

Reading Pictures! 读图。



London







Beijing



Beijing China air on a day after rain (left) and a sunny but smoggy day (right) August 2005.

Photo taken by Bobak Ha'Eri



■ Xidian University



老校区,雨前,拍摄时间 不详

新校区,雨后,摄于 2013年9月13日





■ The facts are beyond those!!!

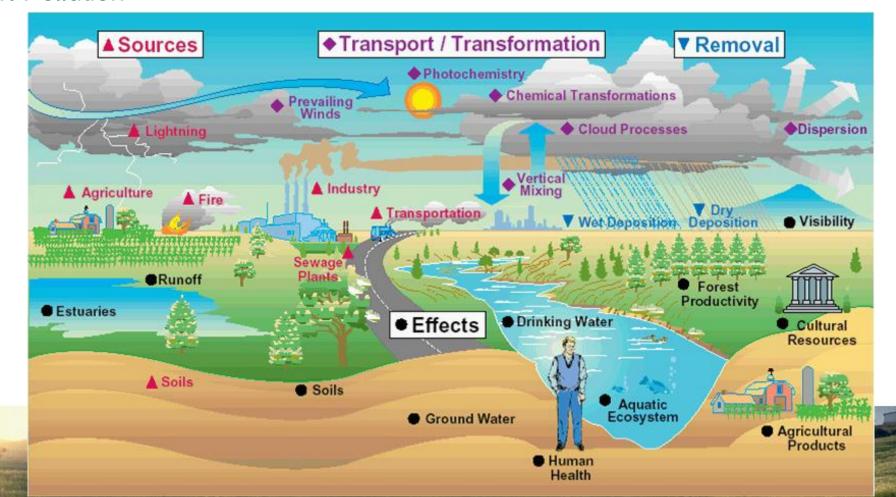
Pollution污染

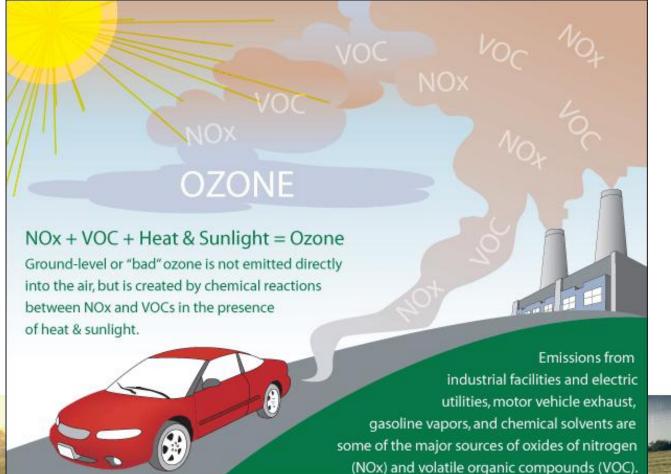
Species Endangerment 物种灭绝

> Climate Change 气候变化

Our Planet is **sick!**



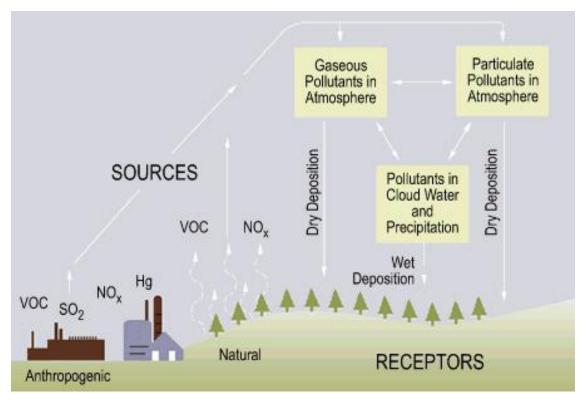




ground-level ozone 近地面臭氧

图片来源: http://airnow.gov





Acid Rain 酸雨

图片来源: EPA(USA) Graphic

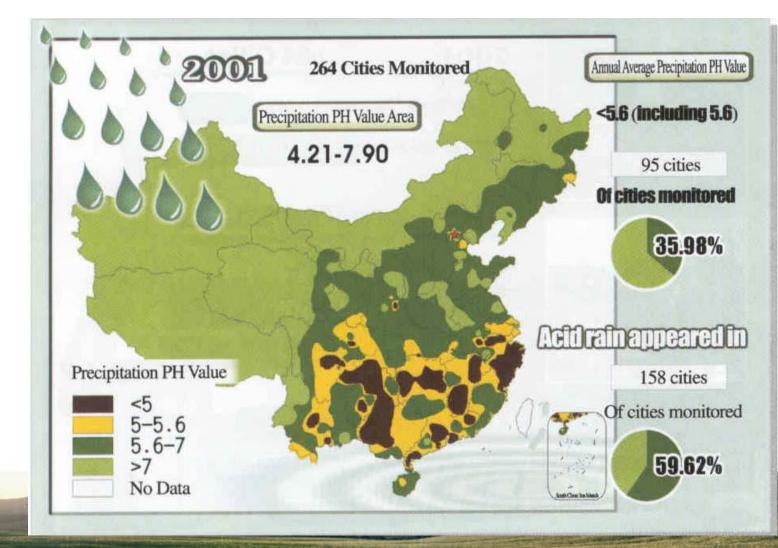


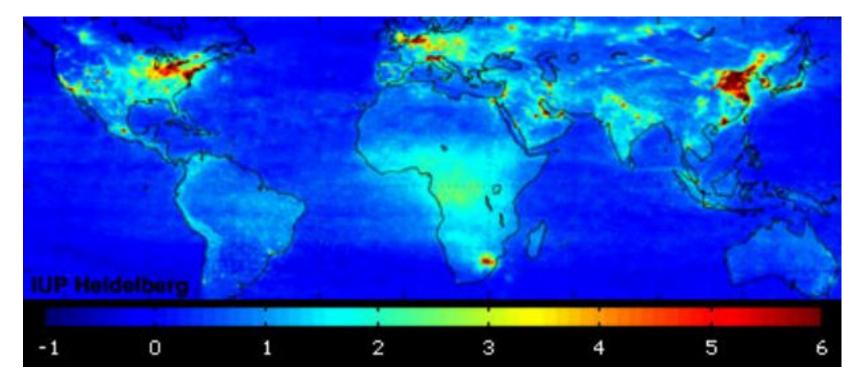


毁坏森林

文物遗存







Global air pollution map produced by Envisat's SCIAMACHY



- Children are very sensitive to the effects of air pollution. Children's lungs are still
 developing and polluted air may contribute to permanent lung damage. Children
 breathe more rapidly than do adults, and inhale more pollution per pound of body
 weight than adults. Therefore, their lungs have a greater chance for being exposed to
 harmful air pollutants.
- 儿童更加易于受到大气污染的影响。



If You Think China's Air Is Bad, You Should See The Wate!

■ DINA SPECTOR MAR. 31, 2013, 11:00 AM 6957,642 54

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游泳的孩子

山东青岛

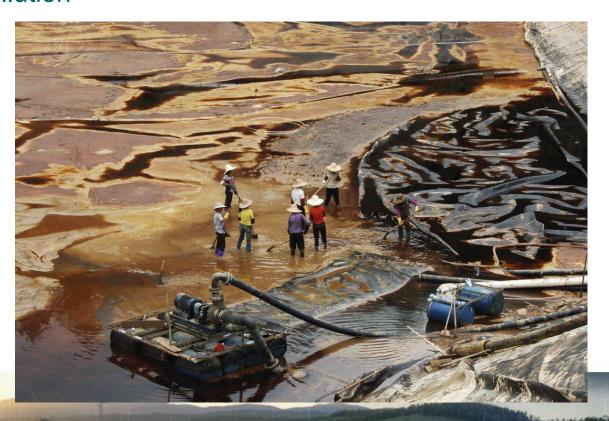
图片来源 Business Insider



另一个 游泳的 孩子

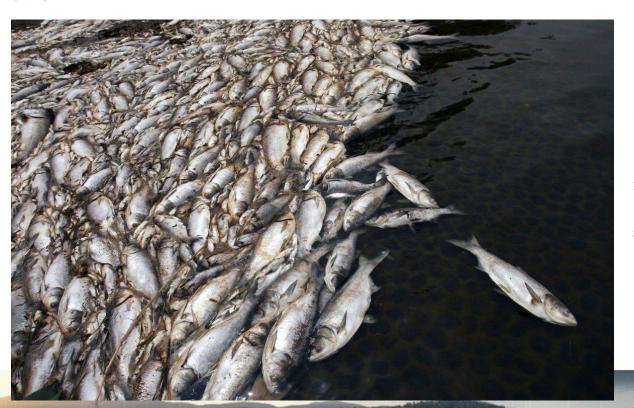
贵州

图片来 源 Busines s Insider



某紫金矿

图片来源 Business Insider

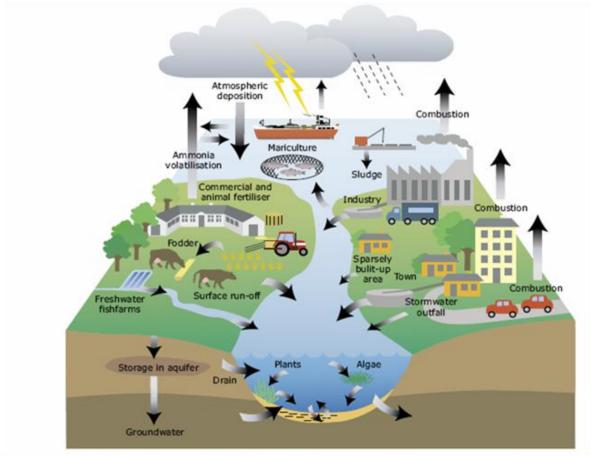


武汉

图片来 源: Busines s Insider

水污染原因

图片来源: Green Planet Ethics.com

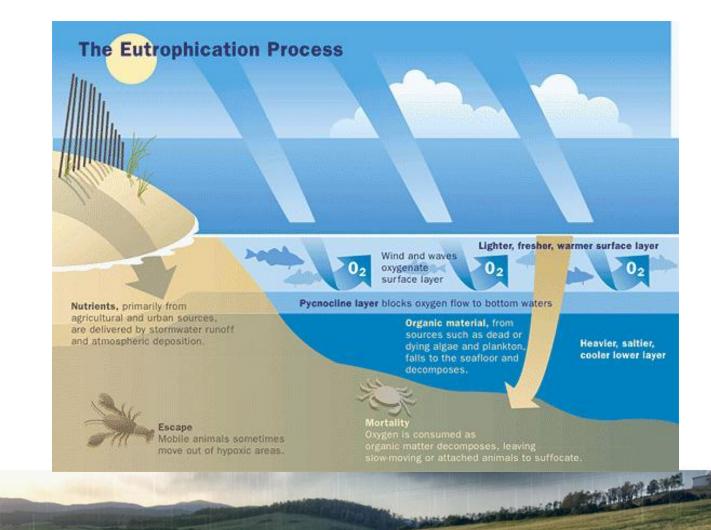


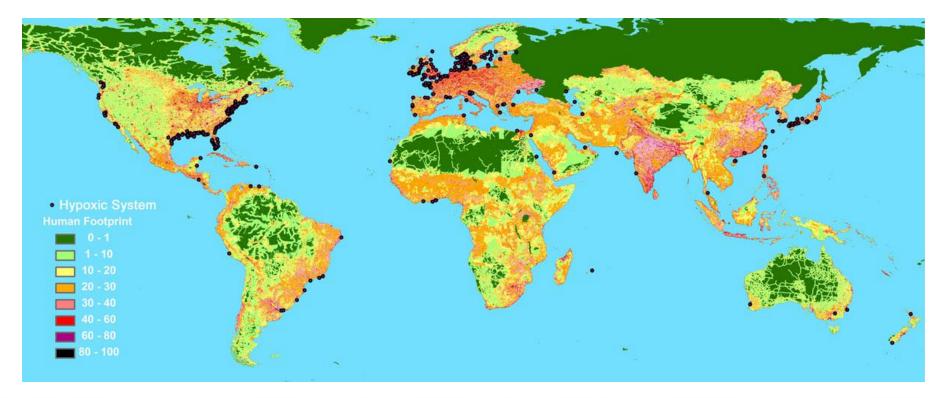


Eutrophication 富营养化

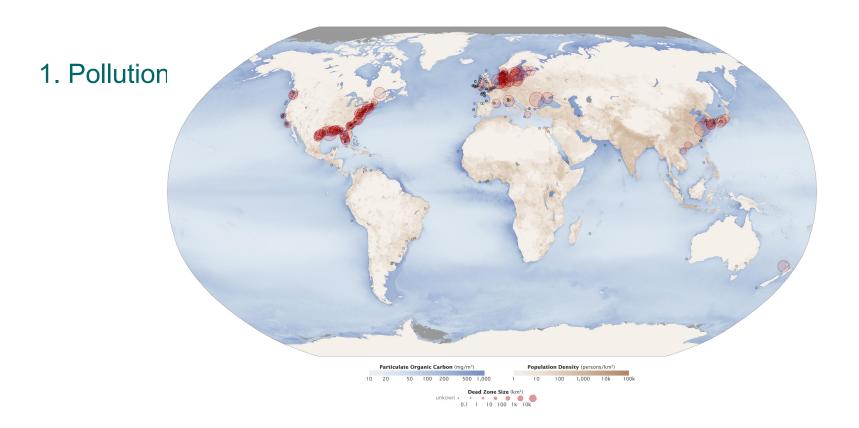
Hypoxia 缺氧

Dead Zone 死亡地带









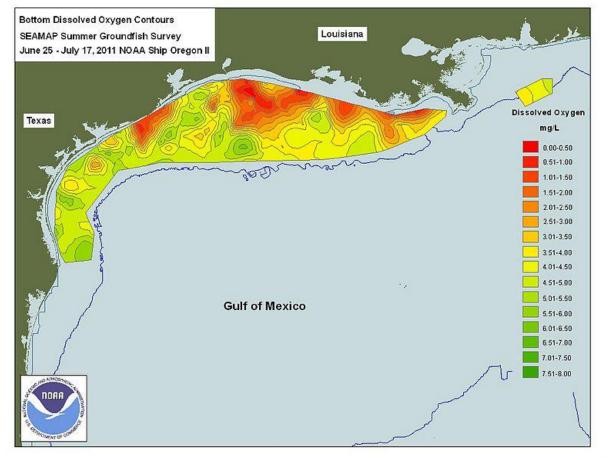


- Dead Zone(死亡地带)
- hypoxic (low-oxygen) areas in the world's oceans and large lakes, caused by "excessive nutrient pollution from human activities coupled with other factors that deplete the oxygen required to support most marine life in bottom and near-bottom water." (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)).
- 海洋与大的湖泊中的缺氧或低氧区域,因人类活动及其他因素引起的富营养化导致维持海底或近海低海洋生命所需的氧耗竭。



Dead zone **I** the Gulf of Mexico

图片来源: NOAA (USA)

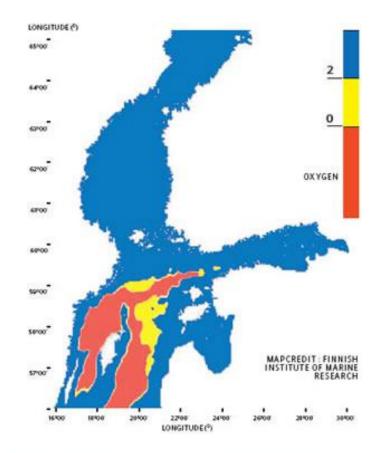






II.Baltic Sea波罗的海区域

图片来源: 如右

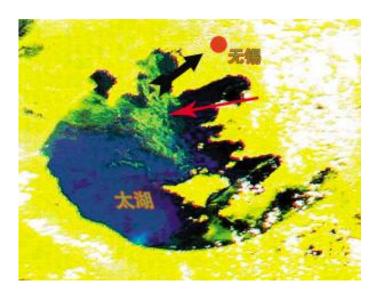




- ☐ decrease in water flow
- ☐ Sewage-treatment facilities
- overfishing





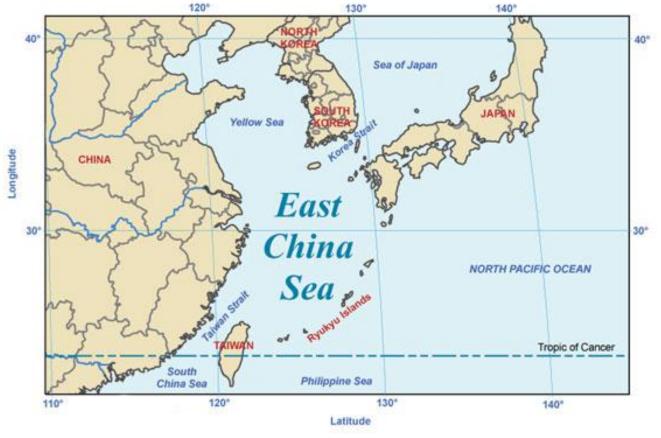




无锡水危机:太湖之痛



III.中国东海





"Red tides occurred frequently and violently in China in recent years, destroying fishery resources and mariculture, threatening marine environment and damaging human health, and even resulting in the closure of recreational beaches and the loss of tourism. The economic impacts of all these affects are substantial. Red tide is now considered to be a marine disaster around the world." (Zhou, Mingjiang; Hi, Yijun; & Ren, Jingping)



红潮



癌症村

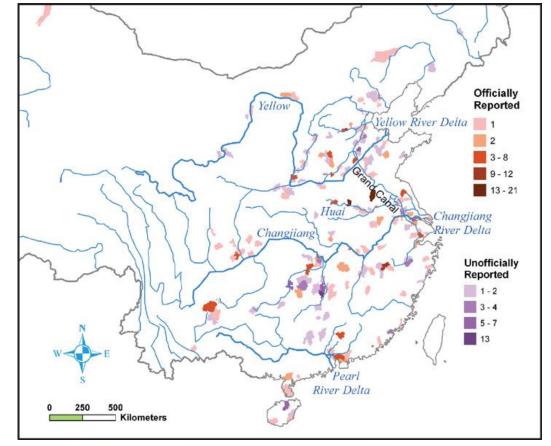
The cancer-village phenomenon by province, China, 2009.

Source: Lee Liu



Major rivers and counties with cancer villages, China, 2009.

Source: Lee Liu





• Discuss.....

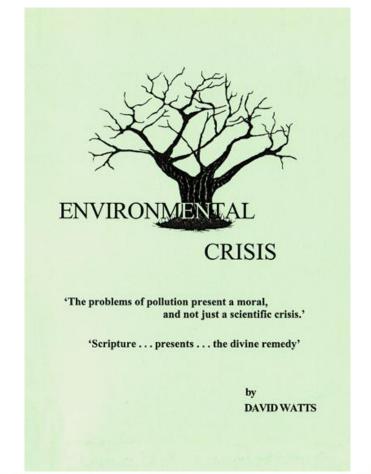
污染的危害

- 污染环境/破坏生态系统/ 物种灭绝/自然景观的破坏 /危害健康/
- 危害健康/影响审美/破坏 生态平衡/未来人/弱势群 体受害/社会不公正/不划 算/疏离人与自然

The problem of pollution present a moral, and not just a scientific crisis.

WHY?

为什么会有污染? 什么原因使得它成为一个 伦理问题?



1) External costs外部成本

Definition

- An external costs occurs when producing or consuming a good or service imposes a cost upon a third party.
- If there are external costs in consuming a good (negative externalities), the social cost will be greater than the private cost.
- The existence of external costs can lead to market failure. This is because the free market generally ignores the existence of external costs.







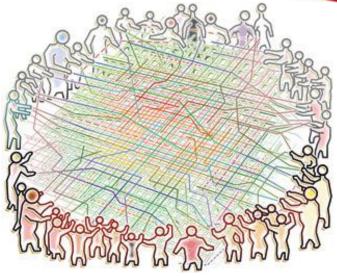
2) The tragedy of the commons公地悲剧



"Ruin is the destination toward which all men rush, each pursuing his own best interest in a society that believes in the freedom of the commons."

Garrett Hardin







1. Pollution

- 2) The tragedy of the commons公地悲剧
- The depletion of a shared resource by individuals, acting independently and rationally according to each one's self-interest
- That depleting the common resource is contrary to the group's long-term best interests.
- The concept is often cited in connection with sustainable development, meshing economic growth and environmental protection, as well as in the debate over global warming.



1. Pollution

Chris on Apr 1, 4:48 PM said:



It's concerning from an environmental aspect, sure. But from a nationalistic perspective of America vs. China, I do not see the reason for concern. These are not American citizens. Why should we care what happens to them?

Thank you for your responses.

How will you refute the above person?



2.Pollution & Economy

- People or penguins: the case for optimal pollution最适宜污染情况/William F. Baxter,New York: Columbia University Press, 1974
 - "我的原则是以人为本,而不是企鹅。……企鹅是重要的是因为人们喜欢看他们在岩石上蹒跚的姿态……我对为了他们的目的而保护他们没有兴趣。"
 - "不存在规范的干净空气和水的定义,因此也没有污水或污染的定义,除非把人们的需要作为参考"
 - "干净的空气和水是由人类判断可接受的水平来定的"
 - "完全无污染的空气与水代价太高,社会旨在达到一个风险的平衡,一个污染的适量级别"

Consiste Con

2.Pollution & Economy

• 解决方案在于自由市场的运作

"若社会中的个人能自由地参与资源的任何交换,那么至少从理论上,社会的每项资源都将以一种能最大满足可能的人类意愿的方式被开发"

按自由市场的原理构筑其经济的社会能够成功地解决其环境问题

3.market version of Utilitarianism功利主义市场版

市场是"确定人们需要什么的最好方法"

Every human is an end (目的) rather than a means (手段) to be used for the betterment of others; each human has dignity and an absolute claim to equal treatment by the community.

人是目的,市场是手段。

3.market version of Utilitarianism功利主义市场版

- 1) 市场功利主义促进个人自由。People should have as much freedom as is compatible with other people's interests (freedoms)
- 2)市场功利主义基于对私有财产权的共识。Private Property
- 3)市场解决方案对于人性的基本假设是人多偏好是将其"私利"最大化。利他主义要求对人性进行重组。

1000 CO 1000 1000 1000 1000

4.CBA Cost-Benefit Analysis成本效益分析

CBA是在若干替代选项中做出选择的技术,是公共政策决策的必要手段。 成本效益分析方法的概念首次出现在19世纪法国经济学家朱乐斯•帕帕特的著作中,被定义为"社会的改良"。其后,这一概念被意大利经济学家帕累托重新界定。到1940年,美国经济学家尼古拉斯•卡尔德和约翰•希克斯对前人的理论加以提炼,形成了"成本—效益"分析的理论基础即卡尔德—希克斯准则(Kaldor-Hicks Principle)。

Control of the Park Street

4. CBA Cost-Benefit Analysis成本效益分析

上世纪30年代, "成本效益" 分析开始渗透到政府活动 中,如1939年美国的洪水 控制法案和田纳西州泰里 克大坝的预算。之后随着 经济的发展, 政府投资项 目的增多, 使得人们日益 重视投资,重视项目支出 的经济和社会效益。



discuss.....

CBA与自由市场能否解决环境问题?为什么?

5.sustainable economy可持续经济

<u>Video</u>

http://www.sustainable.org/economy

5.sustainable economy可持续经济

1) "满足当代人的需要,而不危及后代人的需要" (World Commission on Environmental and Development)

Consider the party of the same

- 2)Herman Daly, development or growth?发展还是增长?
- 3)未来人口 (future generation)

6.Cases

- 2007年六月,响应世界环保日, Anya Hindmarch设计了一款布袋子, 叫做"I am not a plastic bag",售价5 英磅。包包开卖的当天,伦敦的 AH店外就排起了四百人的长龙,每 人限购两个。抢购一空之后,这个 包包在eBay卖到400美元。
- 从5英镑到400美元——"借环 保炒作的最成功例子"



6.Cases 十年怒江水电开发之争

• 2003年8月,当国家发改委公布怒 江中下游两库十三级梯级开发方案 之时,另外一条新闻"三江并流 区"——怒江、澜沧江、金沙江三 条大河在滇西北丽江地区、迪庆藏 族自治州、怒江傈僳族自治州行政 区内并流而行——刚刚被评为世界 遗产。 2003年,国家发 改委开始论证怒 江水电开发怒恶十年间,有关怒云 年间,有关系否会 破坏"原生态环 境"的争论 不断。



【环保复苏】环保部五年激战水电巨头来源,《南周》

云南水电开发交织着地方政府、中央部委、水电巨头、当地居民和NGO等多方力量的角逐。然而,每每只在高层介入之后,这场旷日持久的激战才暂时点了一个逗号,但句号仍遥不可期。

开发

云南省怒江僳族自治州州长李四明在昆明表示,怒江州的经济发展与丰富的资源相比极为不平衡,一方面该州GDP仅占云南省的0.7%,人均GDP是全国的三分之一。而另一方面,怒江州境内的水电资源极其丰富,待开发容量居中国第二位。



路透记者五年采访云南团 每次追问怒江水电开发问题



反对?哪些人会反对?











Team work 1 角色扮演

- 环保总局
- 水电巨头
- 地方官员
- 移民者
- NGO
- 地质学家

思考

- 政府机构如林业局,应当以盈利为目的吗?为什么?如果你是林业局主管,你如何理解服务大众的内涵?
- Baxter说, "企鹅是因为受到人们的喜欢才显得重要。" 你同意吗?