

Bibliography and Websites

Environmental Ethics

Although AMBIENT focuses on environmental health ethics, background in environmental ethics is very helpful in understanding the important and unique place of environmental health ethics. Many of the tools for reasoning overlap.

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

A Very Brief History of the Origins of for the Novice

The inspiration for environmental ethics was the first Earth Day in 1970 when environmentalists started urging philosophers who were involved with environmental groups to do something about environmental ethics.

<http://www.utm.edu/research/iep/e/environm.htm>

The internet philosophy encyclopedia

Environmental ethics is a topic of applied ethics which examines the moral basis of environmental responsibility. In these environmentally conscious times, virtually everyone agrees that we need to be environmentally responsible. Toxic waste contaminates ground water, oil spills destroy shore lines, fossil fuels produce carbon dioxide thus adding to the greenhouse effect, and use of fluorocarbon gasses depletes the earth's protecting ozone layer.

<http://www.ac.wvu.edu/~gmyers/ehe/edvalues.html>

Environmental Education and Ethics

Few educational philosophies make any pretense of value neutrality, nor should they. Education is utterly concerned with values. Primary among these must be ones concerning: The relation between individual and society. The form education takes is always relative to the social context. In some societies education emphasizes obedience to authorities that are assumed to know what is best for all. In democracies, however, informed individuals are held to be the ones that know best -- and not only for themselves.

http://www.essays.cc/free_essays/e4/dkt276.shtml

Approaches To Environmental Ethics And Kant's Principle

Each approach relies on Kant's principle to protect the interest of that which they deem worthy. Baxter's anthropocentric approach clearly states that our obligations regarding the environment are to be determined solely on the basis of human interests. Our welfare depends on breathable air, drinkable water, and edible food. Thus, polluting the environment to the extent that it damages the air, water and land is unacceptable because it damages public welfare.

<http://ecoethics.net/>

Environmental Ethics & Public Policy Program (1989-1999)

Timothy C. Weiskel, Director

The program focused on several distinct activities including a faculty seminar (the Harvard Seminar on Environmental Values), the publication of an Occasional Papers Series and the presentation of the Subject Bibliographies in Environmental Ethics.

Ethical Problem Solving

<http://www.socialworkers.org/pubs/code/oepr/steps.asp>

Steps social workers use to solve ethical problems.

<http://www.accessexcellence.org/21st/SER/BE/>

Why Teach Bioethics in the Classroom?

For centuries, philosophers, theologians, and politicians have written about different ethical systems which influence how personal choices are made, and then are balanced against the more general goals of society. Individuals have a tendency to champion their own welfare. At the same time society wants to advance the general welfare without allowing any one group or individual to benefit at the expense of another. Recognizing that these needs may sometimes conflict, laws, and covenants codify what society regards as moral or immoral for individuals

<http://www.etsu.edu/philos/faculty/hugh/relative.htm>

"The Truth in Ethical Relativism"

There are ways in which ethical principles and behavior vary legitimately from culture to culture and individual to individual. That we must recognize. However, this in no way suggests we cannot reason about ethics. Rather we should strive for a rational yet relativistic ethic which emphasizes the exercise of cultivated moral judgment rather than the rote application of extant moral rules. Or so I shall argue.

<http://www.ethics.ubc.ca/papers/susdev.html#hurka>

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: WHAT DO WE OWE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS?
1992 Dr. Thomas Hurka

The Concept of "sustainable development", especially as proposed in the Brundtland Commission report Our Common Future, is an attempt to balance two moral demands. The first demand is for "development", including economic development or economic growth. It arises mainly from the interests of people in developing countries, whose present poverty gives them a low quality of life and calls urgently for steps to improve that quality of life. The second demand is for "sustainability", for ensuring that we do not mortgage the future for the sake of gains in the present. It arises from the interests of people in future generations, who will need, if they are to have a reasonable quality of life, non-renewable resources, access to unspoiled wilderness, and a healthy biosphere.

<http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/ej/>

US EPA environmental justice

EPA defines Environmental Justice (EJ) as the "fair treatment for people of all races, cultures, and incomes, regarding the development of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Over the last decade, attention to the impact of environmental pollution on particular segments of our society has been steadily growing.

Environmental Ethics and Public policy

<http://www.hds.harvard.edu/irpl/>

Initiatives in Religion and Public Life

This network of programs examines competing value commitments in public debates, policies, and institutional practices, both domestic and international, with special attention to the role and influence of religion and religious institutions. The major objective is to promote conscientious and responsible participation in public life at home and abroad, particularly in regard to mitigating violent conflict, developing democracy and civil society, and humanizing the economy.

<http://www.ncedr.org>

NCEDR Interactive – environmental decision making

NCEDR produces scientific and operational advances of direct use to subnational (state, regional, tribal, local) environmental decision makers. It engages environmental decision makers with researchers to develop and communicate processes and information that help solve or avoid problems associated with environmental decisions.

<http://www.esd.ornl.gov/programs/ecorisk/ecorisk.html>

Ecological Risk Analysis

This site contains information and resources on a variety of topics related to the growing field of ecological risk analysis.

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HEC/evalprmr.html>

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Evaluation Primer on Health Risk Communication Programs

Environmental Health Policy Committee: Subcommittee on Risk Communication and Education Primer on:

- Overview of Principles and Techniques for Evaluating Health Risk Communication Activities
- What Do We Want to Say? The Role of Formative Evaluation and Research
- Did It Work? Tips for Evaluating Communication Outcomes and Impacts

<http://online.sfsu.edu/~rone/Environ/Enviroethics.htm>

Environmental Ethics Compiled by Dr. Ron Epstein from San Francisco State U

Topics in Applied Environmental Ethics:

- o Environmental Effects of War
- o Genetic Engineering
- o Nanotechnology
- o Cloning
- o Resource Allocation
- o Animals and Vegetarianism
- o Air and Water Pollution
- o Radiation
- o Ozone Crisis and Global Warming
- o Population and Environment
- o Ecofeminism
- o Indigenous Peoples
- o Spirituality and the Environment
- o Teaching Children about Environmental Ethics

<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ehp/ehd/topics/whatsnew.htm>

Canada's Environmental Health Program

Through its people and its services, and with its partners and collaborators, the Environmental Health Program's vision is a Canada where people lead healthier and safer lives. Our role is to protect and improve the well-being of the people of Canada by assessing and managing the risks to health associated with the natural and technological environments.

<http://www.wri.org/enved/edulinks.html>

World Resources Institute

Education links about environment and health

<http://wri.igc.org/index.html>

World Resources Institute

20 years of protecting the planet and improving people's lives – resources and events.

<http://wri.igc.org/enved/suscom.html>

World Resources Institute

Exploring sustainable communities combines a number of important ideas about cities and communities that have emerged over the past few years. It draws on documents and ideas from two major sources. One is the United Nations' Second Global Conference on Human Settlements, the Habitat II conference (held in Istanbul, Turkey, in June 1996), which generated studies and regional conferences worldwide. The second source is the U.S. President's Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD), a body of government, business, labor, and environment leaders appointed by President Clinton to determine how to pursue sustainability in the United States.

<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/od/k-12/k12home.htm>

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences K-12 Education Initiatives

Site geared toward increasing student interest and preparation in the environmental health sciences, as well as increasing public awareness about the impact of environmental agents on human health. Has sections designed for teachers and students that cover such topics as "K-12 Instructional Material Development", and a "K-12 Resources and Science Fun for Kids" section.