

Annotated Bibliography
Wendt Initiative
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Introduction: In the references below, I have focused mostly on the area of science and religion, especially on studies that present their compatibility.

- American Association for the Advancement of Science. 2005. *AAAS Evolution Resources*. Online at <http://www.aaas.org/spp/dser/evolution/index.shtml>.

AAAS has been a national leader in pressing for good science education. Their evolution website draws heavily up the work of Barbour, below, in showing why evolution and science need not be in conflict.

- Barbour, Ian. 2000. **When Science Meets Religion**. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, Inc. ISBN 0-06-060381-X.

This is one of the classic texts on the relationship between science and religion. Barbour uses a four-fold classification of the interaction:

Conflict---examples include fundamentalists' views of evolution and scientists' contempt for religion. Dawkins is a prime example of a scientist in this camp.

Independence---the view of John Paul II and Stephen Jay Gould. Science and religion each have their own unique contribution to make and their own domain of expertise. Conflict arises only when religion makes scientific statements and scientists make religious statement.

Dialogue---the meeting of the two, such as in bioethics and the environment.

Integration---combining both science and religion into an integrated worldview. Chardin was one of the first to try it.

- Bernstein, Peter. L. 1998. **Against the Gods, The Remarkable Story of Risk**. Wiley. 400 pp. ISBN: 0471295639. Amazon link: <http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0471295639/104-3448411-0437557?v=glance&n=283155&s=books&v=glance>.

This book is a fascinating story about the change in attitudes about risk. Risk may not sound like a fascinating subject to you, but our attitudes toward it affect you every time you get in a car, make a purchase, take out a loan, invest in the stock market, etc. Definitely worth understanding.

- Covey, Stephen. 1990. **The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People**. Free Press. 358 pp. ISBN: 0671708635. Amazon link: http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0671708635/qid=1133475543/sr=8-9/ref=sr_8_xs_ap_i9_xgl14/104-1906750-8367917?n=507846&s=books&v=glance

If it were up to me, this would be **THE** Wendt book. Covey knows character, and he provides great guidance on its development: private, public, and continuing. This book has been a best-seller since it was published and has spawned books, time management books, software, and consulting business.

- Gould, Stephen Jay. 1997. *Non-Overlapping Magesteria*. *Natural History*, 106, pp. 16-22.

Gould lays out the case that conflict between religion and science is unnecessary as long as each works within its own magesterium, its "domain of teaching authority." Science explains how things work. Religion provides the morals and meanings. How versus why.

- Haught, John. 1995. **When Science Meets Religion: From Conflict to Conversation**. Paulist Press. 240 pp. ISBN: 0809136066. Amazon link: <http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0809136066/104-3448411-0437557?v=glance&n=283155&n=507846&s=books&v=glance>.

This book was used in a science and religion class that I took at Loyola University of New Orleans. It is widely considered to be one of the most important books of the field. Haught uses a classification system similar to Barbour, above: conflict, contrast, contact, and conversation. Perhaps the alliteration is easier to remember.

- Haught, John. 2006. **Is Nature Enough? Meaning and Truth in the Age of Science**. Cambridge University Press. 183 pp. SBN: 0521847141. Amazon link: <http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0521847141/104-3448411-0437557?v=glance&n=283155&n=507846&s=books&v=glance>.

This book isn't out yet, but the title looks like it will fit perfectly with the Wendt Initiative. See Haught's 1995 book, above.

- Loehr, Davidson. 2004. *The Fundamentalist Agenda*. UU World, pp. 34-38. Online at <http://www.uuworld.org/2004/01/feature2.html>

This article comments on the role of fundamentalism in the September 11th attacks and in the response of some religious leaders to. It then reviews briefly the Fundamentalist Project by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, undertaken in the mid-90s to look at the commonalities of fundamentalism worldwide.

- Maren, Michael. 2002. *The Road to Hell: The Ravaging Effects of Foreign Aid and International Charity*. Free Press. 320 pp. ISBN: 0743227867. Amazon link: <http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0743227867/104-3448411-0437557?v=glance&n=283155&n=507846&s=books&v=glance>.

This book shook me. I have worked in Africa, the Middle East, and Haiti, and my intentions were good. Reading this book helped disillusion me about most of that work. The book focuses primarily on Somalia and what went wrong there.

- Miller, Kenneth. 200. **Finding Darwin's God**. Harper Perennial. 338pp. ISBN: 0060930497. Amazon's link: <http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0060930497/104-3448411-0437557?v=glance&n=283155&n=507846&s=books&v=glance>.

Miller's book reviews the conflict between science and religion, presenting multiple incarnations of the conflict. Miller is both a Christian and a biologist. Definitely worth reading.

- The National Academies. 2005. *Evolution Resources from the National Academies*. Online at <http://nationalacademies.org/evolution/>.

This web site includes the National Academy of Science and its resources related to science and religion, particularly on evolution.

- Pojeta, John, Jr. and Dale A. Springer. 2001. *Evolution and the Fossil Record*. Washington, D.C.: The American Geological Institute. Online at <http://www.agiweb.org/news/evolution/>.

The American Geological Institute is a non-profit organization that represents a number of geological societies and professional associations. (It is best known for the GEOREF database of geological publications.) This particular reference is aimed at helping the general public gain a better understanding of evolution.

