

Annotated Bibliography

Topic:

The United States' "Solution" to Solving the Arctic's Environmental Problems

Berliner, L. Mark. 2003. "Uncertainty and Climate Change." *Statistical Science* 18: 430-35.

In the article, Berliner explains the process of the greenhouse gas effect and its contribution to global warming. The greenhouse gas effect is significant because it is the basic belief behind the concept and political action of climate change. Berliner focuses on the context of climate change, key claims of climate change, and finally ties the information to scientists' approach to climate change and its impacts on the world. Berliner also examines the basic arguments for climate change, one dealing with human activities causing the changing of the climate. This article is useful to my research because it examines the lack of knowledge toward the consequences of climate change, and the article briefly states policymaking is a key factor facing the environmental political community. Berliner introduces limitations to his study by critically realizing there are uncertainties surrounding the issue of climate change, but this limitation will not hinder assumptions and predicted consequences of the issue at hand. In conclusion, he emphasizes the need to further examine the issue of climate change because there are still questions needing to be answered surrounding the issue. The article fits into my research because it examines the lack of knowledge toward climate change, and this lack of knowledge seems to be a big element the United States' possesses on policies involving climate change and global warming.

Bethke, Ray, Mitchell Taylor, Steve Amstrup, and Francois Messier. 1996. "Population Delineation of Polar Bears Using Satellite Collar Data." *Ecological Applications* 6: 311-17.

In this article, Bethke, Taylor, Amstrup, and Messier examine the populations of polar bears in the Canadian Arctic. The research aimed to track the populations of forty-four bears through observing the migration of the bears. The researchers used satellite collars for tracking the bears as they traveled from season to season. The article is useful to my research because it provides helpful information on how polar bears in arctic region of Canada moved depending on the season and resources available. The authors also examined the increase in movement of the polar bears in comparison to data gathered from ten years back. For my research, I can assume that the movement of the polar bears in the arctic depended on the resources available, and since these resources are becoming fewer, the polar bears are moving more and more. Since the arctic is continuing to melt, these polar bears have to find new habitats. To tie this information into my topic: America is one of the nations to sign onto the Conservation of Polar Bears Agreement, and America is one of the main contributors to the emission of carbon dioxide, one can assume America cares little over the arctic and the organisms that live in this habitat.

Bliss, L. C., G. M. Courtin, D. L. Pattie, R. R. Riewe, D. W. A. Whitfield, and P. Widden. "Arctic Tundra Ecosystems." *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* 4: 359-99.

Bliss, Courtin, Pattie, Riewe, Whitfield, and Widden stress the importance in understand how the world's ecosystems interact with one another, and the importance of preserving biodiversity. The authors aim to expose how fragile Arctic ecosystems are, how these ecosystems are essential to the world's other ecosystems, and the important qualities of these ecosystems. The author's research focuses on examining how these ecosystems work and the role of humans affecting these ecosystems. The information is useful to my research because it explains how these ecosystems are fragile, how Arctic ecosystems are diverse, and some affects of industrial development in this region. The article is also relevant to my research because it can lead one to conclusions concerning pollution and the harm it can cause these ecosystems. The authors conclude the article with some growing concerns of development on the Arctic, which could pose sever consequences to this fragile ecosystem. The information presented emphasizes how fragile the Arctic ecosystem is and that factors like carbon emissions are continuing to harm these ecosystems in numerous ways.

Bloom, Evan T. 1999. "Establishment of the Arctic Council." *The American Journal of International Law* 93: 712-22.

Bloom introduces his article by describing the Arctic Council as a high level cooperation between Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, and the United States, all states that hold some of the Arctic area under their governance. In the article, Bloom explores the council's history, main themes, and how these nations and local peoples of the Arctic are involved within the council. The article is useful to my research because it examines the main objectives of the Arctic Council, which include promoting environmental protection of the area and sustainable development. These objectives are important to my research because, as a member of the Arctic Council, the United States should be very much involved within the council and protecting the environment of the Arctic. The only limitation to this article is the fact that the information gathered was only a year after the organization of the Arctic Council, which could lead one to assume that there is more information that could be relevant now to the Council. Bloom concludes the article with the assumption that the council has a lot of work ahead of it and need to start working toward policies concerning the Arctic Environment. Even though the United States agreed to work toward promoting the Arctic environment, there is little talk of this actually occurring. Bloom's article provides insight to a time where the United Sates actually seemed to care for the environment of the Arctic.

Carpenter, Chad. 2001. *International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-)* 77: 313-28.

Chad Carpenter's article focuses on the changing and growing concern over the need to focus on climate change within organizations like businesses and environmental groups. Carpenter examines the need to focus on the issue of global warming, and the need for these nations to come to an agreement to help solve the growing problems of the environment. He

focuses on the United State's need to reduce greenhouse gases and the need to start taking action in policies like the Kyoto Protocol. He assumes not taking action could hurt businesses in the United States by numerous people losing jobs and businesses losing billions of dollars. The information presented by Carpenter is very useful to my research because examining current U.S. policies and uncertainties toward helping with global warming can lead one to assume there to be a growing need for the American community to start focusing on these issues. The information is also useful because it emphasizes the need for the U.S. to reexamine its stance of the issue of global warming. He concludes that if there is failure to reach an international agreement on global warming, there could be serious consequences. In analyzing the usefulness of this information to my research, one can assume the United States needs to get involved in environmental affairs and the nation is lacking when it comes to involvement.

Demeritt, David. 2001. "The Construction of Global Warming and the Politics of Science." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 91:307-37.

In his article, David Demeritt examines the relationship between science and politics in congruence with climate change. Demeritt aims to prove that science and politics are related, and these two can influence one another. For example, the more science researches global warming, the more policies can be set into play regarding the world and its politics. The article is useful to my research because it emphasizes the lack of interest in climate change in politics, which helps to show the United States ignores scientific information while practicing politics. The United States may sign onto policies, promising to help the global environment, but the nation has backed out and refused to get involved. The article also focuses on social constructions, like the United States' obsession with material items, which goes to prove some nations care little about the environmental changes caused by global warming. Demeritt's article is useful to my research because it proves that countries, like the United States, care little of the environmental affects of global warming on climate change. Demeritt recognizes the need for countries like the United States to become more involved in the practice of politics and science within the global community. One can also conclude from the information provided that the United States does not care for the arctic environment, since the nation is too focused on other social constructions.

Ferguson, Steven H., Mitchell K. Taylor, and Francois Messier. 2000. "Influence of Sea Ice Dynamics on Habitat Selection by Polar Bears." *Ecology* 81: 761-72.

Ferguson et al. examined the polar bears following of the seasonal cycles in which these animals base feedings, growth, and reproduction, along with many other actions. The authors used cyclic time series analysis to discover that polar bears follow and anticipate seasonal changes in the weather, and how these bears responded to seasonal differences in the local ice. This information was used to note the characteristics, such as ice thickness and ice diameter, found to be important to the polar bears' selection of habitat. This information is relevant to my research because it focuses on the importance of ice qualities that are seen as necessary for the polar bears survival. One can assume if the ice of the arctic was to continue melting, the polar bears would no longer have a place to hunt for food. In conclusion, the authors explain further investigation could show the bears' alteration to behavioral and reproductive functions to the physical environment. Polar bears depend upon the physical

environment of the arctic, and from this dependence one can assume America's contribution to carbon dioxide and the nation's lack of involvement in the international world concerning global warming will lead America to deplete the homeland of the polar bears. America lacks in the solution to the arctic's environmental problems.

Graham, John D. 1985. "The Failure of Agency-Forcing: The Regulation of Airborne Carcinogens under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act." *Duke Law Journal* 1985: 100-50.

In this article, Graham analyzes Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, pointing out the Environmental Protection Agency has failed in implementing this section. Graham aims to determine if there is a need for a different approach to regulation of agencies like the EPA. His main goal is to criticize the administrative policy making embedded in the Clean Air Act. The research also focuses on the role of Congress in the implementation of policies of the EPA. This information is useful to my research because it examines failure of the Environmental Protection Agency, an American agency. Graham's article proves America is lacking when it comes to enforcing policy on clean air. This article's limitation is it only focuses on one failure of the EPA and Congress, but there are many more failures of environmental protection policy within the American agency. In conclusion, this article emphasizes the failure of Section 112 to be Congress's and not the EPA's failure. The article also concludes there to be a need to reform Section 112 because of its grand failure. The information from this article provides one more example of failure of the United States in policy toward the environment. With this information, one can assume that America lacks the ability and motivation to keeping the Arctic clean.

Johnson, Loch K. and Kiki Caruson. 2003. "The Seven Sins of American Foreign Policy." *PS: Political Science and Politics* 36: 5-10.

Johnson and Caruson begin the article by bringing to light a question of issue: the future of American foreign policy. The authors also find it necessary to keep in mind the consequences of the inability of America to interact with the surrounding world. The two authors focus on the seven sins of American policy that they believe to have been present for years: ignorance, lack of empathy, isolationism, unilateralism, precipitate military action, presidential imperialism, and arrogance. The article is useful to my research because it emphasizes the ignorance of America on the world's geography, events, and conditions; the United States lacking the ability to work with other nations on issues concerning the world as a whole; agitation between the haves and have-nots; and the state's unwillingness to help out the global environment. Johnson and Caruson conclude the article with the belief that the United States cannot escape from the world, and the nation must learn how to interact with other nations of the world. The article ties into my research by critically examining the United States' inability and unwillingness to work with the rest of the world, and these attitudes can be linked to the nation's lack of interaction with the rest of the world in environmental politics.

Lave, Lester B. 1988. "The Greenhouse Effect: What Government Actions are Needed?" *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 7: 460-70.

Lester Lave brings to argument that for the first time in history, humans are the main cause of the greenhouse effect. Lave aims to explore what governmental or social actions are needed to fix the problem of global warming. He first examines why the greenhouse effect is in need of attention for reasons like the globe is affected and these consequences can be long-term, then he examines the social and economical consequences associated with the changing of the climate. The main limitation to this article is the information was written so long ago, almost twenty years ago, but the issues presented in the article are still debatable today. The information from the article is useful because it brings to light the reason why Americans are quick to ignore the environment and climate change, such as the intent of the inventor and the use of the environment as a trash can. The article is also useful because Lave assume the changes in the environment will affect all humans, and this does include Americans. Lave concludes the article by assuming the greenhouse effect to be the first of many environmental problems, the difficulties presented by the greenhouse effect leave many uncertainties as to what the future holds. But Lave also concludes the environment will benefit from stronger policies toward helping sustain a livable environment. The article ties into my research by concluding the need for stronger policies to protect the environment, and Americans should be involved in this process in order to help the environment of the Arctic.

Marcus, Alfred A. 1991. "EPA's Organizational Structure." *Law and Contemporary Problems* 54: 5-40.

In his article, Marcus examines the structure of the Environmental Protection Agency, criticizing the organization for lacking the ability to be a stronger organization. The article examines the EPA on many levels, such as the principles of comprehensive environmental management (CEM), the CEM's consequences for bad environmental and natural resource policy, and the actual organization of the EPA. The information this article presents is useful to my research because it brings the EPA and CEM's imperfections to light and examines these imperfections in depth. The article concludes with Marcus realizing of the possibility of better ways to structure the EPA, and the EPA could be a very important and helpful program, and there needs to be some reform for the EPA to implement policy in a more efficient way. The only limitation this article presents is the lack of actual environmental friendly goals that have been unobtainable. The Environmental Protection Agency is an agency belonging to the United States, so there is no surprise that this agency has imperfections. These imperfections are just another way in which America lacks in of good environmental programs.

Prins, Gwyn. 1990. "Politics and the Environment." *International Affairs* 66: 711-730.

Prins' article argues environmental problems should not be treated as normal political problems. She believes all politics have a specific beginning, middle, and end, and environmental politics do not. Prins aims to prove environmental problems to be different from everyday politics, and difficult for these everyday politics to deal with. The article is very useful to my research because it points out the stance of the United States is so far to the right on the political spectrum, the country ignores talk of global warming, believing it is a ploy to cripple

the states of the West. The only limitation to this article is the information presented is relevant to the year 1990, which is seventeen years ago. Prins concludes by realizing it is going to be hard to change the world's attitude on an issue that is not in one's face, or against the realist's belief, and it is especially going to be hard to propose change to the American lifestyle. The article presents excellent information on the United States' position on environmental issues, and this information provides the bulk for my argument that the United States does not seem interested in the problems of the environment or helping to solve the problems of the environment. The United States does not seem interested in helping the arctic in protecting its ecosystem.

Ringquist, Evan J. 1993. "Does Regulation Matter?: Evaluating the Effects of State Air Pollution Control Programs." *The Journal of Politics* 55: 1022-45.

Ringquist's article examines whether public policy and air quality programs work efficiently. The article evaluates the effects of the regulating of emissions on a state's air quality. Ringquist aims to prove the state's air quality programs and political commitment to controlling pollution have slowed pollution. He also points out the United States' lack of implementing these policies. The article is useful to my research because significant points are made toward understanding the importance of policy put forth, and if that policy is actually followed or shows results. It is also useful because the article argues the United States has not been as effective with emission controls as desired. In conclusion, Ringquist argues that emission control is necessary, and this control can be significant when strong policies are put into place. The information Ringquist presents provides a good background for my argument, focusing on the United States' political programs that are controlling pollution and these states efforts to implementing these policies. The United States lacks in implementing these policies on air quality, which is one of the main contributors to global warming. The United States lacks in emission control and from this one can assume the nation lacks the solutions to the arctic's environmental problems.

Rothwell, Donald R. 1995. "International Law and the Protection of the Arctic Environment." *The International and Comparative Law Quarterly* 44: 280-312.

In the article, Rothwell rallies for the states of the Arctic to become concerned over issues such as global warming, the ozone hole over the Arctic region, and just over the environment in general. Rothwell's aim is to increase the knowledge of the lack of legal cooperation by the Arctic states and the environmental state to bring light to the need for this region to be protected. He recognizes the great need for a better approach toward the protection of the Arctic environment. Rothwell's scope is the ruling system of the Arctic and the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy of 1991. This article becomes useful to my research because it examines the need for environmental protection of the Arctic and he recognizes the Arctic is a very complex ecosystem where it is vulnerable to environmental impact. This article is also useful because Rothwell goes into detail of how pollution of the Arctic environment can have harmful and lasting effects. In conclusion, Rothwell sees a need to look past the existing governing system of the Arctic, and the need of the Arctic to create an up-to-date and working system. This information will fit into my research because it proves there are policies and systems of environmental conservation in theory, these policies are being over looked, and no

one seems to care enough to take action. America does not seem to care enough for the future of the world or the arctic since the nation does lack in international cooperation.

Rowley-Conwy, Peter. 1999. "Introduction: Human Occupation of the Arctic." *World Archaeology* 30: 349-53.

In the article, Conwy is quick to assume for humans that living in the arctic is a very bad decision even though there has been success in arctic communities. In spite of the success of the human communities, the animal communities of the arctic have been greatly harmed. There has been a significant decrease in some animal populations in the arctic because these ecosystems are extremely fragile. The information Conwy presents is useful to my research because it emphasizes that the environment of the arctic is very fragile, and humans are able to destroy these ecosystems. Conwy concludes his article by warning arctic ecosystems to be very fragile and susceptible to destruction. This information is relevant to my research topic because it proves information regarding the fragile ecosystem, and destroying the atmosphere by global warming through greenhouse gases can and will harm the arctic. America does have communities in the arctic in Alaska. One can assume since America does have communities in this fragile ecosystem of the arctic, the nation is contributing to the destruction of the environment. In furthering my research, the information presented in this article is very significant because it can lead one to assume America is causing great harm to the arctic environment by developing communities in this area. America's solutions to the Arctic's environmental problems do not look to be good solutions.

Smil, Vaclav. 1990. "Planetary Warming: Realities and Responses." *Population and Development Review* 16: 1-29.

Smil introduces his article by observing the growing response to and awareness of global warming. Smil bring to light the fact that global warming is being caused by greenhouse gases which come from the humans living on planet Earth. He also presents examples of environmental risks and losses, for example the glaciers melting and raising the sea levels. This article is useful to my research because it presents the facts that America does possess information on the consequences and causes of global warming, and if carbon dioxide levels do not go down, there will be severe consequences. Another reason this article is useful is it presents the fact that the United States is the leading contributor of carbon dioxide from combustion of fossil fuels. Smil concludes his article by emphasizing the concerns for global warming and stating these concerns could lead to the possibility of changes which could fix technology and international cooperation to benefit the environment. The article is very useful to my research because not only does the article present the statement of America having the information regarding global warming and its consequences, the article also concludes with the statement that stronger policies toward global warming could benefit the entire world. America is the main contributor of carbon dioxide, which goes to show how helpful the nation is toward global warming and solving the problems of the Arctic.

Smith, Robert Leo. 1976. "Ecological Genesis of Endangered Species: The Philosophy of Preservation." *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* 7: 33-55.

In the article, Smith examines the attitude of Americans toward the ethics of conserving organisms and the interest in these species becoming extinct. Smith also examines the meaning of extinction, why species become extinct, preservation of species, and the reasons for preserving. The article is useful to my research because it presents a lot of information on extinction and preservation of species within the context of United States' policies. The article also presents legislative acts that are relevant to my research. Smith presents a lot of information in his article; all is useful to my research because it examines the United States' attitude toward conservation and extinction. Another reason the information is useful is because there are so many concepts, such as the meaning of extinction, and economic and ethical reasons for conservation. Smith concludes the article by stating preservation of species is very important, and solutions to extinction are obtainable. The United States acts as if it is interested in the preservation of species with policies toward conservation, but the nation also does not participate in conservation of species. This lack of conservation can also be applied to the lack of involvement in the arctic's environmental problems.

Weber, Edward P., Anne M. Khademian. 1997. "From Agitation to Collaboration: Clearing the Air through Negotiation." *Public Administration Review* 57: 396-410.

Weber and Khademian examine the importance and failure of corporations, business, or any other groups working together on environmental issues. The article examines the effort of collaboration between businesses and environmentalists to regulate the reduction of smog by developing a reformulated gas. The article is useful to my research because it examines the successfulness of the Environmental Protection Agency in the case of regular negotiations between two parties, and the article analyzes the benefits of collaborating. Another reason this article is significant to my research is it examines the collaborative regulatory efforts in democratic systems, and it examines the efforts of the United States specifically. The only limitation to this article is it only examines one collaborative effort, the 1991 negotiation of regulating reformulated gas. The article concludes stating it is possible for collaboration to develop effective, working environmental policy. The information the article presents is very useful to my research, but is only limited to background information on policies put forth by the EPA and how these policies may fail. But one can assume from this information the United States is failing in its policies toward the environment and toward solving the problems of the arctic.

1974. "Arctic." *The International and Comparative Law Quarterly* 23: 470.

The article introduced the Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears which was signed by the five states bordering the Arctic, including the United States. The article aimed to introduce the conservation requirements set by the agreement. The requirements included the limitations on hunting and the exchange of research on the polar bears. This article is useful to my research because it proves the United States was once interested in the conservation of polar bears in the arctic, seeing how the nation signed an agreement to conserve these bears. This agreement was also the first ever agreement on conservation of the Arctic polar bears. Although this information is useful, it is limited because this agreement was introduced in 1973. The facts and information is not very up to date. The article concludes by defining the area of the Arctic, which is any area of high seas, land, and water territories. The information presented by the

article is useful to my information because it shows the United States has been interested in helping the Arctic environment, but for some reason, news is rarely even heard of these efforts to sustain this environment. The United States avoids implementing policies regarding to solving the environmental problems of the arctic.

2001. "U.S. Rejection of Kyoto Protocol Process." *The American Journal of International Law* 95: 647-50.

The focus of the article was on the United States rejecting the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol was an attempt to slow the emissions of greenhouse gases to slow the world's rapidly changing climate. The article aimed to express the failure of the protocol, since the United States was unable to fully comply with the protocol. One of the main arguments of the article was the beliefs of other countries over the concern that the United States was avoiding the Kyoto Protocol's guidelines. The article aimed to show the United States was working on ways to reduce emissions. The article is useful to my research because it shows how nations believe the United States was not complying with the protocol's guidelines, what the United States once said it was doing to follow these guidelines, and the actuality of how the United States is not following the guidelines. In conclusion, the article quotes the United States' negotiator at the UNFCCC in the year 2001 on the United States decision to not adopt the Kyoto Protocol rules. This article fits very well into my research, proving the United States has very little interest in reducing emissions and the nation does not really believe that the reduction of these greenhouse emissions will really affect the global climate.