

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910785325403321
Autore	Hailwood Simon A.
Titolo	How to be a green liberal : nature, value and liberal philosophy // Simon Hailwood
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Abingdon, Oxon : , : Routledge, , 2014
ISBN	1-317-48919-5 1-317-48920-9 1-315-71052-8 1-282-92152-5 9786612921520 1-84465-351-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (vii, 197 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	320.5101
Soggetti	Environmentalism - Political aspects Green movement - Political aspects Liberalism Environmental ethics Political ecology - Philosophy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	First published 2004 by Acumen.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Half Title; Title Page; Copyright Page; Table of Contents; Acknowledgements; 1 Introduction; 1.1 Being green; 1.2 Being green matters; 1.3 Dismal instrumentalism; 1.4 Liberalism excludes being green - allegedly; 1.5 Summary of what lies ahead; 2 Nature's otherness; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 "Naturalness", otherness and landscapes; 2.3 Goodin, naturalness and meaningfulness; 2.4 Otherness and fragility, ours and nature's; 2.5 Eco-feminism, otherness and dualism; 2.6 Otherness, not wilderness; 2.7 Deep ecology and strong holism; 2.8 Communitarian holism; 2.9 The value of nature's otherness 2.10 Objectivity and fragility 2.11 Appropriate objectivity; 3 Against blueprinting; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Bioregionalism; 3.3 Mill the "dualist"; 3.4 Stoic landscape; 3.5 Classical anarchism; 3.6 Mill's lesson against natural lessons; 3.7 Plato; 3.8 Bioregionalism again; 4 Liberal

landscape; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Instrumentalist circumstances; 4.3 Neutrality arguments; 4.4 Neutrality analogies; 4.5 Otherness and instability; 4.6 Not just "following nature"; 4.7 My enemy's enemy is my friend: shared anti-expressivism; 4.8 Reasonable virtues
4.9 Extensions: universalist, perfectionist and comprehensive liberalisms
5 Some objections; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Is all value instrumental value?; 5.3 No foundation for an environmental ethic?; 5.4 Realism, fundamentalism, reformism and anarchism; 5.5 Carter's eco-anarchism; 5.6 Reformism is reformism is reformism; Notes; Bibliography; Index

Sommario/riassunto

It is often claimed by environmental philosophers and green political theorists that liberalism, the dominant tradition of western political philosophy, is too focused on the interests of human individuals to give due weight to the environment for its own sake. In *How to be a Green Liberal*, Simon Hailwood challenges this view and argues that liberalism can embrace a genuinely "green", non-instrumental view of nature. The book's central claim is that nature's "otherness", its being constituted of independent entities and processes that do not reflect our purposes, is a basis for value and can be incorporated within liberal political philosophy as a fundamental commitment alongside human freedom and equality. Hailwood argues that the conceptual resources already exist within mainstream liberalism for a thoroughly non-instrumental perspective. Adopting a rigorous philosophical approach Hailwood tackles a wide range of themes across environmental ethics, including holistic theories, deep ecology, eco-feminism and eco-anarchism, as well as issues in value theory and political philosophy more generally. In making the case for liberalism's green credentials *How to be a Green Liberal* is a formidable challenge to recent green political theory and will be required reading not only for students of political philosophy but for all those interested in the natural world and man's relationship to it.
