

The background features six light purple circles arranged in two rows of three. The top row has a hollow circle on the left, a solid circle in the middle, and a solid circle on the right. The bottom row has a solid circle on the left, a solid circle in the middle, and a hollow circle on the right. The text is centered horizontally and overlaps these circles.

# **Environmental worldviews and ethics**

# 7个小组代表所涉及的不同团体

腾龙芳炟公司:黄宝组

国家环保总局:周林艳组


厦门市环保局:李英杰组

厦门市政府:余兵组

环境专家:谢好组

媒体:毛娉娉组

当地民众:涂文清组



“毕竟，我们仅保护我们所爱的，我们仅爱我们所能理解的，我们仅能理解我们所知道的”。

——塞内加尔环境保护与教育家Baba Dioum

# 1. Culture and worldview

- **Culture** = knowledge, beliefs, values, and learned ways of life shared by a group of people.
- **Worldview** = a person's or group's **beliefs** about the meaning, purpose, operation, and essence of the world.

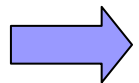
**Culture and worldview** *affect perception* 理解 *of the environment and environmental problems.*

## 2.Environmental ethics 环境伦理学

Environmental ethics is a topic of applied ethics that examines the moral basis of environmental responsibility.

主要内容：从伦理学的角度，以道德为基础，把人之外的自然存在物纳入伦理关怀的范围，**用道德来调节人与自然的关系**。

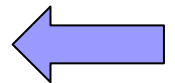
研究对象：包括了**人与自然的道德关系**和受人与自然关系影响的**人与人之间的道德关系**两个方面。



# Ethics 伦理

- Ethics is one branch of philosophy. Ethics seeks to define fundamentally what is **right** and what is **wrong**, **regardless of** cultural differences.

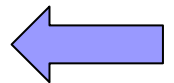
伦理指的是**人与人之间**的关系。“伦”是条理的意思，“理”是纹理的意思，所以“伦理”本意是秩序、顺序，是社会的秩序。例如：大多数文化都有一种尊重生命的观点，认为每个人都有生存的权利。因此随意剥夺他人的生命是一种不伦理的行为。



# Morals道德

Morals differs somewhat from ethics because morals reflect the predominant feelings of a culture about ethical issues.

例如：大多数文化都认为杀害他人是不伦理的行为；而当一个国家宣战之后，大多数的人民都认可了英勇杀敌的必要性，不认为杀害敌人是不道德的行为。



# 环境伦理学中的关键问题

人与自然的关系



Is it OK to destroy a forest to create jobs for people?

Are humans justified in driving other species to extinction?

Should the present generation conserve resources for future generations?

Is it OK for some communities to be exposed to more pollution than others?

人与人的关系



# Environmental justice (EJ)

Poor people and minorities suffer more than their share of environmental problems, EJ advocates say. *The EJ movement began with a protest against a toxic waste dump in an African-American community in North Carolina.*



Figure 2.8

# Central Case :

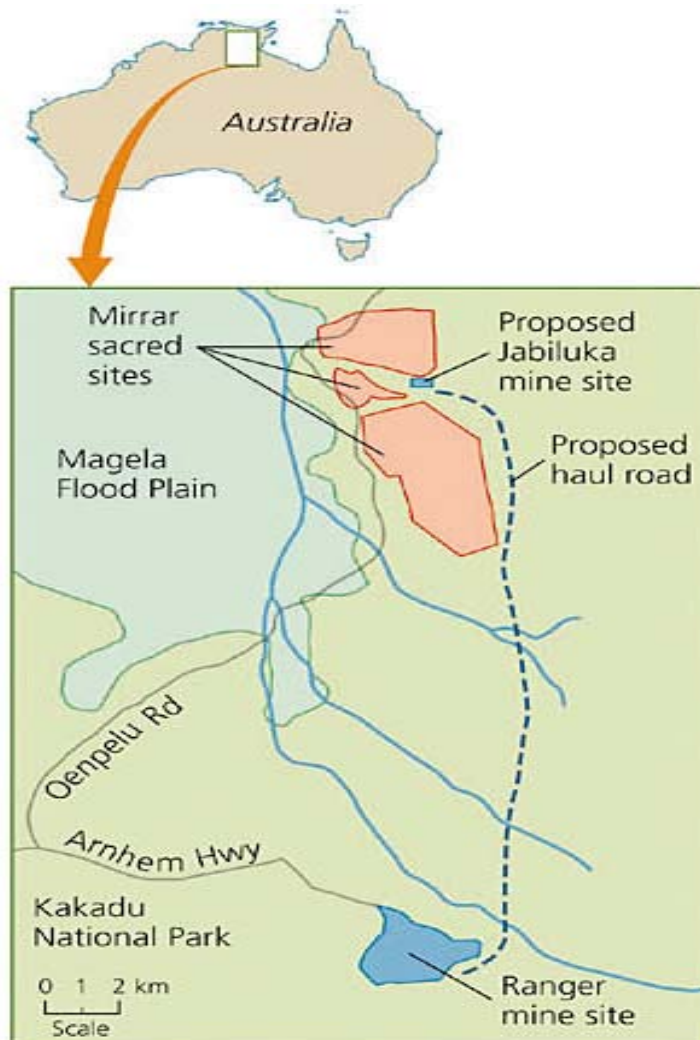
## Environmental justice and the Navajo



- Navajo miners were not warned of radiation risks nor provided protection by the industry or the U.S. government when they went to work in uranium mines.

Figure 2.10

# Central Case: Environmental justice and the Jabiluka mine



- Uranium mines have contaminated Aboriginal land, and their placement there has been said to violate principles of environmental justice.

Figure 2.9

# The Mirrar Clan Confronts the Jabiluka Uranium Mine



- The proposed mine on Aboriginal land could boost Australia's economy and the local economy.
- The Mirrar oppose the mine for cultural, religious, ethical, health, and economic reasons.
- Mining plans have at this time been canceled.

# The uranium mines

- Aborigines who saw the environmental impacts of the Ranger mine opposed the Jabiluka mine.
- Their culture and worldview favored natural land and functioning ecosystems.



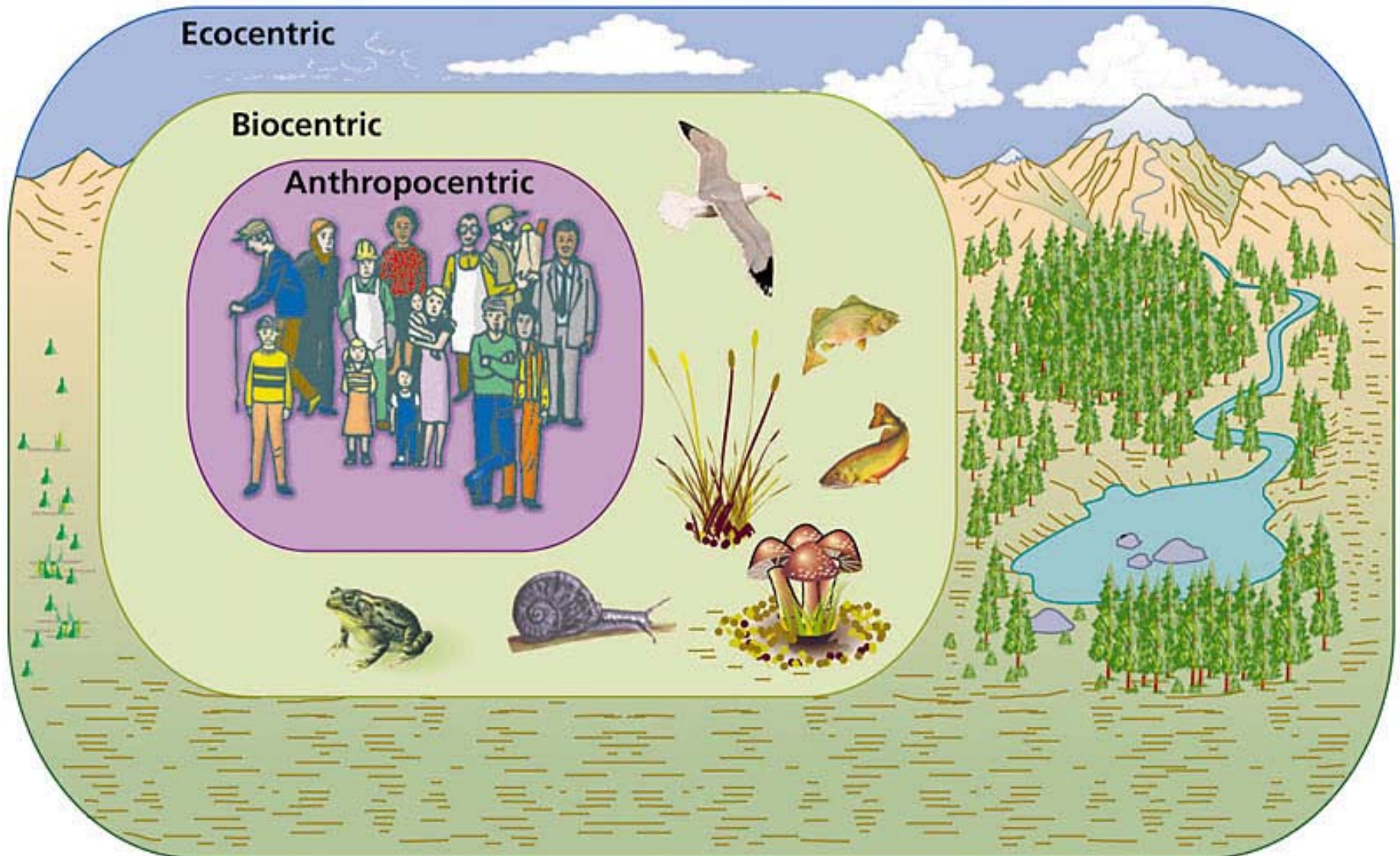
(a) Ranger mine



(b) Jabiluka mine

Figure 2.2

# 3. Three ethical worldviews



# 古今中外人类对自然的态度

中国传统的观念中有“天、地、人”这样的秩序，即**生命的秩序崇尚的是多神论**，如山神、水神、财神、灶神等等。这种观念是对应于几千年的“官僚体制”，总得有个人(或神)来管着,这一现象称为“以管为本”。

在西方，基督教思想占主流,认为上帝创造了人和其他一切，上帝让人去管理动物、植物，人可以去支配它们，役使它们。西方的伦理和东方伦理最大的区别，就是这种秩序是一神论，是单一的，具有排它性。

在科学技术与上帝的较量中，科学逐渐占了上风，我们告别了神的时代。但现在又有这样的趋势，即“**自从科学战胜了上帝，科学就是新的上帝**”。现代社会人们对科学的崇拜一点不亚于当年人们对上帝的崇拜。

## 3.1 人类中心主义 (Anthropocentric)

- 观点：一切要以人类的利益和价值为中心，以人为根本尺度去评价和处理人和自然的关系。

传统人类中心主义：以当代部分人的眼前的利益为中心。 ——发展伦理学

现代人类中心主义：以全人类整体的长远的利益为中心。 ——保护伦理学



# 发展伦理学（The development ethic）

观点：认为人类是而且应该是自然的主人，地球及其资源是为了人类的利益及意志而存在。在发展伦理学中，自然只有工具价值。也就是说，自然只在人类发展经济需要使用时具有价值，这是一种只注重发展而不尊重自然的伦理学观念。

- In some circles, questioning growth is considered almost unpatriotic 不爱国的.

# The conservation ethic 保护伦理学

观点：认可想要获得良好生活水平的愿望，但是努力在资源使用以及资源的可用性之间寻求平衡，在完全的**发展**以及绝对的**保护**之间寻求平衡。

The conservation ethic stresses that rapid and uncontrolled growth in population and economics is self-defeating in the long run.

# 保护伦理学代表性人物



**Gifford Pinchot** advocated using natural resources, but exploiting them wisely, **for the greatest good for the greatest number for the longest time.**

## 3.2 生物中心主义（Biocentric）

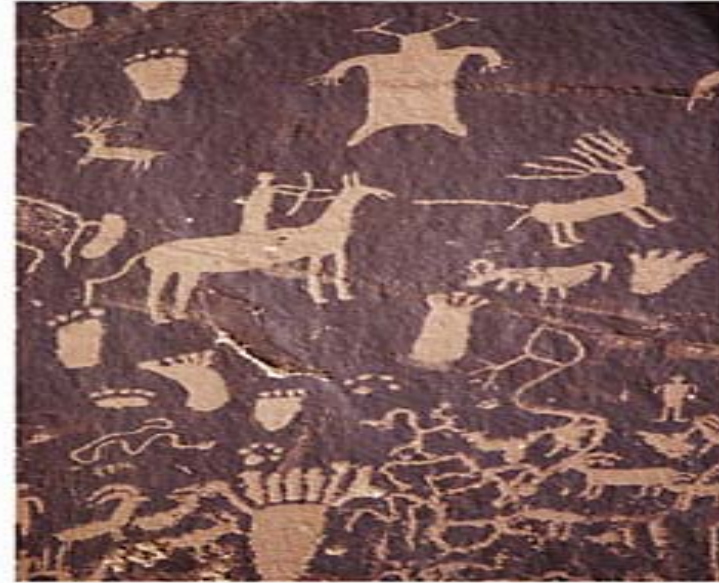
- Opinion: According to the broadest form of the life-centered theory, all forms of life have an inherent right to exist. ———保育伦理学

**A·施韦泽的敬畏生命伦理理念：**像敬畏自己的生命意志那样敬畏所有的生命意志，满怀同情地对待生存于自己之外的所有生命意志。

**泰勒的尊重大自然伦理思想：**把所有的生命都视为拥有同等的天赋价值和相同的道德地位的实体，它们都有权获得同等的关心和照顾，人并非天生比其他生物优越。

# The preservation ethic 保育伦理学

- 观点：自然因其自身而特别，除了人类使用之外，还有许多内在的固有的价值。
- **Use value:** worth of the direct use of a resource
- **Option value:** worth of things we conserve, possibly to use later
- **Aesthetic value:** worth for beauty or emotional appeal
- **Scientific value:** worth for scientific research
- **Educational value:** worth for teaching and learning
- **Existence value:** worth of existence, even if we never experience something directly



# 保育伦理学代表性人物



- **John Muir** (*right, with President Roosevelt at Yosemite*) advocated preserving unspoiled nature, for its own sake and for human fulfillment.

## 3.3 生态中心主义 (Ecocentric)

- Ecocentric maintains that the environment deserves **direct moral consideration** and not one that is merely derived from human (and animal) interests.
- 观点：人类是生态系统、生态过程中的有机组成部分，应遵守生物共同体的行为规则，平等地对待其他成员，必须从道德上关心无生命的生态系统、自然过程以及其他自然存在物。

# 大地伦理学 (The land ethic)



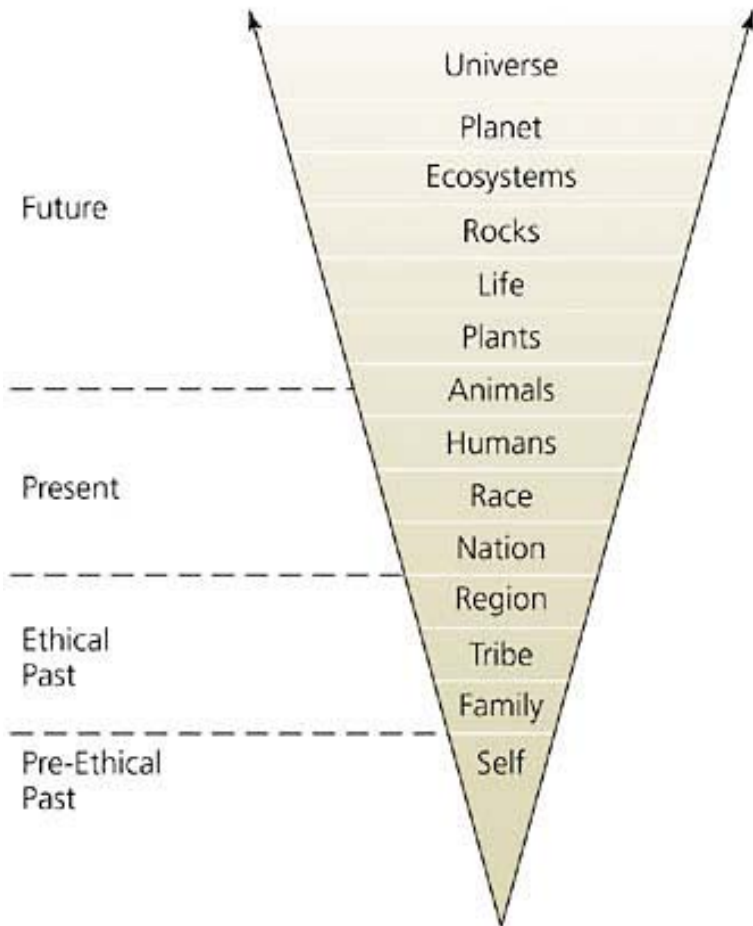
利奥波德主张应该认识大自然的整体性和内在相关性, 其大地伦理的价值标准要求人们善待自然.

The position of eco-centric is the view advocated by the ecologist and writer Aldo Leopold in his book *A Sand County Almanac* (1949).

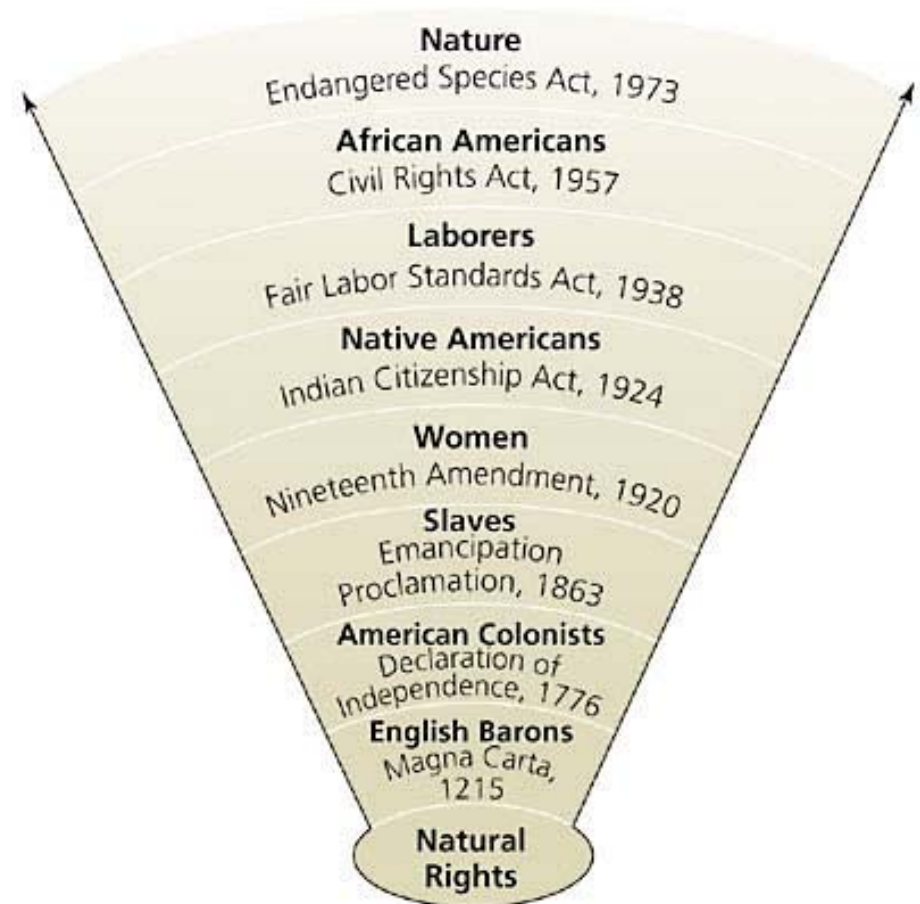
Aldo Leopold urged people to view themselves as part of nature, and to strive to **maintain "the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community."**



# Expansion of ethical consideration over time



(a) The evolution of ethics



(b) The expanding concept of rights



**Which worldview is closest to your own?**

**a. Anthropocentric**

**b. Biocentric**

**C. Ecocentric**

***D. Others***

## 案例分析1:

实验室要分析一种化学污染物对人体的毒理效应，考虑用动物进行实验，从环境伦理学角度你如何选择。

## 案例分析2:

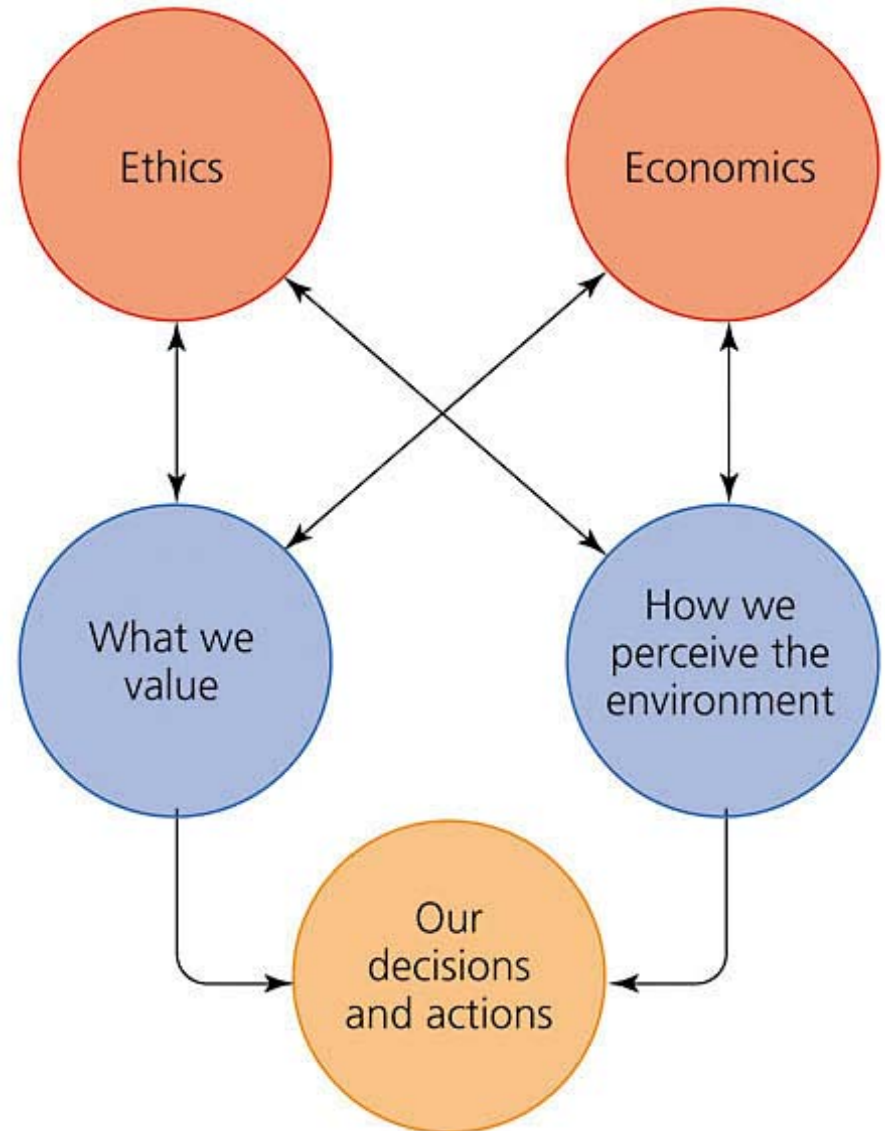
从环境伦理学角度如何看待渔猎时代  
人类猎取兽皮与当今社会人类对野生动物  
兽皮的猎取？

## 环境伦理多元论

承认众多环境伦理学说各自有其合理的地方，但又不能完全地反映问题。在进行环境决策的时候，我们需要考虑到各个方面，对于大家都同意，能够达成一致意见的内容，形成共识，进而作出相应的决策。这个过程中，民主和科学同样都很重要。

# Ethics and economics

- Both disciplines deal with **how we value and perceive our environment**.
- These influence our decisions and actions.



# 4.环境伦理学的实践

## Major International Environmental Treaties Since 1965

- Convention on International Trade in **Endangered Species** of Wild Fauna and Flora,1973
- Agreement on an International **Energy** Programme,1974
- Convention on Long-range Transboundary **Air** Pollution,1979
- Convention on the Physical Protection of **Nuclear** Material,1980
- International **Tropical Timber** Agreement,1983
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the **Ozone Layer**, 1985
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the **Ozone Layer**,1987
- UN Framework Convention on **Climate Change**,1992
- UN Conference on **Environment and Development**,1992

# 如何推行科学的环境伦理观？

- 利用法律手段，规范人们的行为
- 媒体宣传导向作用
- 环境教育

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