



International Society for Ecological Economics

December 2002 Newsletter

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Report from the President

There have been two very important ISEE events since the last Newsletter. The first was the appointment of a new editor for our journal, Cutler Cleveland of the University of Boston. Cutler has taken over from the founding editor (and first ISEE President), Bob Costanza, now at the University of Vermont.

The process of identifying the new editor was lengthy and rigorous, involving a search committee, which I chaired, composed of a number of prominent ecological economists from around the world, including the then editor and associate editors of the journal. A large number of names were suggested and considered, and after lengthy e-mail consultations, Cutler emerged as the overwhelming favourite, and much to my pleasure, he agreed to take on the editorship. (In a separate article, Cutler gives his aims for the journal under his editorship.)

The other important event was the Biennial Conference in March, held in Sousse, Tunisia. The conference was quite well attended, though it was noticeable that the contingent from North America was much reduced from previous meetings. This I put



down almost entirely to the events of 11th September 2001, though it was recognised that the date would interfere with teaching commitments. (However, this was equally true for Europe, but European attendance was very high.)

The conference went well, with an impressive number of presentations. Colleagues tell me the quality of the talks was high but, as I've discovered, the President doesn't get to go to many of these – the load of business meetings is just too high!

One of the notable events at the conference was the presentation of the *Kenneth Boulding Award* to Robert Ayres. Bob Ayres has been amazingly productive and influential in ecological economics over many years, and it was to a very warm reception that Past-President Dick Norgaard made the award during the conference's closing ceremony. (For more details, see article below.)

At Sousse the new ISEE Board held its first face-to-face meeting, and we covered a lot of ground. The first decision relates to the next Biennial Conference, in 2004. We have settled on Montreal, Canada, as the location, as being a very attractive city with excellent conference facilities, and easily accessible from just about anywhere. We also discussed the 2006 meeting, and have made a preliminary commitment to hold this in Delhi, India. This will be our first foray into Asia, following our meeting this year in Africa, and the two Latin American meeting in the 1990s. The Conference Committee is being chaired by Charles Perrings (ISEE President-Elect), with the committee being composed of some ISEE Board members and representatives of USSEE and CANSEE. (See the article by Charles Perrings for details of the Montreal conference.)

Three ISEE Committees were also formally launched at Sousse: Communications (Chair – Kate Brown), Education (Chair – Paula Antunes) and Research (Chair – Kanchan Chopra). Once the memberships of these committees have been established, full details of their proposed programmes of work will be posted on the ISEE website (www.ecologicaeconomics.org).

The ISEE Board also had a very useful meeting with representatives of the Regional Societies, and made good progress on several issues. In particular, Regional Societies were all positive about giving reduced rates for their meetings to all ISEE members, not just those of their regions. It was also agreed that further work was needed on an integrated charging scheme for joint ISEE-Regional Society membership dues, and this is to be introduced in January 2003 (see later article for details). It was also agreed that the way ISEE Board and Presidential candidates are nominated needs further clarification, and this too will be the subject of further discussion.

A very important development at Sousse was a move by African colleagues to form an African Society for Ecological Economics, to be affiliated to ISEE. The ISEE Board is doing all we can to facilitate this development, and the initiators in Sousse have



been put in contact with other African ecological economists (which has a strong presence already in Southern Africa).

Finally, for me the most pleasing thing about the Sousse meeting was the presence of a high proportion of young researchers, full of ideas and enthusiasm. This certainly bodes well for our subject and our society!

John Proops (ISEE President)

The 2002 Kenneth Boulding Award: Robert U. Ayres

The ISEE Kenneth Boulding award is made biennially to a person who has made an outstanding contribution to ecological economics. This year the award went to Bob Ayres, for his seminal contributions to the foundations of the subject, in particular for his pioneering work on industrial metabolism. There follows an outline of Bob Ayre's work and interests, in his own words.

Trained as a physicist at the University of Chicago, University of Maryland, and Kings College at the University of London (PhD in Mathematical Physics), Robert Ayres has dedicated his entire professional life to advancing the environment, technology and resource end of the sustainability agenda. His major research interests include technological change, environmental economics, and such jawbreakers as 'industrial metabolism' and 'eco-restructuring'. At various times he has acted as a consultant to the White House, National Goals Commission, Office of Management and Budget, Transport Canada, OECD, Statistics Canada, and numerous UN agencies. He is a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of Ventana Corporation (Venture Capital Fund), and set up and ran for several years the innovative program on Technology, Economy and Society at IIASA, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Laxenburg Austria.

In addition to his teaching and research load as founder and director of the Centre for the Management of Environmental Resources at the European Business School, he is kept busy as a speaker, advisor and writer, with a very large number of books and publications to his credit. Here taken from one of his latest books *Turning Point: The End of the Growth Paradigm* (London: Earthscan, 1998) is a clue to his thinking:

There is a potential for confusion here between technological progress and 'progress' in the more general, even more undefined sense. Along with many others, I have long tended carelessly to equate economic growth with that kind of undefined progress. Though aware of the difference, I nevertheless assumed for convenience that the one is virtually a surrogate for the other. The time has come to try to sort out this confusion.

In a certain simplistic sense the difference between growth and progress is all too obvious: It is the difference between 'more' and 'better'. In challenging the



growth paradigm itself I am not assuming that growth necessarily means 'more' physical goods. Far from it, I insist that the true measure of economic output is not the quantity of goods produced, but the quality and value of final services provided to the consumer. What is most wrong about the 'growth syndrome' is not its tendency to consume material resources (as Barry Commoner, for instance, assumed). What is wrong with it is that growth of the kind now occurring in the US and Europe is no longer making people happier or improving their real standard of living.

It is possible to have economic growth - in the sense of providing better and more valuable services to ultimate consumers - without necessarily consuming more physical resources. This follows from the fact that consumers are ultimately not interested in goods per se but in the services those goods can provide. The possibility of de-linking economic activity from energy and materials ('dematerialization') has been one of the major themes of my professional career.

Robert and his mathematician wife, colleague and frequent co-author Leslie Ayres, divide their time between their home outside of Fontainebleau and a working retreat in Majorca. He often cycles and occasionally runs the eighteen kilometers that separate his home and his office at INSEAD, and has complained that he needs more time to devote to his painting.

ISEE 2004 Montreal — Conference Brief

The ISEE 2004 conference will be held at Montreal on July 11-14, 2004. The conference title is '**Challenging Boundaries: Economics, Ecology and Governance**'. It will explore the scientific basis for the modelling, regulation and management of international and interdisciplinary problems such as climate change and biodiversity loss. It will examine the many boundaries – between disciplines, between ecosystems and political entities – that structure our approach to such environmental problems, and will assess the impact these boundaries have on both science and governance.

The conference has two organisers: Frank Muller of Concordia University and Jean-Pierre Revéret of the Université du Québec à Montréal. They are supported by a committee comprising Charles Perrings, University of York, York, (Chair); Katrina Brown, University of East Anglia, Norwich; Kanchan Chopra, Institute of Economics Growth, Delhi; Tony Friend, Ottawa; John Gowdy, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy NY; Dick Norgaard, University of California, Berkeley; and Peter Victor, York University, Toronto.



The conference is to be held at the Palais des Congres, Montreal. It will comprise plenary sessions, parallel sessions, poster sessions and special sessions. The parallel sessions will comprise contributed papers plus invited or contributed symposia.

The aim of the conference is to engage natural and social scientists with an interest both in the development of ecological economics as a field of inquiry, and in the application of collaborative work across the sciences to the development of strategies for environmental management and governance. Plenary sessions will have eminent speakers from different disciplinary backgrounds including Bob Costanza, Partha Dasgupta, Buzz Holling, Joan Martinez-Alier, Mohan Munasinghe, and Joan Roughgarden. Symposia will be invited on such topics as: Resource management in first nations; Biodiversity; Behavioural economics and game theory; Macroeconomics and the environment; Industrial ecology; International environmental policy; Resilience; Epistemological foundations of ecological economics; Ecosystem health and environmental indicators; Uncertainty and the precautionary principle; Transboundary resource management in South Asia; Ethics, values and the environment. Special sessions may be organized on any topic relevant to the conference theme. These are seen as a way of engaging with organisations such as NAFTA, the CBD and the Montreal Protocol. The conference committee hopes to be able to announce a number of these by the time a formal call for papers is issued later in the summer.

A conference web site will be established and operational from the date of the first call for papers. It will remain operational for at least one year following the conference. A link from the society website will get members and other access to the conference site. The first call for papers will be made electronically (with CD ROMS for areas where the internet is still inaccessible). Members will be asked to disseminate the information through their own networks. The first call will be made in December 2002, with papers due a year later for review by the Scientific Committee of the conference. The Scientific Committee is currently being appointed.

In addition to the conference itself, it is intended to arrange pre-conference workshops in ecology and environmental science for economists. The workshops are intended for individuals (either from the academic sector, civil servants, consultants, students) with undergraduate and postgraduate training and experience in fields such biology, engineering, chemistry, geology, economics, geography, and other social sciences. Potential workshop topics include: Ecological Economics and Sustainable Development; Ecosystem Functions and the Human Environment; the Valuation of Ecosystem Services; Energy, Thermodynamics and Industrial Ecology; Biodiversity, Biosafety, and Biotechnology; Managing, Monitoring and Modelling Environmental



Quality; Risk Assessment and Decision Analysis for Management of Ecosystems; and Indicators for sustainable development.

The organisers will seek financial support people from low-income countries to attend these workshops (and the conference). In addition, they will seek financial support to bring to Montreal younger researchers nominated from the regional conferences to be held between now and 2004.

Charles Perrings, Chair Conference Committee and ISEE President-elect.

ISEE Presidential Address: Sousse, Tunisia, 6 March 2002

First, I'd like to offer my thanks to the Chair and Organisers – organising conferences is an enormous job, and benefits only those who attend. Sylvie and Martin, and their team at Versailles and in Tunisia, have done an enormous job, spending much of the last two years on working on conference organisation.

Also, I am very happy that, for the first time, the ISEE conference is in Africa and the Mahgreb, and I look forward to enjoying not only the conference, but also the Mediterranean weather and the historic surroundings.

Now to business! As the new President of ISEE, I'd like to offer some reflections on ecological economics, past, present and future.

First, the past, and I think back to 1987, when I was one of those attending the conference in Barcelona, which gave rise to both the journal and the society. Looking back, I see how far we have come, with ISEE now having 1500 members worldwide, and 11 regional societies. And our journal is now being issued monthly and receives a very high citation index ranking.

While reflecting on these foundations of ecological economics, I'd like to pay sincere tribute to my two predecessors as ISEE President, Bob Costanza and Dick Norgaard. Bob took on the task of not only being ISEE President, but also editing the journal. In 1998 Dick took over as President, and did a great job in reformulating ISEE's constitution and operations, to recognise the size of our membership, the number of our regional societies, and the range of our operations. Both Bob and Dick did terrific jobs, and we are all much in their debt.

Reflecting on the present, it seems to me that ecological economics is currently healthy, but diverse. Those who have received the latest ISEE Newsletter will perhaps have read my comments on the conferences I attended last year, and how I found a variety of 'flavours' of ecological economics. I also found a lot of enthusiasm and growing confidence that ecological economics is rapidly maturing into a coherent and influential body of thought.



So what of the future? Here I'd like to address my remarks in particular to the graduate students and younger researchers, as it is they who will take the subject forward over the next twenty years.

The first thing to say is that I'm very envious of you! In the early 1970s I wrote my PhD thesis on the interpretation of economic systems as dissipative structures, trying to bring together the literatures on thermodynamics and energy analysis, systems theory and input-output analysis. This was absorbing work, but I had to do it with little supervision and drawing on a poorly developed literature. And when it was finished there was nowhere to publish my findings! The world has certainly changed, and for the better in those respects. To quote an English Prime Minister 'You've never had it so good'.

But I recognise that significant challenges still face young researchers in ecological economics.

First, there's the intellectual challenge of working in an area without a single, overarching paradigm, unlike (say) traditional economics. There, if you are using game theory, you know it's economics! In ecological economics we have no single paradigm, so the 'guide rails' for young researchers are much less defined.

Second, there's the problem of career development. There is no doubt that researching in ecological economics is still slightly risky in career terms, simply because there are so many more posts available in the traditional area of economics, ecology, geography, etc. However, there are more and more posts being advertised for ecological economists, so perhaps this problem is fading.

Finally, there's the problem of being part of a new and rather revolutionary research area, which can be viewed by outsiders as 'not serious' or 'not rigorous'. This is clearly untrue; the work published in our journal is both serious and rigorous. But it also transdisciplinary, challenging, and not bound to a single tightly defined paradigm. Of course, for making our subject interesting and policy relevant, these are all strengths, not weaknesses!

So, do I have any advice for our young researchers? I think there are two things to say.

First, those of you from economics, don't get hung-up about the neoclassical paradigm. Neoclassical economics can be useful for certain things, and to have that set of models in one's tool kit is helpful. But of course it's not enough, and when you find the need to use other approaches, DON'T WORRY! In particular, don't waste too much time defending your work because it's not neoclassical. Good work shows its worth over time, and effort is better spent on doing new things rather than defending them to people who don't like novelty.



The second piece of advice, is to try do work that is fun! I learnt this lesson only relatively late on, when collaborating with my colleague Malte Faber. We realised that when we researched on issues that really stimulated us, we did much better work. Also, we had a lot of fun. Good research and enjoyment are generally joint products! So to conclude, on behalf of ISEE, welcome to everybody to this 7th Biennial Conference, and enjoy the feast of presentations over the next four days. I know I shall.

John Proops (ISEE President)

ISEE in Monterey

ISEE organized a session at the 2nd World Congress of Environmental Economists held in Monterey, California, 24-27 June. Our session was on the opening day and was titled *Ecological Economics: Ecology, Entropy, Epistemology and Ethics*. About 65 people filled a room set up for 50. Dick Norgaard organized and chaired the session. The following presentations were made.

- *Charles Perrings*: Ecological and Economic System Dynamics
- *Stefan Baumgartner*: Thermodynamics and the Economics of Absolute Scarcity
- *Kanchan Chopra*: Institutions: The Critical Link between Ecology and Economics
- *Richard Howarth*: Equity and Efficiency in Ecological Economics
- *Richard Norgaard*: Epistemological Complications of Ecological Economics

A lively, constructive discussion followed with a variety of perspectives being offered on the future of ecological and environmental economics.

President-elect Charles Perrings hopes ISEE will join in the sponsorship of the 3rd World Congress.

Dick Norgaard (ISEE Past-President)

New Editor for Ecological Economics

Since its first issue in 1989, our journal *Ecological Economics* has been ably edited by Bob Costanza. In those thirteen years, the journal has gone from four to twelve annual issues, and has become one of the most widely cited environmental and social science journals. After these mighty labours, Bob has decided that it is time to stand down. At the ISEE meeting in Canberra in 2000, a search committee was established to find a new editor, to replace Bob, and these efforts have recently been completed. The new Editor will be Cutler Cleveland, of Boston University, who is well-known to many ISEE members as being a leader in the field, particularly for his work on energy.



A Statement from Cutler Cleveland

I am pleased to assume the leadership of a distinguished journal such as *Ecological Economics*. It is a responsibility that I take very seriously. My principle charges are to maintain the highest standards of scholarship, make the review and publication process as efficient as possible, and to work with the Editorial Board and the members of ISEE to make *Ecological Economics* the journal of choice for the best research on the critical aspects of the environment-society relationship.

I am pleased to say that by most accounts the state of the journal is very good. As most of you know, when compared against other social science journals that deal with environment/society issues, *Ecological Economics* is one of the most influential. The journal is recognised and cited widely across many disciplines.

With Terri Perrier, our new managing editor, I inherit a very efficiently run operation. A recent survey polled 20,000 economists about the review process in economics (<http://isi6.isiknowledge.com/portal.cgi>). They asked 7 questions, including: average time to decision, number and quality of referee reports, rejection rate, and overall satisfaction with the review process. *Ecological Economics* ranks very well on all questions. For example, the journal ranks 29 out of 110 in average response time (16 weeks), 18 out of 106 on quality of referee reports (4.2/6), and *first* (out of 106 with a mean score of 5.2 out of a possible 6) to the question: "how was your overall satisfaction with the procedure of paper submission?" Congratulations here go to Bob Costanza, Janis King, and all the reviewers for the journal. Terri and I have our work cut out for us!

Another positive trend is the widening circle of nations that are represented in the Journal. This change is consistent with the increasing participation in ISEE as a whole, as indicated in part by the growth in regional chapters. In the early 1990s, the U.S. routinely contributed more than 50% of articles in the journal; that number is now down to 30-40%, closer to the United States' representation in the overall ISEE membership.

It is imperative that the Journal continues to attract quality work from a variety of regions. As educational, research, and communication opportunities expand in the developing world, more of the cutting edge research will flow from those regions. The journal must be poised to attract the best of this work. Here we must rely on ISEE to actively cultivate the best young scholars from around the world who are interested in issues of importance to ecological economics. I have had discussions with Richard Norgaard, John Proops, and Charles Perrings, the Society's past, current, and future Presidents, about this. We have discussed mentoring programs, technical editing for scholars whose first language is not English, and other ways to cultivate the best and the brightest minds from around the world. I will continue to work with ISEE to realize this goal.



Ecological economics spans and tries to integrate many different traditional disciplines. A constant source of tension is exactly what defines a piece of research as “interdisciplinary” or “transdisciplinary.” Should an article that could have been published in “pure” ecology or economics journal find a place in *Ecological Economics*? The answer is a qualified no. Here we must make a distinction between methods and applications. Standard disciplinary methods, such as contingent valuation in economics or material flow analysis in ecology, do have a place in this journal *if* they are applied in a substantive, innovative way to problems of interest to ecological economics. By definition, this means that such methods will be used in a broader, more integrated context than typically would be found in a disciplinary journal. The litmus test must be based not on methodology or ideology, but whether the analysis adds some important new insight to a problem of interest to ecological economics.

I look forward to these challenges, and with working with you to maintain the high standards of the journal. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any suggestions or comments in this regard.

Cutler Cleveland (Editor-in-Chief, Ecological Economics)

The New Editorial Team at Ecological Economics

Editor-in-Chief:

Cutler J. Cleveland, Center for Energy and Environmental Studies and Dept. of Geography and Environment, Boston University, USA

Associate Editors:

Paula Antunes, Portuguese Ecological Economics and Management Center, New University of Lisbon, Portugal

David Stern, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, USA.

Michael Young, CSIRO Land & Water, Adelaide Laboratory, Australia

Book Review Editor:

Karin E. Limburg, Environmental and Forest Biology, State University of New York, USA

Founding Editor

Robert Costanza, Gund Institute of Ecological Economics, The University of Vermont, USA

Managing Editor

Theresa Perrier, Center for Energy and Environmental Studies, Boston University, USA

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V. Dale, Tennessee, USA
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C. Folke, Stockholm, Sweden
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R.M. Hassan, Pretoria, South Africa
R.A. Herendeen, Champaign, USA
C.S. Holling, Gainesville, USA
R.B. Howarth, Hanover, USA
A.-M Jansson, Stockholm, Sweden
E. Jochem, Karlsruhe, Germany
K.N. Lee, USA
J. Martinez-Alier, Barcelona, Spain
M. Max-Neef, Santiago, Chile
P. May, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
K. Mayumi, Tokushima City, Japan
W.J. Mitsch, Columbus, USA
A. Najam, Boston, USA
P. Nijkamp, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
R.B. Norgaard, Berkeley, USA
R.V. O'Neill, Tennessee, USA
E. Ostrom, Bloomington, USA
J. Peet, Christchurch, New Zealand
C. Perrings, York, UK
D.J. Rapport, Ottawa, Canada
W.E. Rees, Vancouver, Canada
S. Schneider, Stanford, USA
J. Shogren, Laramie, USA
P. Söderbaum, Uppsala, Sweden
T. Tietenberg, Sidney, USA
C.A. Tisdell, St. Lucia, Australia
R.K. Turner, Norwich, UK
J.C.J.M. van den Bergh, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
P. Victor, York, Canada
M. Wackernagel, San Francisco, USA

ISEE Website Development

The website has seen less radical changes since the last time I reported to you in February – this was only to be expected given the major revamp it received. Some new facilities have, however, been added. The major development is the addition of the online membership directory. This will allow all members (armed with their ID number) to see who else is a member of the society and which members live within their region. Hopefully, this will encourage greater awareness of how broad is the church of Ecological Economics. It may also be valuable for those wishing to start some collaborative work.

I have also added a site map with hyperlinks to every page. This was something requested by the members and is an additional way of navigating around the site. I hope that you are finding the site user-friendly as this was one of our aims when re-designing. To this end we have also removed some sections or merged pages, as it seemed that there was some confusion as to where certain information should live.



As always, if you have any suggestions regarding this, or any other aspect of the site, please let me know through the contact pages on the site

Last time I wrote I mentioned that we were planning to provide an online Encyclopaedia of Ecological Economics and a Foundational Papers series in the near future. Unfortunately this has not yet happened, in part due to copyright complications. It is still very much in our plans however and should be available in an embryonic form at the start of next year.

We have also begun to add material to the teaching sections of the site with the aim of making Ecological Economics as accessible as possible for student and teacher. We do need help however and I would encourage all of you to contribute where you can. In particular, it would be nice to have as many members as possible contributing to the 'Member's Project' section. This will act as a complementary tool to the database in disseminating the work undertaken by our members. It is hoped that the projects themselves will encourage further study and debate, but also will provide an indicator of the sort of funding that is available to our practitioners.

On a personal note I will be working towards a closer relationship between ISEE and the regional societies so that as much information as possible can be available on all society web-sites. I hope this will involve us being more active in our dissemination of news so that it reaches as broad an audience as possible.

I would like to end by thanking those of you who have contributed for helping to improve the site over the recent months. It is invaluable to have users' thoughts and experiences, and as the site grows this feedback will become more and more useful.

The site is there to serve the ISEE membership so if there is something you would like to see we will always be grateful to hear from you.

Steve Morris (ISEE Webmaster evd15@keele.ac.uk)

Membership Registration and Dues Collection – A New System is Introduced

Following discussions with the ISEE Board and Regional Society representatives, a new method of membership registration and dues collection comes into force in January 2003. The three policies which the new system is following are:

- Membership of ISEE is always joint with any (existing) appropriate Regional Society. (For a list of the current Regional Societies, and their constituent countries, see below.)
- ISEE members pay ISEE dues only if they live in 'richer' countries (i.e. North America, Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand, Japan, Korea). For those paying ISEE dues, these are charged on a sliding scale, dependent on income.



- All Regional Societies charge dues, but at varying rates.

The aims of the system are:

- Levying membership dues, for ISEE and the Regional Societies.
- Establishing and maintaining membership directories, for ISEE and the Regional Societies.
- Collecting journal subscriptions for ISEE members.
- The principles of the new approach are as follows:
 - Use web technology as far as possible for the registration process (saving time, money and trees).
 - Use country-specific registration forms.
 - Allow all Regional Societies to specify their own level of dues, independent of the ISEE dues.
 - Maintain the present system of membership registration, with these details being kept on the ISEE database, with appropriate access to Regional Society representatives.

The system will work this way. You will receive an e-mail asking you to go to the ISEE website (www.ecologicaeconomics.org) and enter the Members section. There you just follow the instructions, which will bring up a country-specific membership form for you to complete. When you have specified the various information requested, the form will indicate the membership dues you have to pay to ISEE (plus journal subscription if you opt for this).

- For the 'rich' countries, the charge includes both the ISEE and corresponding Regional society dues (in US\$), plus the journal subscription, if this is taken.
- For other countries, there is no ISEE charge, and the form indicates the charge for Regional Society membership, for which you will be billed separately in local currency. For these countries, the only payment to ISEE (in US\$) is for journal subscription.

Once the form is completed, it can be printed, credit card details entered, and the form is then faxed or posted to our Secretariat in Washington DC. The system will automatically alert the Secretariat to your registration, so that once the hard copy arrives, final membership processing can proceed quickly and simply.

Members who have no recorded e-mail address will receive a postcard, asking them to log on to the system. If this is not possible we can send out a paper version of the form (but we hope this will be needed by only very few people.)

You may wonder why we don't go the whole way, and have an automatic charging system, where you enter your credit card details on the system. The reason is cost. To set up a system with a secure server would cost several thousand US dollars. It



may be we shall move to this system in due course, but probably not until the price has fallen (as it undoubtedly will).

I hope this new system proves easy to use – if there any problems, please let me know about them (j.l.r.proops@keele.ac.uk).

John Proops (ISEE President)

Current Regional Societies

ANZSEE	Australia and New Zealand
ASAUUEE	Argentina, Uruguay
CANSEE	Canada
Eco Eco	Brazil
ESEE	Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Eire, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.
INSEE	India
KSEE	Korea
LASS	Sri Lanka
PSEE	Peru
RSEE	Belarus, Russia, Ukraine
USSEE	USA

An African SEE is also in the process of formation.

Forthcoming Ecological Economics Conferences

For full details of these conferences, see the ISEE website at www.ecologicaleconomics.org.

European Society for Ecological Economics 2003

Frontiers 2: 12-15 February 2003

Title: European Applications in Ecological Economics

Venue: Tenerife, Spain

This is the second of two residential conferences on 'Frontiers of Research in Ecological Economics (FRONTIERS)'. Numbers are limited to 100 participants to allow for focused debate and interaction. The conference will focus on state-of-the-art



applications of ecological economics for environmental planning and management, in education and for testing the robustness of research tools.

United States Society for Ecological Economics 2003

Second Biennial Conference 22-24 May, 2003

Venue: Saratoga Springs, New York, USA

Confirmed keynote speakers include Juliet Schor, best-selling author of *The Overworked American*, and *The Overspent American*, and James Howard Kunstler, regular contributor to the *New York Times Magazine* and author of *The Geography of Nowhere*, *Home from Nowhere*, and *The City in Mind*. Plenary sessions taking shape include Bob Costanza, Stephen Schneider, and other invited scholars and practitioners active in ecological economics and related areas.

Canadian Society for Ecological Economics 2003

Fourth Biennial Conference 16-19 October, 2003

Title: Sustainable Development: Are we making genuine progress?

Venue: Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada

With special guest speakers: Herman Daly and John Cobb Jr. (co-authors of "For the Common Good")

International Society for Ecological Economics 2004

Eighth Biennial Conference, 11-14 July, 2004

Title: Challenging Boundaries: Economics, Ecology and Governance.

Venue: Montreal

(See *Conference Brief* above.)