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BOOK REVIEW

UNITED STATES ARCTIC INTERESTS: The 1980s and 1990s.

W.E. Westermeyer & K.M. Shusterich, eds. New York:
Springer-Verlag. 1984. Pp. xvii, 369.

Long relegated to secondary consideration, the Arctic is acquiring an increasingly salient position in United States foreign policy. This heightened importance is clearly seen in the attention currently being focused upon the Arctic region's resources, strategic location, and jurisdictional conflicts. As explained by the editors, this volume is intended to supply "additional awareness and understanding of the numerous Arctic issues that are of direct national importance to the United States" (p. xi). To the editors' and contributors' combined credit, the work succeeds impressively in that ambition, and adds significantly to the reader's appreciation of the United States' involvement in Arctic affairs.

Comprised of sixteen chapters, the volume is arranged neither into topical divisions nor sections covering broad policy issues. Instead, the editors present the reader with an extensive survey of articles, each standing on its own as an insight into U.S. activities and interests in the Arctic. Following a forward by Elliot Richardson, William Westermeyer sets the stage with an instructive examination of U.S. policy interests in the region. John Dugger next addresses Arctic oil and gas as a function of U.S. energy strategy by surveying the technological, economic, environmental, and legislative considerations that must entail Arctic energy policy. An "industrial appraisal" of hydrocarbon potential is supplied by John Garrett, while Thomas Miller looks at mineral resources in Arctic Alaska. Miller's conclusion is relevant for both pieces: "The mineral potential of Arctic Alaska is vast, but the developmental and exploitation problems are likewise great" (p. 28). In the same vein, John Burns examines current pressures of adjustment experienced by living resources in the area due to the process of industrialization. John Kruse appraises possible impacts which industrial activities have had upon the North Slope Inupiat people and their traditional lifestyles, Ned Farquhar separates out variant jurisdictional conflicts over resources among federal, state, and local governments, and Eugene Brower and James Stotts analyze the changing role of the local village government of the Inuit in the North Slope Borough.

Other selections cover the topics of U.S. science policy (Gunter Weller), U.S.-Canadian cooperation (John Kirton), U.S. security and strategic interests (G. Leonard Johnson, et al), threats to the Arctic's environmental quality (William Y. Brown), and a theoretical assessment of resource

conflicts, complimented by the thoughtful proposal to create an Arctic Resources Council as the appropriate forum for their resolution (by Oran R. Young and Gail Osherenko). The editors' own substantive contributions are particularly noteworthy. In a careful, detailed analysis, Mr. Westermeyer addresses the multifaceted ways, means, and costs of transporting Arctic energy resources. As he so clearly demonstrates, a nexus of critical considerations underlay any decision to transport Arctic oil and natural gas. Are sufficient resources extant to merit exploitation? What are the environmental implications of transport? Where are the markets for those resources? What technology is required for transporting them? What international ramifications might be produced by a particular form or route of transportation? How will such movement affect native peoples and ecosystems? Each of these queries is purposefully examined and cogently investigated. As for Kurt Shusterich, his laudably scholarly piece concerns the international jurisdictional issues which complicate national rights in the Arctic Ocean. Applying the marine boundary limits as defined in the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, Mr. Shusterich supplies a very useful account of the relevant maritime disputes in the Arctic, as well as an inventory of various policy attitudes articulated by the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union, Norway, and Denmark. Four maps greatly aid in clarifying boundary claims and in facilitating a better appreciation of the disputes' legal niceties and physical nuances.

The contributions in this anthology are very readable and notably evenly balanced, and most are characterized by scholarly, well-documented analysis. Some twenty-three maps and charts are included as heuristic devices to assist the reader. In sum, the contents are thorough and comprehensive. However, herein paradoxically a criticism might also be invited; namely, the possibility that such broad scope coverage reflects an attempt to cover too much, too facilely, with the result being a short-changed, superficial product. This reviewer strongly disagrees. The compendium embodies a full menu of important concerns and policy interests which the United States must carefully address in the coming years. In this regard, it aptly furnishes a wide-ranging assessment of Arctic concerns and issues which should be welcomed by policy makers, scholars, and interested laymen. Consequently, *United States Arctic Interests* should become a standard reference work for gauging the respective roles and policy priorities of the United States and its northern neighbors in the region over the next decade.

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