BBCi

CATEGORIES RADIO COMMUNICATE

WHERE I LIVE INDEX SEARCH

B B C NEWS

You are in: Business

Front Page Monday, 13 May, 2002, 20:41 GMT 21:41 UK Outrage as US farm World handout agreed UK Politics

Business Market Data Economy Companies E-Commerce Your Money Business Basics Sci/Tech Health Education Entertainment **Talking Point** In Depth AudioVideo



US farmers' gain could be trade talks' loss

President George W Bush has signed into law a bill awarding US farmers as much as \$190bn in subsidies over the next decade.

B B C SPORT

BBC Weather

The bill, which boosts spending on US farm subsidies by up to 80%, was described by Mr Bush as promoting a sector "essential to the SERVICES success of the American economy". Daily E-mail

News Ticker

"This bill is generous and provides a safety net Mobiles/PDAs for farmers," he said in an early-morning Feedback ceremony designed to make it onto newscasts in forming communities

WATCH/LISTEN ON THIS STORY

in The BBC's Steve Kingstone "The market in world farming feels a little less free"

GO



Trade tensions rise

Steel wars

- EU goes to WTO
- EU threatens back
- US imposes tariffs
- Trade war looms
- Why it matters
- Politics of steel
- Q&A: Steel dispute

Farming

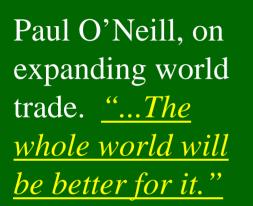
- US farm aid passed
- Australian farmer views
- Questions over farm bill

Other disputes

- US faces \$1bn fine
- EU wins key trade case

Background

The Bush administration, nevertheless feels it can get away with farm subsidies.







NEWS

world

You are in: Business



BBCi

Africa Americas Asia-Pacific Europe Middle East South Asia UK

Business E-Commerce Economy Market Data Entertainment Science/Nature

US Trade Representative Zoellick pushed for the plan

Technology The US government has called for the Health elimination of all tariffs on manufactured goods under World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules.

Talking Point

Country Profiles In Depth

BBC SPORT

BBC WEATHER

The plan would lead to the elimination of all tariffs on industrial and consumer goods by 2015 in an attempt to jump-start global trade talks.

The proposal, unveiled on Tuesday by US Trade Our proposal would Representative Robert turn every corner



A-Z INDEX

SEARCH

WORLD SERVICE

WATCH/LISTEN REAL MEDIA ON THIS STORY

Go

- In The BBC's Stephen Evans "The American plan is to cut tariffs on non-agricultural goods substantially"
- 🐠 Rahul Baiai, Baiai Group "They must be magnanimous and sympathetic to the needs of developing countries"
- Peter Sutherland, former WTO chief

"Any initiative to breathe new life into the Doha trade talks is a very good thing."



World trade talks

- Cheap drug deal stalls
- Plan to scrap tariffs
- Trade deal unravelling
- New Doha trade deal

Farming

GM trade war looms

US farm aid passed. Tim Weiskel - 50

Programmes

BBCi

News Front Page

SEARCH



B B C NEWS WORLD EDITION

You are in: Business

Monday, 2 December, 2002, 11:24 GMT

New US-EU trade war looms

Africa Americas Asia-Pacific Europe Middle Fast South Asia UK Business E-Commerce Economy **Market Data** Entertainment Science/Nature Technology Health



Country Profiles In Depth

The United States is considering a fresh trade war with Europe over the issue of genetically modified (GM) foods.

Programmes

The move would increase tension with Europe at a delicate time for the world trade talks, which were launched one year ago.







Zambia has refused GM crops despite famine

By Steve Schifferes BBC News Online economics reporter





World trade talks

- Cheap drug deal stalls
- Plan to scrap tariffs
- Trade deal unravelling
- New Doba trade deal.

Farming

- GM trade war looms
- US farm aid passed

Steel wars

- EU delays riposte
- US imposes tariffs
- Why it matters
- Politics of steel
- Q&A: Steel dispute

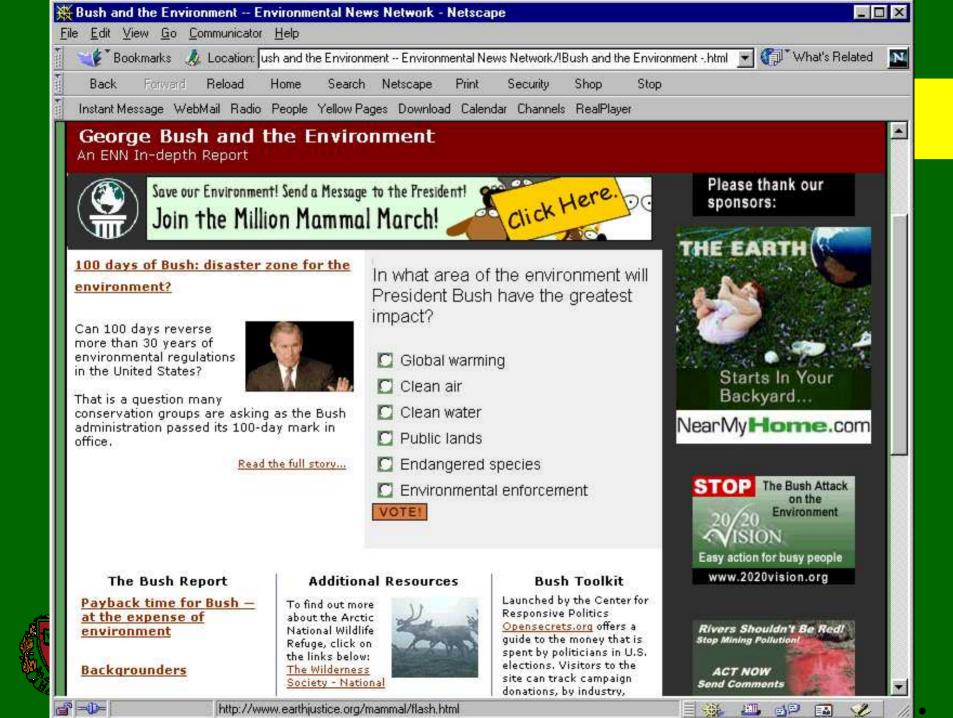
Other disputes

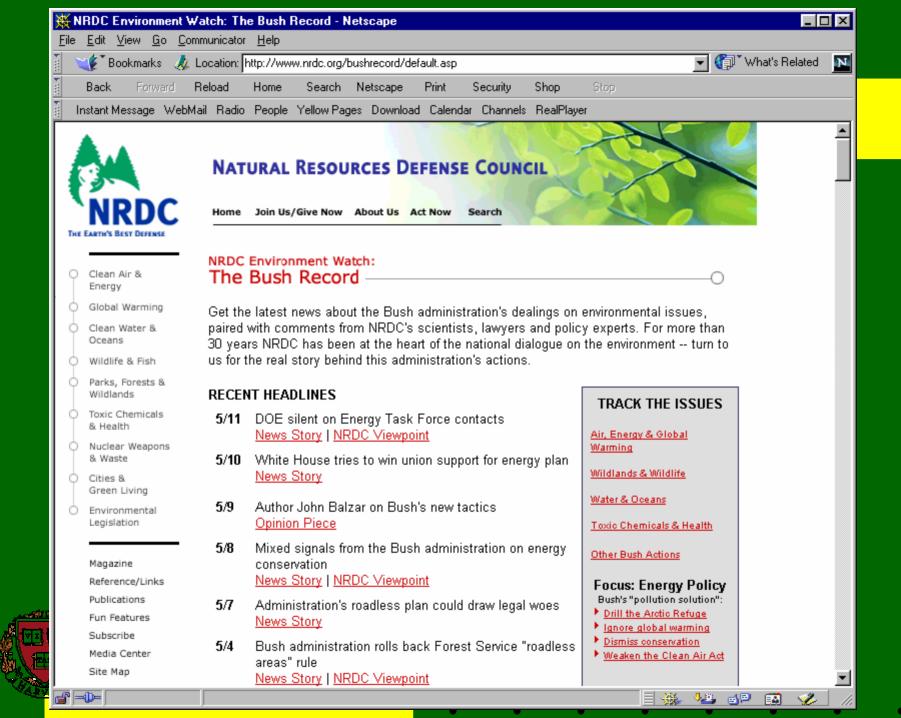
- US faces \$1bn fine
- EU wins key trade case

Regional trade deals

- Asian free trade zone
- Brazil blocks FTAA

This US-EU trade war will have large and far-reaching implications for the viability of Third World agriculture and global sustainability.









Toxic Texas The Environmental Legacy of Governor George W. Bush

Texas Governor George W. Bush wants to bring the agenda he championed as governor to Washington D.C. as the next U.S. president. But so far little has been made public about the actual substance of those policies, particularly concerning the environment.

As an organization made up of public employees who are concerned about Texas' environmental policies, *Texas* **PEER** feels we're in a unique position to explain Gov. Bush's

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- 55





Tim Weiskel - 57

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EDITORIAL | May 14, 2001

The Worst 100 Days

So much for "compassionate conservatism." During his first 100 days, George W. Bush's principal accomplishment, indeed his only one, was to demolish any too-generous illusions about who he is. The mild and moderate character who ran for President, claiming to want more or less the same things Al Gore wanted, has been replaced by a hard-edged, rather maladroit right-winger. Bush brushed aside his own rhetorical flourishes toward bipartisan civility and has engaged in a bare-knuckle (and politically tone-deaf) style of governing that most resembles the notorious theft in the Florida recount operation: Take no prisoners, obliterate the facts and rules of reason, forget the dubious legitimacy upon which this presidency is based. A more likable and personally persuasive leader (think Reagan or Clinton) might have pulled it off. When Bush speaks, one's thoughts drift immediately to whether he will successfully read the words off the card.



This President's beginning is not just ugly, it's ominous. That conclusion isn't based only on ideology but on the retrograde mindset of the new Administration. The men in charge--the

Payback time for Bush — at the expense of environment

Tuesday, April 24, 2001 By Margot Higgins

During the 2000 campaign for U.S. president, George W. Bush raised more money than any other candidate in history.

Donors to the Bush campaign and the Republican National Party contributed \$314 million, 80 percent of which came from corporations or individuals employed by them.

With the exception of labor, Bush gathered more funding than former Vice President Al Gore in every major sector of the U.S. economy, including oil and gas, real estate, energy, agribusiness and the automotive industry.

Now, environmentalists claim, the president is returning the favor at the expense of clean air, clean water and the protection of public land.

One blatant example is a proposal, backed by President Bush, to drill for oil in the pristine coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The oil and gas industry made its largest contribution to a presidential



Courtesy White House

Donors to George W. Bush's presidential campaign and the Republican National Party contributed \$314 million, 80 percent of which came from corporations or individuals employed by them.

campaign, and more than 75 percent of the money went to the Republican Party, according to conservation groups.

The Bush administration's recent abandonment of a plan to lower the amount of arsenic in

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Let us know what you think about this story in ENN's Forum Discussion Area.

Environmental Working Group

Opensecrets.org

Boycott Bushinet

Bush hauls in coal contributions

<u>Green groups vow boycott of oil firms</u> over Kyoto Bush received the following contributions during the 1999-2000 Presidential campaign:









THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE CABINET

A LOOK AT PRESIDENT BUSH'S ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE-FROM INAUGURATION DAY TO EARTH DAY

INTRODUCTION

A review of the Bush Administration record on environmental and public health issues from Inauguration Day to Earth Day reveals an extraordinarily poor performance. The record is strewn with existing environmental and public health protections delayed (if not suspended or repealed altogether), campaign promises broken, and Cabinet appointees whose career records indicate an open hostility to the nation's environment and the laws that protect it—in startling contrast to their now-sworn duties as top-ranking enforcers of environmental laws. Most troubling is the evidence that points to many of the new administration's decisions being driven by industries that stand to gain from the weakening and withdrawing of environmental rules—industries that gave millions in campaign contributions to then-candidate Bash and to the Republican Party.⁸

In considering the Bush Administration's environmental record to date, this report will explore examples of the "Good, the Bad, and the Cabinet." The "good" is comprised of the Clinton-era rules that were released by the Bush Administration after an initial delay. The "bad" includes the new Administration's sweeping and illegal order to delay all recently finalized regulations, along with key environmental and public health protections that are still being delayed and those that have been suspended, weakened, or repealed. It also lists the promises made by then-candidate Bush on the campaign trail that were cust aside once he took office. Finally, the "cabinet" highlights two individuals who are arguably the President's most controversial cabinet appointments on environmental issues—Attorney General John Ashcroft and Interior Secretary Gale Norton.

In the days preceding Earth Duy, the Bush Administration allowed a few environmental and public health rules to take effect in an apparent bid to improve its ailing environmental image. These newly released regulations—along with other rules that have been repealed, suspended, or weakened since President Bush took office—are, in fact, initiatives from the previous administration that already carried the force of law before their effective dates were delayed. This regulatory delay was one of the very first actions of the President upon taking office.

Now the new administration would like to claim the clemency it has granted to some Clinton-era regulations as symbols of its even-handedness and leadership in the environmental arena, even though they had no legal right to delay the effective dates of those final rules in the first place. In any case, when considering the new Administration's

n Weiskel - 61



[&]quot;All contribution records listed in this report were obtained from the Center for Responsive Politics, a non-partisan; non-profit research group based in Washington, D.C. that tracks money in politics, and its effect on elections and public policy. While the Democratic Party also received campaign contributions from all the sources listed in this report, our focus is on contributions to the Republican Persident and the Republican Party because it is this party that that is currently in control of both the Executive and Legislative Branches in the federal government.



May 12, 2001

Bush Picks Industry Insiders to Fill Environmental Posts

By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

ASHINGTON, May 9 — President Bush has filled several senior environment-related jobs in his administration with pro-business advocates who have worked on behalf of various industries in battles with the federal government, largely during the Clinton years.

Mr. Bush has announced his intent to nominate a mining industry lobbyist as the No. 2 person at the Interior Department. He has chosen a lobbyist for the National Cattlemen's Beef Association to be the department's chief lawyer.

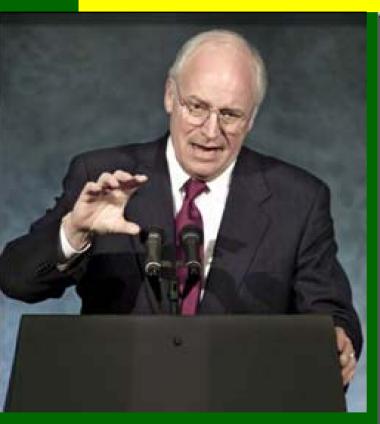
His choice for No. 2 at the Environmental Protection Agency was a lobbyist for Monsanto, the chemical company now devoted to agribusiness. He wants as chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality a lawyer who represented General Electric in its fight with the E.P.A. over toxic waste sites.

Many of these candidates share a pro-property rights philosophy as well as a libertarian leaning, and conservatives find this just the right approach. Supporters also say that the individuals selected are deeply familiar with the issues that will come before them, and that they will know how to balance environmental protection and economic interests.

"We're real happy with the team that Bush is putting in," said Mike Hardiman, legislative director of the American Conservative Union.



Pollutants and animal habitat are minor issues, compared with the thrust of the administration's *resource* and *energy* policies.





www.nytimes.com Ehe New Hork Eimes

May 1, 2001

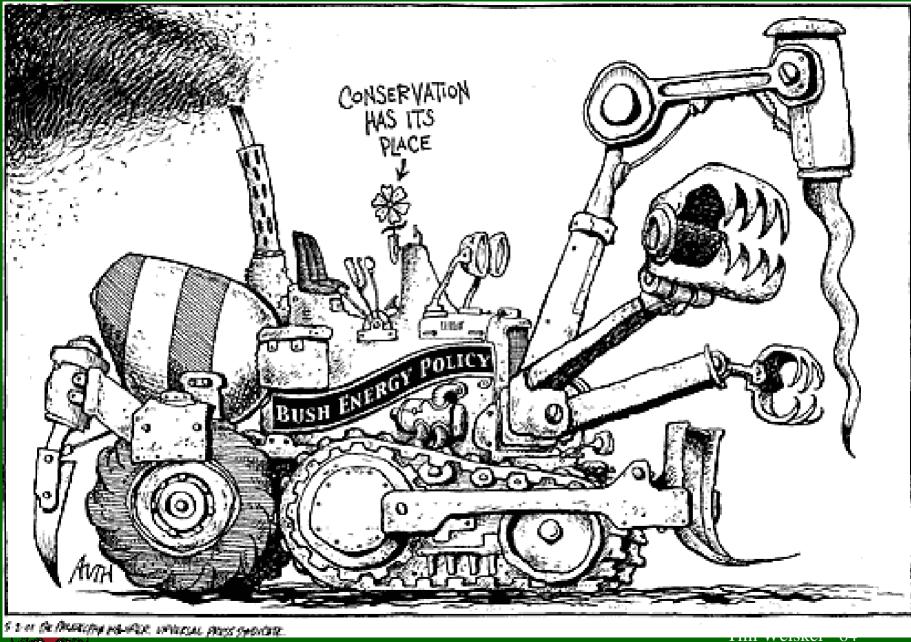
Cheney Promotes Increasing Supply as Energy Policy

By JOSEPH KAHN

ASHINGTON, April 30 — Vice President Dick Cheney said today that oil, coal and natural gas would remain the United States' primary energy resources for "years down the road" and that the Bush administration's energy strategy would aim mainly to increase supply of fossil fuels, rather than limit demand.

In his most comprehensive comments to date on the energy task force he is heading on behalf of President Bush, Mr. Cheney dismissed as 1970's-era thinking the notion that "we could simply conserve or ration our way out" of what he called an energy crisis.

The only solution, he said, is a government-backed push to find new domestic sources of oil and gas, including in protected areas of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and an all-out drive to build power plants — a need that he says will require one new electricity-generating plant a week for 20 years.



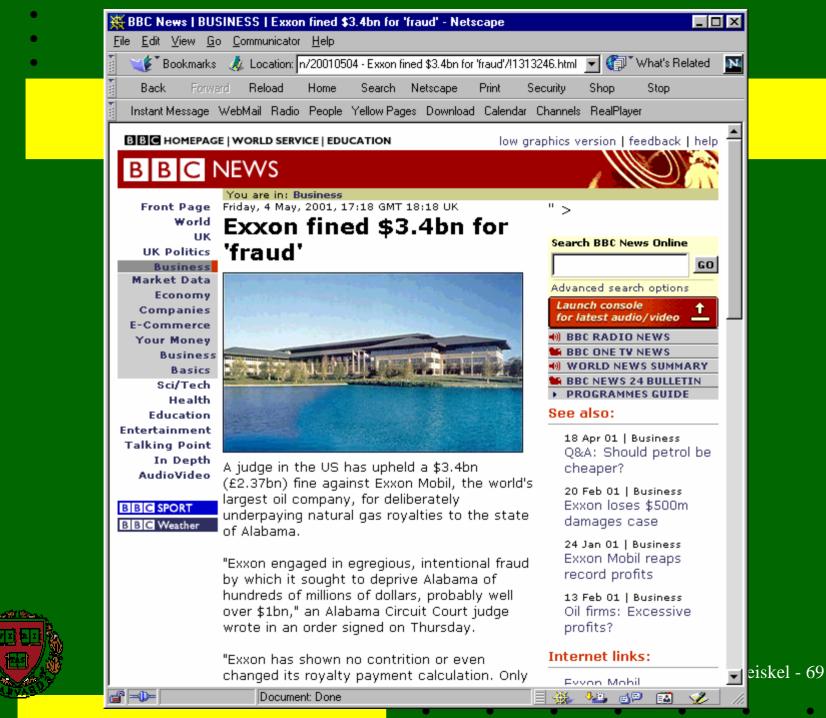






Tim Weiskel - 67







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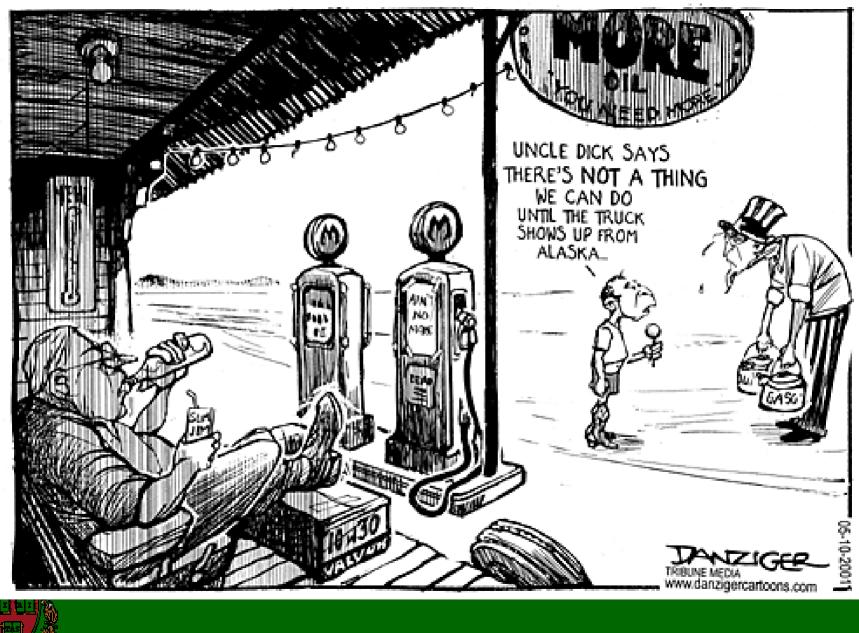
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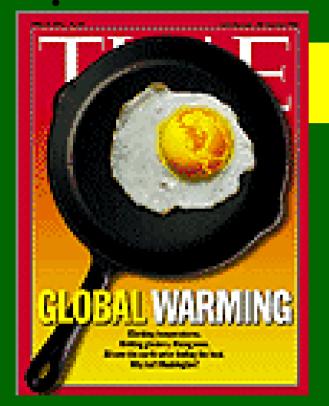


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Tim Weiskel - 72

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Beyond America, there is a pervasive and growing sense of outrage in the wider world....

TIME.com

Saturday, May 12, 2001

A Letter to President Bush

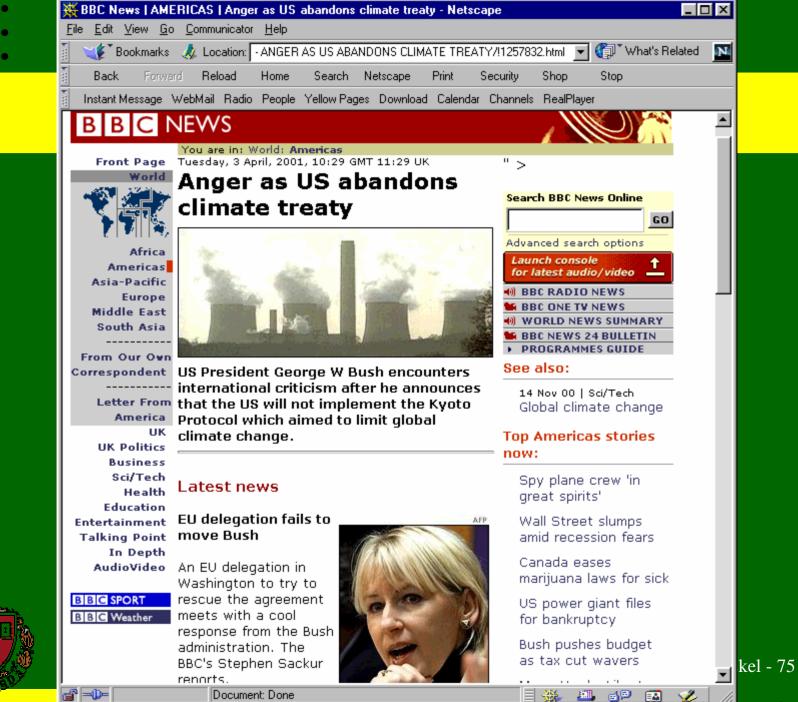
Dear Mr. President:

No challenge we face is more momentous than the threat of global climate change. The current provisions of the Kyoto Protocol are a matter of legitimate debate. But the situation is becoming urgent, and it is time for consensus and action. There are many strategies for curbing greenhouse-gas emissions without slowing economic growth. In fact, the spread of advanced, cleaner technology is more of an economic opportunity than a peril. We urge you to develop a plan to reduce U.S. production of greenhouse gases. The future of our children—and their children—depends on the resolve that you and other world leaders show.

Respectfully,

Jimmy Carter Mikhail Gorbachev John Glenn Walter Cronkite George Soros J. Craig Venter Jane Goodall Edward O. Wilson Harrison Ford Stephen Hawking





Global disgust with American energy and resource gluttony is growing.





76

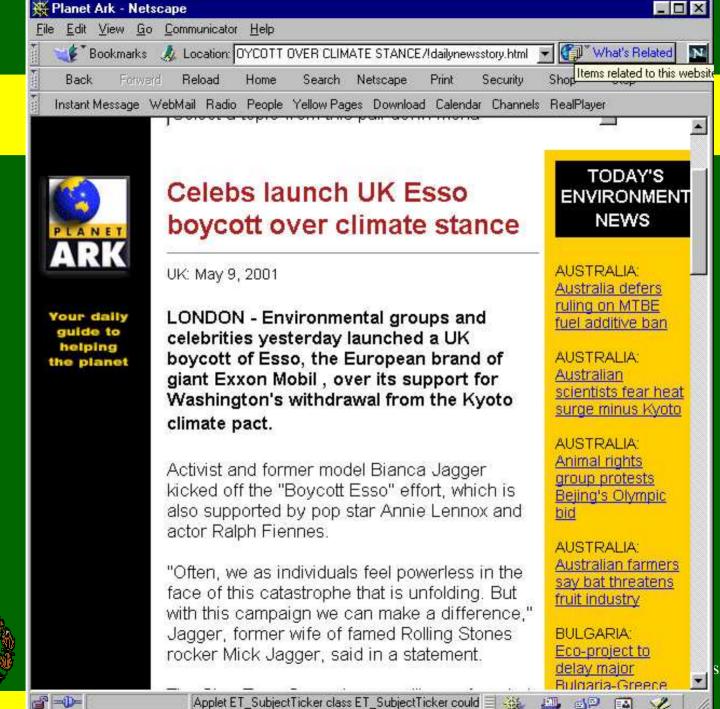
Even within America the public is beginning to question the ravage of resources.





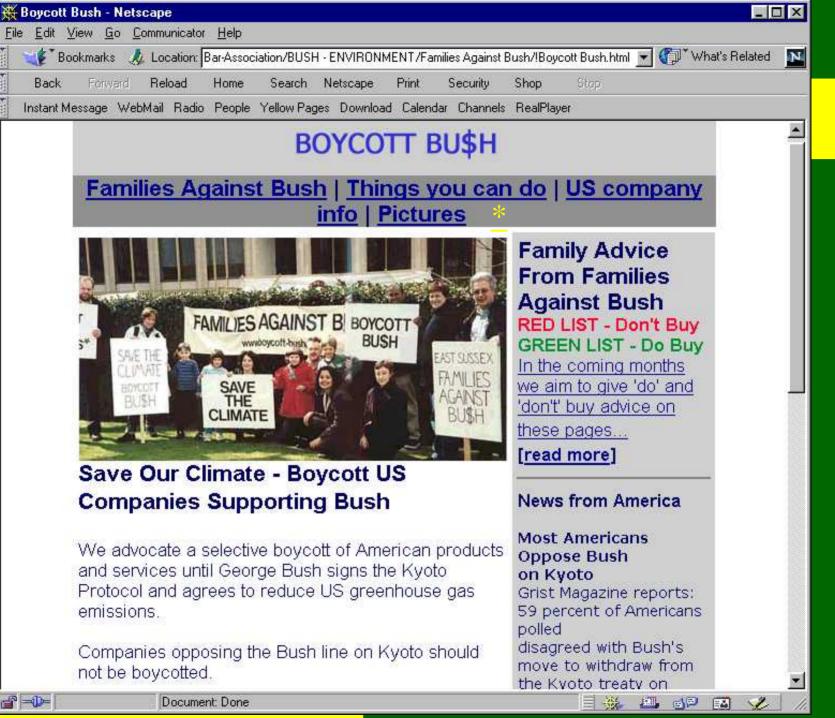


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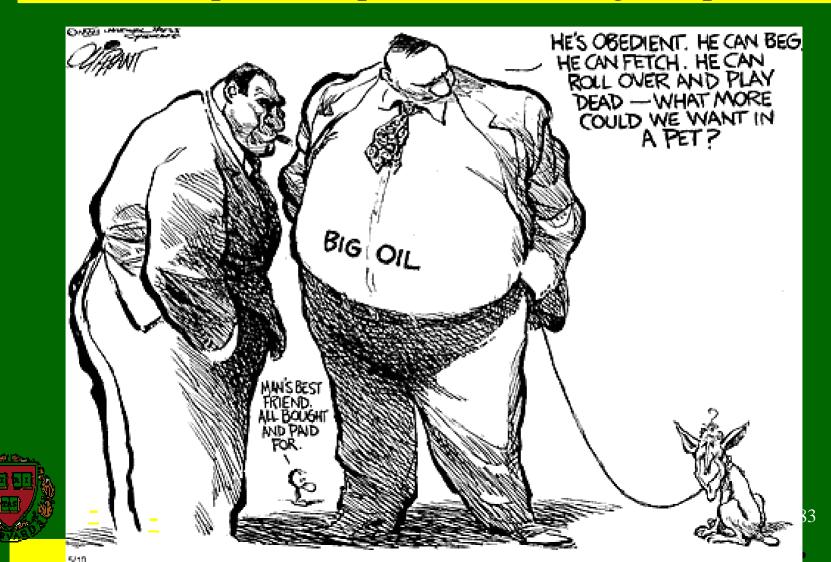






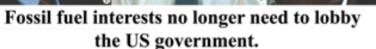
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Beyond that, he seen as "bought and paid for" -- the obedient political spokesman for large corporations.



The ties that bind the Bush administration to the fossil fuel industry are numerous





\$467,024 to Republican Party in 2000

They ARE the US government.

Campaign against Climate Change



Campaign against Climate Change

Home Who We Are

Find your local contact Images from London demo Global Climate Campaign Actions Gallery Weekly Climate Vigil The Climate Threat Climate Politics and the US Press Cuttings Resources

Press Cuttings Resources Friends and Supporters Join/Donate

Forum

CLIMATE MARCH



through the "MOP" (First "Meeting of Parties" to the Kyoto Protocol) Climate Talks in Montreal, 28th November.9th December. The London Demo was part of the International Day of Climate Protest with climate demos all around the world from Montreal to Japan. For more info click here.

We helped to create a global wave of protest to press for the urgent action we need to prevent the catastrophic destabilisation of global climate !

10,000 is the figure given by the 'Independent on Sunday' for the number of marchers on what was a groundbreaking event for climate campaigning in the UK. Pics from the Dec 3rd climate demos around the world - click here



Thanks to everyone

who took part and

helped make this

December 3rd was

happen !

through the Climeto Talta in Climeto Talta in

> MONTREAL : VICTORY...or at least the tide begins to turn



http://www.campaigncc.org/resources.shtml

http://www.campaigncc.org/resources3/static/fossflbush.jpg

The administration stance has destroyed U.S. credibility on global environmental issues by rejecting Kyoto





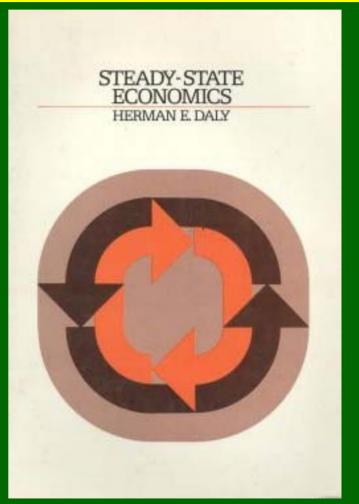
New Definitions are needed...

It is clear from the large scale public debate emerging on around the world, that whatever else it means, "sustainable development" needs to be *ecologically* and *socially sustainable* as well as *economically* beneficial.

In fact, our entire concept of economics needs to move away from the circumscribed thinking of market-driven economics towards an economics of sustainability – in short, a

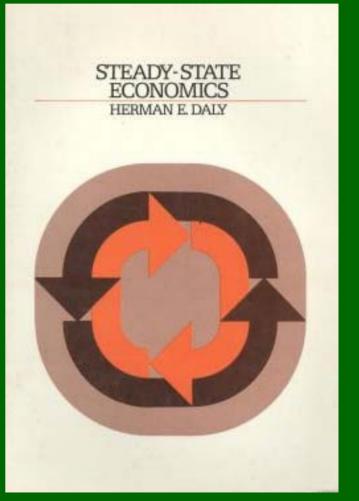


"steady-state economics."



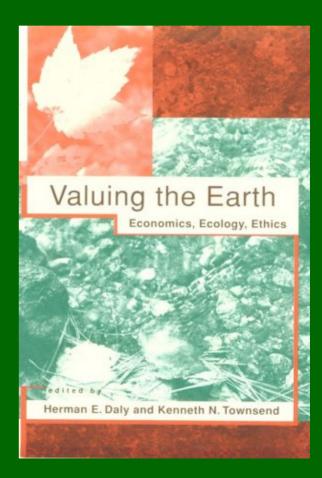
New Definitions are needed...

For this reason, environmentalists are beginning to articulate new sets of principles of *environmental* ethics based on an understanding of steady-state economics and social justice. Environmentalists are essentially ethical "consequentialists" in search of a deontology.



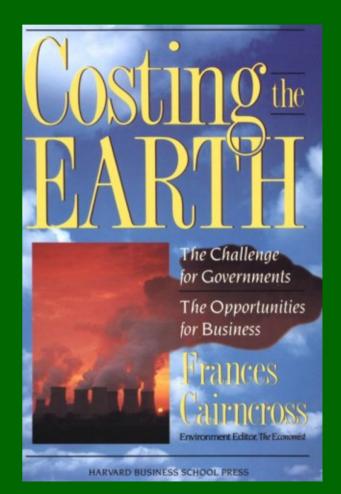
Valuing the Earth

In search of the new deontology, environmentalists are asserting that we need to devise new methods to "value" the earth. The economist, Herman Daly, has been in the forefront of efforts to devise new ways of valuing the earth'



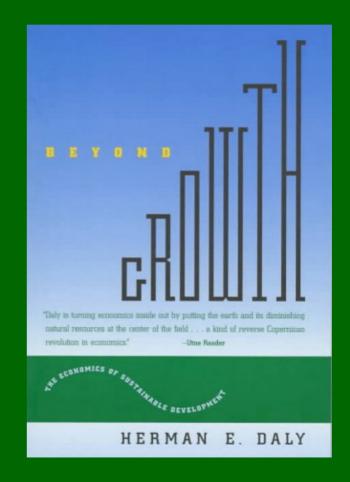
"Costing" is not enough...

While the business community has always been good at "costing" the natural resources of the earth, environmentalists are arguing that that is not enough. Costs do not (and some argue -- *cannot*) capture the true value of natural assets because they only represent usevalues.



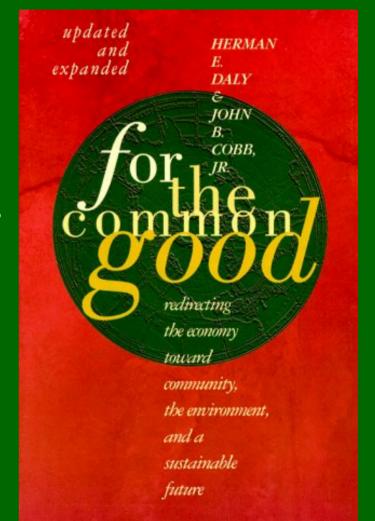
Moving beyond the growth phase...

Economists like Herman Daly are arguing that we need to move beyond the immature growth stage in our economies to a more mature stage of steady state. One of his first books was entitled *Steady* State Economics, and one of his most recent is called, Beyond Growth.



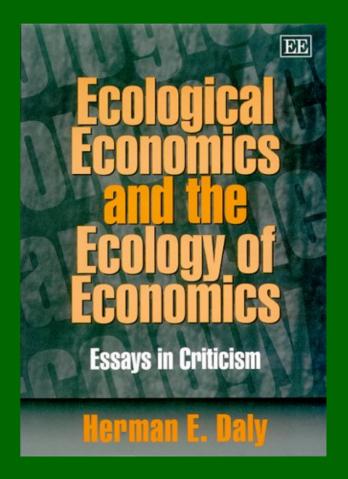
In fact, beyond neo=classical economics to a socially sustainable future...

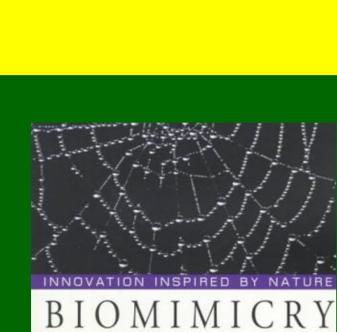
In a recent book which he co-authored with theologian, John B. Cobb, Jr., Herman Daly argues that we must reorganize the economy: *For* the Common Good: **Redirecting the Economy** Toward Community, The Environment and a Sustainable Future.



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A collection of his essays makes it clear that he thinks conventional economics will lead inevitably to ecological destruction if we pursue "business as usual" operating procedures. (Members of the MIT Department of Economics opposed the publication of this book by the MIT Press). In short, there are limits to usefulness of market metaphors in an ecosystem





Inside the revolutionary new science that is rediscovering life's best ideasand changing the world

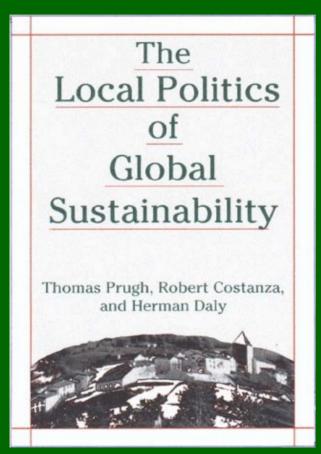
The odione of Benyus, a splendid pointne writer with a grasp of several sciences, contain far more green than chrome. [Biomimicry is] valuable and stimulating. - The New York Times Book Review



JANINE M. BENYUS







Economists attentive to this new approach to ecologically grounded economic activity are paying particular attention to local social and political conditions necessary to assure sustainability. Global sustainability, they argue, can only be achieved through local legitimacy and socially sustainable policies.



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The Ecology of Commerce



Paul Hawken

AUTHOR OF GROWING A BUSINESS AND THE NEXT ECONOMY "A daring, urgent vision of a kind of 21st century Canaan that Hawken yet believes we can reach." —San Francisco Chemicle Beyond the professional economists, businessmen, like Paul Hawken, have begun to recognize that their practices have to be rethought and reorganized.

His book, *The Ecology of Commerce*, develops what he calls: *A Declaration of Sustainability*.

Natural Capitalism



CREATING THE NEXT INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION "Negaty important... Bataral Capitalium aught to be on the eightstand of every CER" -- Thomas Patzinger In., former "Front Lines" columnist, Wall Streed Javanal PAUL HAWKEN AMORY LOVINS L. HUNTER LOVINS In addition, he has joined forces with Amory and Hunter Lovins (long standing critics of US energy policy) to elaborate what this new approach to economic organization would entail in an important new volume entitled: *Natural Capitalism: Creating the Next Industrial Revolution.*

"Precautionary Principle"

A strong impulse for redirecting economic activity has come from a recognition that you cannot maintain a healthy human population on a "sick" planet.

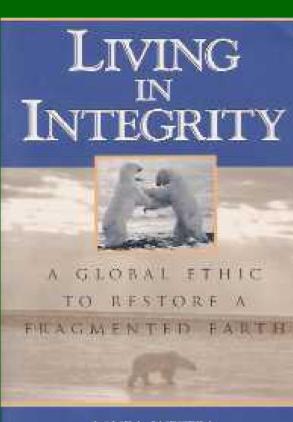
A public health focus upon environmental problems has led environmentalists to recognize the need for applying the precautionary principle in developing environmental policy.





Implementing the Precautionary Principle

Edited by Carolyo Refferences and Just Techner Forewood by West Lackson Afterward by Sundra Statestatur



Restoring balance to functioning ecosystems is a key step in restoring their underlying health and integrity.

Laura Westra and others are beginning to argue that environmental ethics need to be based on a fundamental respect for the integrity of natural systems.

Tim Weiskel - 98



LAURA WESTRA

Responsible ecocitizens should always and everywhere seek to tax, spend, legislate, litigate, advocate and agitate so as to....

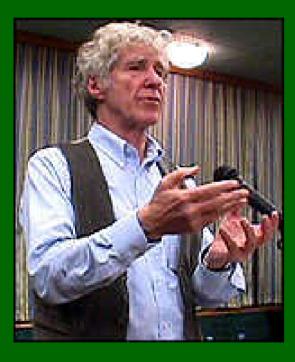
- 1. substitute the consumption of non-renewable resources with renewable ones;
- 2. reduce the consumption of renewables to at or below their rate of renewal;
- introduce nothing into the waste/nutrient stream that cannot be "eaten" safely by another non-threatening organism;

- 4. introduce nothing into the waste/nutrient stream that will destabilize system-wide balances in nutrient flow or energy;
- 5. allocate the fruits of production in a more, rather than a less, just and equitable fashion;
- 6. measure and monitor environmental conditions affecting the safety, health and welfare of *all* species -- not just human beings;

- 7. educate and inform the public at large about the circumstances it must confront and the "footprint" it generates in the global environment;
- 8. entitle and empower local communities to manage their resources sustainably;
- cajole, exhort and convince those who do not follow these precepts to mend the error of their ways;

And

- 10. expose, denounce, condemn and seek to punish those who consistently and intentionally violate these precepts of responsible ecocitizenry -including those who otherwise wish to present themselves as perfectly "respectable" public leaders.
 - "...that thy days may be long upon the earth." [If not you, who? If not now, when?]



and remember...

Don't Let the Urgent Crowd out the Important!

"Terrorism is certainly a matter of concern, but if it diverts us from the environmental trends that are undermining our future until it is too late to reverse them, Osama Bin Laden and his followers will have achieved their goal of bringing down western civilization in a way they could not have imagined."

Lester Brown, Plan B (2003)



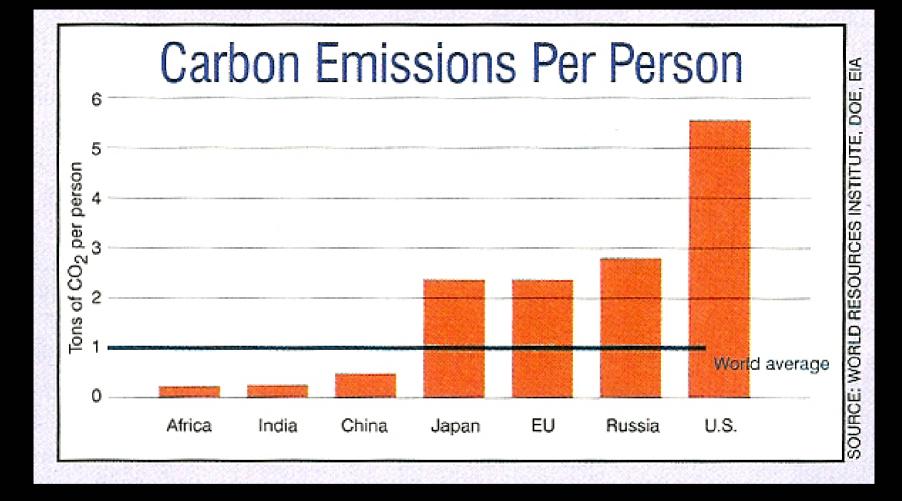
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England Northern Ireland Scotland Wales Business Politics Health Education	Television naturalist Sir David Attenborough has called for a "moral change" among energy consumers to cut waste and reduce pollution.					Climate change ► In Depth Animated guide How the greenhouse effect works and its implications for climat					
Science/Nature Technology Entertainment 		ittee the that glob	al	Sir Davi definite		global warming worse	g would	• Gree • Grav	ICE late threat t enhouse gas vity satellite k warning c	ses' cont is see ic	tinued rise e loss
Have Your Say Magazine In Pictures Country Profiles Special Reports	"What we can do is make the situation deteriorate less than it's going to." Sir David said "a general moral view" that wasting energy was wrong - such as there had been over wasting food during the						GLOBAL POLITICS Nairobi climate talks end in deal UN chief issues climate warning Global climate efforts 'woeful' Mixed outcome at climate talks				
Programmes RELATED BBC SITES SPORT WEATHER	Second World War - was needed.						THE STERN REVIEW Climate change fight 'can't wait' At-a-glance: The Stern Review Analysis: A stern warning				
		David	<u>1 A</u>	tter	<u>ıbo</u>	<u>rough</u>					





Gordon Brown – Next UK PM





Mary Robinson

& Climate Change and Human Rights

For the time being, these assumptions seem to dominate our culture of 'late capitalism'

Implicit theories	Financial "Investor's" Worldview
Community	The moral community is made up of those who share in capital to undertake investments in industrial capacity and trading ventures
System	The system consists of investors engaged in differential strategies of investment throughout the world. The world as a whole is available as a theater for profitable investment. Financial resources knit the system as a whole together.
Authority	Authority is vested in trans-national and multinational alliances and agreements that work to facilitate the unimpeded movement of capital
Change	Change occurs through the identification and investment in new ideas Change is good and has become essential for competitive survival of rival financial groups. Growth is both good and necessary.
Agency	The investor is the agent of change in the system. The state should act to facilitate and "free up" the potential for the global movement of financial resources.
Time	The focus is upon the next "quarter" or a shortened time horizon determined by a calculation of the annual average rate of profit. Rapid "turnover" of capital is necessary for maximum profit generation. "Time is money."
	Tim Weiskel - 109

If we are to survive, we will need to change our worldview and the underlying implicit theories upon which it rests.

Implicit theories	Scientifically Informed Environmental Ethics Worldview
Community	The moral community is made up of those who share participation in the earth's ecosystem and are accountable for their actions.
System	The system consists of a global ecosystem which has evolved in cosmic, geological, biological and historical time with varying trajectories amongst
Authority	its different biological and abiological components Authority is vested ultimately in ecosystemic functionality. Those species, groups, populations or communities who cannot perceive or refuse to adapt to the system rules are dismissed by authority of the larger system.
Change	Change occurs through the continuous interaction of the biogeochemical dynamics within the global ecosystem and cosmic events from outside the
Agency	global system Natural process, including innumerable other species as well as humans are agents of change. Humans are almost invariably unconscious of and
Time	perhaps structurally incapable of understanding or foreseeing the full impact of their own actions – both individually and collectively Time is irreversible and both short and long. The relevant time frame is simultaneously both shorter and longer than we are normally accustomed to as human beings. <i>"Extinction is forever"</i> – so, sustainability questions likewise need to be judged not in terms of short time frames but in terms of what will last forever.
	Tim Weiskel - 110

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Jonathan Amos, <u>"Arctic sea ice 'faces rapid melt',"</u> BBC News Online, (12 December 2006 04:47 GMT).

New evidence of a "tipping point" in arctic ice dynamics.





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Principles of Ecosystem Management and Global Sustainability



Timothy C. Weiskel

Co-Director, The Climate Talks Project

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Harvard University Extension School Fall Semester 2006

