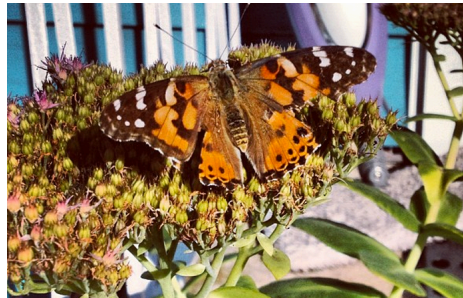


**1. Inventory: Create a Research Universe that will add perspective to your inquiry and provide authoritative, reliable sources for your arguments or information.**

Inquiry:

Law and Culture - why do we dislike bugs? How does the system itself reinforce this belief? How does this relate to the concept of property and speciesism?

Photographs:



Sources:

**“Ugly Bug Ball” - Summer Magic - (Urbanite goes to Rural area)**



THE UGLY BUG BALL

**The Descent of Man** (Darwin, 1871) - If, for instance, men were raised under precisely the same conditions as hive bees, there can hardly be any doubt that our unmarried females would, like the worker-bees, think it their sacred duty to kill their brothers, and mothers would strive to kill their fertile daughters; and no one would think of interfering. Nevertheless, the bee, or any other social animal, would gain in our supposed case, as it appears to me, some

feeling of right or wrong, or a conscience... so that there would often be a struggle as to which impulse should be followed, and the other ought not... in this case an inward

monitor would tell the animal that it would have been better to have followed the one impulse rather than the other... one would have been right and the other wrong.

(Darwin, 661) - ... the brilliant colors and elegant patterns of butterflies, and of some moths, are arranged and exhibited as if for display... and not for the sake of protection... and can discover flowers by color. We know that ants and certain beetles are capable of feeling an attachment for each other, and that ants recognize their fellows after an interval of several months

**Silent Spring** (Carson, 296-297)- Insects and Humans - chemicals and natural - The “control of nature” is a phrase conceived in arrogance, born of the Neanderthal age of biology and philosophy, when it was supposed that nature exists for the convenience of man. It is our alarming misfortune that so primitive a science has armed itself with the most modern and terrible weapons, and that in turning them against the insects it has also turned them against the earth. The current (and now almost permanent) vogue for poisons has failed utterly to take into account old and new, imaginative, and creative approaches to the problem of sharing our earth with other creatures there runs a constant theme, the awareness that we are dealing with life- with living populations and all their pressures and counter-pressures, their surges and recessions.

**Bounded Rationality** (Jones, 206) For most people most of the time, the task environment is specified by formal institutions: school, work, church, synagogue, mosque, government.

The relationship between the task environment and human purposeful behavior is strongest under two conditions: the time available for adaptation is generous and the task environment - the goals, constraints, and general relationship between strategies and goals- are clear.

Institutions help to clarify the task environment, hence they are great aids to human adaptability. But they also act to limit the time allocated (prioritizing) to any given task; in the name of neutral efficiency, formal organizations routinize many of their tasks under the general assumption that the task performed is related to the goals of the organization.

For human decision makers whose routines are more or less defined by the institutions that form their habits, simple alternative reasoning is difficult as the task performed is related to an unrelated goal. How human decision makers respond to this incongruence plays a huge role in which solutions even seem possible. Thus, deniability of climate change is not only rational, it is necessary. For accepting the reality of a changing climate, and interdependence on a constantly adapting eco-system, requires human adaptations to day to day behavior, thought, and ultimately institutions.

**2. Catalogue - Use an outline to arrange your thoughts and form an argument or present information in a logical, meaningful way.**