

Chapter 1 : Hiroshima: Bibliography

Climate policy debate in the U.S. Congress / Kai S. Anderson Population and climate change policy / Frederick A. B. Meyerson Global climate change: a business perspective / Thomas G. Burns.

Public Opinion - Presidential powers Photo by: Here, more than in domestic affairs, presidents are dominant over both Congress and the mass public. Their ability to create opinion and dominate the opposition assures them a relatively free hand in planning and executing foreign policies. Because of the vast information-gathering and information-disseminating facilities at their disposal and because they are the only truly national spokespersons, presidents are the most important source of information on foreign affairs. Through their public attention to specific international problems, they can go a long way toward determining the agenda of the national foreign policy debate. Although congressional committees and the mass media have developed their own informational and promotional capabilities, until recently they have not commanded the resources available to the president. It was only during the last decade of the twentieth century that round-the-clock cable television news and Internet sources, available everywhere around the world, began to level the information and propaganda playing fields. Naturally, some obscure policies that the public does not care to monitor eventually become major issues. One such example was the unpublicized U. During sudden crises citizens must accept their accounts of fast-breaking events or risk further loss of American lives. In similar situations Americans supported their leaders during the Korean crisis in the summer of and the Gulf of Tonkin incident in August Surprisingly, the public does not always withdraw its support when crisis diplomacy or military intervention fails. In noncrisis periods the president can develop support for a program by selectively suppressing or releasing secret information. Madison published letters from a turncoat British spy in an attempt to demonstrate that Federalists who challenged his British policies had been conspiring with the enemy. As for the suppression of important information, Harry S. Truman decided to withhold General Albert C. More important, its conclusions ran counter to official policies. From to , Richard Nixon suppressed information on the bombing of Cambodia while some of his aides participated in a cover-up that involved falsification of military records. In one of the most celebrated cases of all, Franklin D. Roosevelt concealed the extent of his involvement as a silent partner in the Allied effort in World War II for fear that such revelations might lead to his electoral defeat and a change in the direction of national policy. His defenders contend that the president and his advisers had a better grasp of what constituted national security than did the well-meaning but untutored public. Like the doctor who tells his patient that the bitter but vitally important medicine tastes good, Roosevelt obscured the issues and misled the people for their own alleged best interests. Such a position might seem tenable in the light of the times, but its acceptance as a legitimate procedure for all presidents is unlikely. Yet both presidents later cited national security in defense of their tactics. Conceivably, an alert, crusading press can counterbalance the awesome power of the president to mold foreign policy opinions. However, editors move with caution when it comes to printing material potentially detrimental to national security. After conferring with the White House, its editors decided not to run the story because they were convinced that the success of that covert operation was a matter of the highest national interest. In a related vein, when columnist Jack Anderson published excerpts from the minutes of the National Security Council during the Bangladesh war of , many reporters joined with the government to criticize his "impropriety. In general, the press has been far more circumspect in printing diplomatic than domestic exclusives. For journalists, it is one thing to uncover scandals and quite another to publish material that could render aid and comfort to a foreign enemy. Since the s, however, unaffiliated investigative reporters on the Internet have not been so circumspect. Despite their general mastery of the opinion problem, American leaders have traditionally claimed that the people are important to them as a source of support and inspiration. Since the Jacksonian period, most have probably believed that they were duty-bound to heed the people. Thus, they have constantly attempted to assess public opinion, or at least the opinions of relevant publics. Public officials

have traditionally relied heavily upon newspapers and other mass media to discover what people are thinking about. The media, however, are better indicators of the topics in the current foreign policy debate than of the range of opinions on those topics. Despite charges about the biases of the "liberal press," most U.S. Many leaders consider newspaper and magazine columnists to be peers whose approval they covet. Occasionally, they use friendly journalists to float trial balloons for them, so that they can test the political waters before committing themselves to a new course. In some cases columnists may become directly enmeshed in the policy process. In the fall of 1947, Walter Lippmann proposed the dismantling of U.S. Moscow may have been confused by the fact that the Americans were using John Scali, a television journalist, as an unofficial go-between with one of their diplomats during the affair. From time to time such an interpretation of opinion on Capitol Hill has affected policy outcomes. In part, they tend to vote their consciences or party lines on international issues because foreign policy is not important to their constituents. In most cases, members of Congress will be neither rewarded nor punished for their endeavors in the international sphere. After all, there is no guarantee that national opinion leaders, to whom the president looks for guidance, will share the opinions of local leaders to whom legislators may listen. During the first twenty years of the Cold War, the handful of congressional critics of presidential foreign policy on both sides of the aisle was not influential. The concept of bipartisanship meant that the opposition was expected to approve executive programs while the president went through the motions of prior consultation. As a product in part of the Vietnam War, in the late 1960s, Congress began to flex its long-atrophied muscles and offer programs and ideas independent of the president and, to some degree, more representative of the range of opinions in the country. Since the 1970s, policymakers have employed polls as a third indicator of opinion. Even the best of them, however, are not always reliable, especially when they attempt to elicit opinions on foreign affairs. Survey instruments do not lend themselves to sophisticated treatment of such questions and, moreover, rarely cover enough contingencies to be of immediate use to decision makers. During the months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, a majority of those polled thought that the United States would go to war in the near future and recommended such a course if it appeared that England was about to go under. But up to December 7, 1941, only a very small minority told interviewers that they favored an immediate declaration of war. It is impossible to determine on the basis of these data how Americans would have responded to a presidential request for war in the absence of a direct attack on U.S. In addition, some polls are worded so ambiguously that antagonists derive support from the same poll. So it was during the 1960s, when hawks and doves often utilized the same poll to prove that they spoke for the majority concerning the Vietnam involvement. During the last decade of the twentieth century, particularly during the administration of Bill Clinton, policymakers used their own sophisticated polling techniques and focus groups to see how various foreign initiatives might be received by the public. Phone calls, mail and e-mail, telegrams, and faxes received by the White House and other executive branches represent a fourth source of information about public opinion for the president. Modern administrations keep careful count of the weekly "scores" on specific issues, paying attention to communication that does not appear to be mass-produced by a lobby or political organization. Presidents view significant changes in the direction of opinion or in the number of complaints or commendations on an issue as possibly representing shifts in national public opinion, even though they understand that their sample is very small and hardly a random one. When the mail flow is going their way, presidents often trumpet the news, hoping to affect those who did not write in to climb aboard the bandwagon. Richard Nixon took this part of the activity so seriously that he organized secret Republican operatives around the country to send in supportive letters and telegrams on demand after a speech or a foreign policy initiative. Last, and most important, politicians claim they have developed finely tuned antennae that enable them to "sense" public opinion. Through an unscientific sampling of opinion from newspapers, Congress, and the polls, and from talking to family members, friends, advisers, and influential leaders, they contend that they can accurately read public opinion on any major issue. Harry Truman told his friends that the polls were wrong in 1948. As he traveled across the nation, he sensed a swing to the Democrats that did not show up in the polls. Social scientists report that leaders of small groups are better able

to assess the range of opinion in their groups than other members are, and, in fact, their rise to leadership status may relate to their superior ability to assess group opinion. Thus, when William McKinley toured the country in to determine what Americans thought of expansion, he apparently saw and heard only those who favored acquisition of the Philippines. In a slightly different case in the fall of , Franklin D. Roosevelt publicly proposed that the United States begin to take a more active role in curbing expansionists in Asia and Europe. According to most opinion indicators available today, a majority of Americans supported his bold quarantine speech. However, before the fact, the president had convinced himself that his remarks would launch a storm of isolationist protest. Consequently, after scanning the newspapers, telegrams, and letters, he found more opposition than was merited by the empirical data. It is irrelevant to students of the foreign policy process that presidents and their advisers often assess public opinion in an unscientific manner and confuse opinions stated publicly with public opinion. When officials act on the basis of an inaccurate reading of opinion, the opinions they hear represent effective public opinion. Naturally, this might indicate that they use public opinion to rationalize or justify a course already decided upon. The public is usually most important to the decision maker after a major policy has been implemented. At that point, dissenters who challenge both the legitimacy of the policy and presidential authority may be heard. In most cases, presidents have been able to cope with those who oppose their foreign programs. When they are confronted with some negative and little positive reaction to a policy, they can argue that the absence of widespread dissent is the same as tacit support—the silent majority assents by remaining silent. When the ranks of the dissenters swell in Congress and in the media, presidents can dismiss them as partisans who sacrifice national security for political gain. When, as in the s, hundreds of thousands of dissenters march on Washington and support moratoriums, presidents can call attention to the million who stay home. Most citizens would never think of protesting publicly or marching in open opposition to an official foreign policy. Such behavior appears unpatriotic, especially when it is confounded by officials and the media, sometimes purposely, with the scattered violence and revolutionary rhetoric present on the fringes of contemporary mass protests. Furthermore, critics lack knowledge of the intricate linkages between all diplomatic activities from Asia to Latin America. However, this line of argumentation lost some of its power after the s. Many of the more sensational revelations contained in the Pentagon Papers merely documented rumors and leaks that perceptive citizens gleaned from fragmentary accounts in the media during the s. The spirited public debates over the wisdom of intervention in Vietnam demonstrated that critics in the opposition often have as accurate intelligence and knowledge about the issues as those in the White House. In the last analysis, presidents can usually contain their critics because they hold the office of president, the most visible symbol of the American nation. Many who may privately express skepticism about certain foreign policies are reluctant to speak up for fear of insulting the dignity of the presidency and, perhaps, the prestige of the United States in the international arena. The power of the president to mold opinion has been enhanced in the twentieth century by electronic media. During much of American history, national leaders encountered difficulties when they tried to appeal to the mass public. In the s, James K. Polk threatened to "go to the people" whenever Congress challenged him. His threat, however, lacked credibility because he did not possess the physical means to reach them. Almost seventy-five years later, Woodrow Wilson might have succeeded in developing irresistible public pressure for his League of Nations had national radio hookups been available. In the s radio began to play an important role in the political life of the nation. Roosevelt, a consummate master of the new medium, increased his popular support through frequent direct contact with the public.

Chapter 2 : Tim Kaine - Wikipedia

The Climate Policy Debate in the U.S. Congress \ Kai S. Anderson Chapter 9. Population and Climate Change Policy \ Frederick A. B. Meyerson Chapter Global Climate.

How the flood of money released by Citizens United v. According to an extensive review of public documents held by the FEC, the U. Politically active nonprofits, known as "dark money" groups for their ability to shield the identity of donors, and super PACs, which take unlimited sums of money but must disclose donors, have become dominated by lobbyists and other political operatives with close ties to leaders in Congress. Meanwhile, businesses with issues before Congress are pumping increasingly more money into the lobbyist-connected organizations. The Supreme Court initially established a narrow definition of corruption in the s, but Citizens United used it to blow open the gates that had been holding back corporate money. The decision came as the U. Most top congressional legislators now have "leadership teams" -- informal but internally recognized groups of aides-turned-lobbyists who help raise funds. Citizens United and a subsequent lower court ruling essentially hold that the First Amendment prevents the government from restricting political spending independent of the candidates and parties. Where the choice had been between the sanctity of elections on the one hand and an unfettered interpretation of the First Amendment on the other, the courts chose to protect elections -- because without a trusted government, there is no First Amendment to speak of. Kennedy and the other four justices, therefore, had to insist that independent political spending could not lead to corruption or the appearance of corruption -- no threat of corruption meant no congressional authority to regulate that spending. It is difficult, however, to look closely at the way laws are being made today without acknowledging at least an appearance of corruption. Congressional aides to whom HuffPost spoke all said that their own members of Congress were certainly not influenced in an untoward way by the corporate funds pumped into efforts to re-elect them, but that it was easy to see why the public might assume that to be the case. Five years later, the judicial logic of Citizens United has unraveled. The clients are encouraged to give generously to super PACs associated with the respective lawmakers, according to lobbyists familiar with the widespread strategy. Trevor Potter, one of the top election lawyers in the country whose clients include Sen. A connected super PAC and nonprofit manned by lobbyists tied to Boehner have collectively received millions from interests in the insurance, drug, energy and other industries. Big-money groups associated with McConnell have been funded by coal companies, insurers and hospitals. All these companies have hired lobbyists who are connected to those same lawmakers as well as to the big-money groups and who are also working on issues over which Congress has much sway. Tony Podesta, a Democratic super lobbyist with the Podesta Group, told HuffPost that he has encouraged his corporate clients to give to super PACs and dark money nonprofits. These groups raise funds from clients of lobbyists looking to increase their own influence. Through these aides, he is tied to a dark money nonprofit and related super PAC that have spent millions to help him become speaker and to maintain and expand his GOP majority. The board of directors of AAN and Congressional Leadership Fund is lined with lobbyists and influencers including Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck strategic adviser Barry Jackson, a former chief of staff to Boehner who left his office in Also, Brownstein Hyatt employed former Boehner aide Marc Lampkin as managing director of its Washington lobbying office. He is also a lobbyist for a number of interests that contribute to super PACs and nonprofits that help Republicans in elections. Boehner and his House Republicans have long been staunch supporters of for-profit universities. In recent years, they have fought back against federal regulations to rein in that industry, which relies hugely on its students receiving federal grants and taxpayer-backed loans while it fails to graduate those same students. Boehner recently inaugurated a new Abbott factory in his congressional district while opposing changes to tax laws that allowed Abbott to purchase an overseas competitor in and turn itself into a multinational corporation to avoid U. Both groups are run by Law and spent millions to re-elect McConnell in Shortly after the election, the two top priorities of the insurers group and the broader insurance

industry were rolled into one: A provision to roll back capital standards placed on insurance companies by the Dodd-Frank financial reform law was attached to the reauthorization of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act. Although that bill stalled last year, the new Congress in January passed a terrorism insurance reauthorization with the capital standards rollback attached -- with bipartisan support. An amendment from Sen. The inability to pass legislation was a hallmark of the last Congress. But one area where lawmakers forced swift action wound up being profitable for the super PACs and nonprofits that support them. In April , the Federal Aviation Administration announced that it would be furloughing air traffic controllers throughout the year due to the automatic budget cuts brought about by sequestration. This would have led to flight delays, lost profits for the airline industry and lost wages for controllers and pilots. Within a week of the announcement, Congress passed legislation to ease the sequester cuts at the FAA. Lobbying players who pushed Congress to act on the FAA also sent contributions to various outside groups connected to congressional GOP leaders. Those contributions were out of the ordinary for the union, which had been a major supporter of Democrats alone. Calio is deeply enmeshed in the political party machinery, and his group rewards congressional action by making huge contributions to outside groups that directly support lawmakers. What he does not have is a direct relationship with an outside spending group. Other major lobbyists, including heads of trade associations, do. He still sits on the board of American Crossroads. But Duncan is not just a party operative. In , he became head of the American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity, a major Washington lobbying arm of the coal and railroad industry. The coalition was in the midst of a massive advertising and pressure campaign in Washington as the Obama administration pushed for new regulations on coal-fired power plants to reduce their pollution. This is all aside from the hundreds of millions in political spending by the Koch brothers, fossil fuel magnates. Republicans have, in turn, become increasingly vocal in their support for the coal industry and their opposition to any rule, regulation or idea -- including belief in climate change driven by human action -- that could harm the industry. The board currently boasts four registered lobbyists -- former Sen. Luis Fortuno and former Boehner aide Barry Jackson. Boyden Gray and former Rep. Do they uphold their fiduciary responsibility to us as board members? Crossroads board member Sally Vastola, a former staffer for Rep. Reynolds, decamped with her old boss to the law and lobbying firm of Nixon Peabody, where she lobbies for pharmaceutical companies and the student loan giant Sallie Mae. According to lobbyist contribution disclosures, he also gave to dark money groups: Scott Walker R to help him survive a recall election. Few of their donors have materialized, but what little has leaked indicates that contributions from clients of party-linked lobbyists and trade associations actively lobbying Congress are common. AAN has sucked in millions from Washington-based corporate trade groups and corporations with major interests in Congress. The two groups have hired top lobbyists to help direct their efforts, including Democrat Tony Podesta and Republican Haley Barbour. Barbour, a former two-term governor of Mississippi and a onetime RNC chairman, is the personification of this cross-pollinating age. In , Barbour joined hands with the U. Chamber of Commerce to beat back a tea party primary challenge to Sen. Cochran had attracted the ire of tea party activists for his support of immigration reform and his long history of earmarking funds to build projects in his impoverished state. They had beaten back a potential stumbling block to capturing the Senate majority. The larger anti-tea party campaign was chiefly its work. The chamber ran hard against tea party candidates in Kentucky and North Carolina while scaring off potential challengers in West Virginia before they could materialize. In Iowa and Colorado, it found common ground on candidates with national tea party groups. It employs dozens of Washington lobbyists, including top former staffers for McConnell. And it does not shy away from the implication that its campaign spending is part of its lobbying operation. For his own re-election, the new Senate majority leader is tightly bound to the Crossroads duo and two state groups, Kentuckians for Strong Leadership and Kentucky Opportunity Coalition. Former McConnell aide Scott Jennings operates as the public face of the latter two organizations, which are also headed by Law. The formation of the group echoes the big-money strategy used by now-Minority Leader Reid to keep Senate Democrats in power for the previous four years. Lobbyists and their clients have poured money into a super

PAC and nonprofit run by former aides of Senate Minority Leader Harry Reid as they seek legislative action from his office. Lambe began work at Cassidy in early . Her Cassidy website bio is rich with details about her ongoing connections to Reid, and her relationship with the top Senate Democrat has been a selling point in meetings with prospective clients. Rebecca does not lobby for us; rather, we periodically seek her counsel as we develop effective strategies for our clients. She led a presentation in June about the super PAC before some of the top Democratic lobbyists and lawmakers in Washington. The summit in his home state serves as a venue for Reid to showcase the alternative energy industry in Nevada and provides space for energy and vehicle companies to promote their products. Cassidy, who is officially retired from the firm, is known as the father of the earmark. The company employed former Reid aide Anderson to lobby on its behalf. After Democrats won control of both houses of Congress in , Rep. Rahall told USA Today in that everyone in the House would be for reform, but that Reid, then the Senate majority leader, posed an obstacle. A mining reform bill passed the House in but went nowhere in the Senate, where Reid opposed the level of royalties, among other provisions. No such bill has passed either chamber since. Reid never stated outright that he was against the mining reform, though he said it must be crafted appropriately to satisfy the industry and protect mining jobs. The continued debate has helped elicit further contributions from both the mining industry and consumer-facing companies like Tiffany, which are hoping to avoid customer backlash over ties between their products and polluting mines. Environmental groups have already launched campaigns targeting the sale of jewelry using materials from mines with poor pollution records. Prior to , he had made few contributions. Tiffany has been unable to secure a legislative win despite its heavy giving. Sometimes lobbyists squeeze corporations for money knowing their goal will remain elusive. Anderson, the former Reid aide-turned-Cassidy staffer, also represents Newmont Mining, one of the top American gold mining companies operating in Nevada, but that lobbying has a different focus: The company fears that protections for the imperiled bird under the Endangered Species Act could interfere with its mining operations. The Fish and Wildlife Service is supposed to make a decision on whether to list the bird by September . Cassidy was hired in July , as the Bureau of Land Management was evaluating threats to sage grouse habitat in Nevada. The BLM analysis looked like it might jeopardize a new gold mine that Newmont had proposed. Their proposal would have designated certain areas for the birds, preventing an Endangered Species Act listing and leaving other areas open to development by mining operators like Newmont. That bill never passed, but language barring the Interior Department from moving forward on the greater sage grouse was part of the Reid-supported spending package in December . Anderson is also registered to lobby for MGM Resorts, one of the largest casino operators in the world. Still, those contributions have been made.

Chapter 3 : Climate Change Policy

A similar measure, S. , currently proposed in the U.S. Senate, would override federal environmental laws to dramatically increase post-fire logging, increase logging and clearcutting of mature forests, eliminate analysis of environmental impacts for most logging projects, and.

McGeorge Bundy and William Bundy: Brothers in Arms, , [has some background on Sec. The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer, , [the definitive Oppenheimer biography] P. Blackett, Fear, War, and the Bomb, , [especially Chapter Blackett argues that Russia was the real motivation for the atomic bombings] Niels Blaedel, Harmony and Unity: Wallace, , , [Sec. Wild Bill Donovan, , [talks about Japanese peace feelers, pg. Byrnes of South Carolina, , [Byrnes was Sec. The Life of Colonel William F. A Life in the U. Foreign Service, [State Dept. Truman and the Bomb: A Documentary History [contains some of the documents pertaining to the atomic bombing of Japan] Robert Ferrell, ed. Truman, Robert Ferrell, ed. The Diary of Eben A. Kennedy, editors, Niels Bohr: Fuller, The Second World War, A Strategical and Tactical History, , [says a-bombings were unnecessary, immoral - pg. Public Opinion ; Vol. Gosling, The Manhattan Project: Making the Atomic Bomb, [U. A Personal Memoir of Lord Cherwell, , [close advisor to Churchill, to whom he recommended working on the a-bomb; only a few pages of info on that in this book] Martin Harwit, An Exhibit Denied: Allen Greb, and Gertrud Weiss Szilard, ed. The Japanese-American War , D. A Biography of General Leslie R. The Smithsonian Controversy, [contained in Phil Hammond, ed. Norris, Racing For the Bomb: Rozental, editor, Niels Bohr: Physicist, Robert Serber, Peace and War: Robert Oppenheimer, [includes Oppenheimer testimony on his role in the Manhattan Project, pg. Military Plans, , U. His Version of the Facts, [s and 40s views on the a-bomb by one of its inventors], Alexander Werth, Russia at War: Zacharias, Robert Williams and Philip Cantelon, ed. Pascal Zachary, Endless Frontier: Interviews" , Library of Congress. Contains interviews with many of those involved in the atomic bombing of Japan. Papers of Joseph C. Page, [assistant to Sec. Papers of Henry L.

Chapter 4 : Presidential powers - Public Opinion

CURRENT INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS Page 2 March 27, Klass, Alexandra B. and Elizabeth J. Wilson. Climate change and carbon sequestration: assessing a liability regime for long-term.

Email Last Updated Jan 21, 4: Supreme Court police removed eight people from the courtroom, including one who had a concealed camera, just after the justices took the bench, court spokeswoman Kathy Arberg said. The protest briefly delayed the justices from reading summaries of their opinions shortly after 10 a. The protesters "stood up in the tradition of nonviolent dissent to speak out against corruption and to defend our democracy on the fifth anniversary of Citizens United," 99Rise leader Kai Newkirk said in a telephone interview. The Citizens United decision in January freed corporations and labor unions to spend as much as they want on elections for Congress and president. President Obama issued a statement repeating his view that the decision was wrong and "has caused real harm to our democracy. Newkirk acknowledged that the protesters also had a camera Wednesday. He said he did not know whether there would be footage available. Court security stepped up security screenings following the embarrassing breach of court rules, which do not allow cameras. Those arrested were charged with conspiracy-related offenses arising from the courtroom disturbance, Arberg said. Seven of the eight also were charged with violating a law against making "a harangue or oration, or uttering loud, threatening, or abusive language in the Supreme Court Building," Arberg said. The court did not release the names of those arrested. An Associated Press reporter saw five people in plastic handcuffs outside the courtroom after the protest, which lasted just a couple of minutes. In an opinion read Wednesday, the court said a former air marshal who was fired after leaking plans to the media about security cutbacks can seek whistleblower protection. The justices ruled that Robert MacLean did not violate the law when he revealed in that the Transportation Security Administration planned to save money by cutting back on overnight trips for undercover air marshals. His disclosure triggered outrage in Congress and a quick reversal of the policy. McLean was fired two years later after the agency found out he was the leaker. Also, the court appears bitterly divided in a debate over a decades-old strategy for fighting housing discrimination. Chief Justice John Roberts and his conservative colleagues expressed serious doubts Wednesday that the Fair Housing Act can be used to ban housing or lending practices without any proof of intent to discriminate. Civil rights groups have predicted the court took up the case to knock out such lawsuits. Justice Antonin Scalia asked tough questions of both sides. The case involves an appeal from Texas officials accused of awarding federal tax credits in a way that steered low-income housing to mostly black neighborhoods. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed.

Chapter 5 : Supreme Court disrupted by Citizens United protesters - CBS News

China condemned the US monetary policy of quantitative easing, responding to S&P's downgrade of U.S. credit rating, and advised the United States not to continue with the accumulation of debt, concluding with the statement that America cannot continue to borrow to solve financial problems.

Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. Turner, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts While the individuals listed above provided many constructive comments and suggestions, responsibility for the final content of this report rests solely with the authoring committee and the NRC. Page ix Share Cite Suggested Citation: Research Pathways for the Next Decade. The National Academies Press. Knowledge gleaned by science will be its best beacon and provide its soundest navigational chart. Science itself faces its own navigational challenges, as questions of growing complexity and richness abound while financial resources are limited. Scientists confront not only these research obstacles but also the urgent call from politicians and policy makers who seek guidance in reaching major decisions. As this report was being prepared, for example, representatives of many nations gathered in Kyoto, Japan, to forge an agreement on goals to cut greenhouse gas emissions. Such agreements set environmental goals, which will clearly affect scientific priorities as well as economic paths in the coming decade. Thus, science needs its own clear framework through which to focus its energies. This intellectual framework is required to hone questions that need immediate attention, to separate the vital from the interesting, and to preserve basic research for discovery of the unexpected. In this report the Committee on Global Change Research CGCR provides guidance on such a framework by clarifying especially promising pathways for the planning of future U. An overview document was released by the committee in that summarized the background, findings, and recommendations of the report. This report traces the scientific roots and programmatic development of the USGCRP, highlighting some of the lessons learned that help point to the most appropriate pathways ahead. The committee calls for a revitalization of the USGCRP, recognizing the need for a more sharply focused scientific strategy and a more coherent programmatic structure and stressing the importance of U. This context is sharpened in several questions raised by the scientific community and the public at large: In light of the U. Administration policy and agreements at the Kyoto conference, are not the causes of global change sufficiently clear and therefore should not the USGCRP now concentrate on the science related to mitigation measures? What is the appropriate science strategy for resolving uncertainties about global environmental change? Are changes in the current strategy needed? If so, why what has changed? What are the crucial differences between any proposed new strategy and the existing strategy, and how do we make a transition from one to the other? How can this strategy be implemented in terms of programs? Who will develop the priorities? When will this happen? The agreements at the Kyoto conference are based on a general understanding of some causes and characteristics of global change; however, there remain many scientific uncertainties about important aspects of climate change. If the United States were to abandon or significantly reduce current research programs, the remaining scientific uncertainties would persist. In addition, it would be difficult to have confidence that mitigation measures were addressing the underlying causes. It is true that the forcing terms of global change are being more clearly resolved. For example, the flux of greenhouse gases from industrial activities is Page xi Share Cite Suggested Citation: In addition, significant progress has been made in understanding the lifetimes in the atmosphere of key chemical species such as greenhouse gases. We understand better the chemical and physical interactions that lead to the loss of ozone in the stratosphere and the production of ozone in the troposphere. And, although on a very limited basis, we have begun to investigate the possible impacts of various climate change scenarios on terrestrial systems by using global models of those systems. We do not understand the climate system well enough to clarify the causes and likelihoods of rapid or abrupt climate changes. What does the record from the past reveal in detail about environmental changes? What will be the patterns and modes of human-forced climate changes? What will be the impacts of multiple stresses on

systems; in other words, what are the effects on terrestrial ecosystems of changes in the chemistry of the atmosphere, changes in the patterns and intensities of land use, and changes in temperature and rainfall patterns? How will the chemistry of the atmosphere be affected by continuing patterns of human-induced forcing, and how will these changes be affected by climate variability and change? What is the geographical distribution of the sources and sinks of greenhouse gases and how might they change? How will institutions respond to climate and other environmental changes? These are the types of scientific unknowns that require clarification if we are to make sound policy decisions; they are also the questions that must be answered if we are to have a sound foundation for mitigation science. This has been a valuable and intellectually exciting goal, but it has also made the program too diffuse and left it vulnerable. When budgets ceased to expand and began to contract, the Program was not well grounded or well integrated enough to scale back in a logical way. The concept of an Earth system science view of the Program simply could not weather the budget process, which demanded greater specificity and accountability. Moreover, the need for prioritization—“which should be one benefit derived from taking a systems viewpoint”—has proved to be exceedingly difficult to achieve in practice. Finally, gains in understanding over the past 10 years and changes in the perceived requirements for research. It is, therefore, time to shift course; we are no longer simply building a ship but steering it, too. Given all that we know, these course corrections are necessary to reach our destination, and they will require retrofits in the hardware and navigational aids to improve speed and efficiency. Resources and time are again in finite supply. We must concentrate scientific talents, observational capabilities, and modeling teams. Achieving these goals calls for an alternative strategy—one focused on answering specific, central scientific questions about global change. In fact, our current inability to answer these scientific questions is seriously blocking progress in critical policy development as well as hindering the development of a more systemic view of the planet. Thus, the committee recommends shifting to a scientific strategy of greater focus and sets forth corresponding pathways for research, observations, data systems, and modeling. Establishing the necessary observational systems will be especially challenging. They are likely to be expensive; their components must serve the needs of several different communities and act as a bridge between research and operational lines; and their design must be more robust in the face of changes in financial support. This foundation will be central for needed future missions and will set the baseline for a long-term operational environmental monitoring program that must be built on the operational weather and ozone-observing system of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U. Department of Defense, and their international partners. To further the advances of the first three polar platforms, the committee calls for restructuring EOS to obtain data relevant to the Research Imperatives and unanswered Scientific Questions identified in this report, through smaller and more focused missions along the lines of the new Earth System Science Pathfinders. Moreover, some aspects of the observational systems must address three crosscutting scientific themes that are also fundamental to scientific understanding and policy: These achievements will require good in situ observational systems as well as space-based systems. The committee also recommends maintaining existing critical global observations that could be threatened by budget reductions, while designing a more coherent and balanced data and observational strategy for the future to capitalize on technological innovations. As in all science, the task is not complete. Given the recommendations provided in this report, the next task is to review and map the USGCRP activities against the set of Research Imperatives and unanswered Scientific Questions identified here, to help set optimal programmatic priorities. The NRC parent board of this committee, the Board on Sustainable Development BSD, is seeking to develop its own scientific and intellectual strategy for the transition of our nation and indeed our global society to a sustainable future. In addition to the persons listed earlier, the following NRC committees also contributed to the report:

DOWNLOAD PDF CLIMATE POLICY DEBATE IN THE U.S. CONGRESS KAI S. ANDERSON

Chapter 6 : The Inside Story Of How Citizens United Has Changed Washington Lawmaking | HuffPost

Public Opinion - Presidential powers Photo by: picfive Aside from participating in the development of a climate of opinion and possessing a latent electoral veto over major foreign policy decisionsâ€”two not insignificant functionsâ€”the public's direct influence in the making of foreign policy is minimal.

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Chapter 7 : Chinaâ€™United States relations - Wikipedia

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AP Even as racial justice advocates simultaneously mourned the deaths of Alton Sterling, Philando Castile, and the five police officers killed Thursday night in Dallas, they were forced to defend the nature and aims of their movement while fearing that the violence they seek to quell will only get worse. Critics pointed out that in addition to explicitly drawing connections between the shooter and Black Lives Matter, the media and others were implicitly vilifying the movement and deepening existing divides. And as journalist Lauren Chanel Allen wrote on Twitter and at her blog, the attacks had the effect of shifting the conversation "quickly and perfectly" so that "[w]e were no longer talking about the heinous murders of Alton Sterling and Philando Castile. There are some who would use these events to stifle a movement for change and quicken the demise of a vibrant discourse on the human rights of Black Americans. We should reject all of this. Black activists have raised the call for an end to violence, not an escalation of it. To assign the actions of one person to an entire movement is dangerous and irresponsible. Indeed, as the ACLU of Texas said in its response to the shootings, "If the night had gone as the protesters and police planned, this would have been a demonstration of what makes our country great: Tragically, this quintessential example of democracy was ripped apart, and the nation awoke today to learn of more shootings and more deaths. You can and should care about black lives and care about cops at the same time. We should focus our energy on remembering those who have lost their lives to gun violence, both this week and every other. We must not compromise the integrity of a movement that deserves respect. We must figure out how to use our anger as fuel and identify actionable ways to bring about peace in a world where chaos seems to dominate. We must stand together in solidarity, even and especially as we mourn, to help spread unity and bring about peace. Kai Wright, features editor for The Nation, added: The world is often more complicated than our political discourse accommodates. We can and must condemn and organize against violence in all its formsâ€”both violence against public servants and violence that public servants direct at us; acts of terrorism and state-sanctioned acts of war; hate crimes directed at a community of people and personal disputes that turn deadly due to the omnipresence of guns. What unifies all of this death is the grim reality that America is a horribly violent place. And if Dallas changes anything about the movement for black lives, it is only to remind us that in order to truly ensure black lives are valued, we will have to confront the broader culture of violence that has long gripped this nation. Meanwhile, during an emotional press conference on Friday morning, members of the Congressional Black Caucus CBC were also asked to clarify their support for the BLM movement in the wake of the Dallas shooting. They did so passionately. Those young kids came together to protest," said Rep. They were crying out in pain," said Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee D-Texas. Al Green D-Texas declared: The tragedy in Dallas comes as we all continue to struggle to understand the circumstances that led to Alton Sterling in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Philando Castile in Falcon Heights, Minnesota being shot by police. Everyday we struggle to understand how elected officials idly sit by as 90 more Americans are killed with guns. There is one thing that I am not struggling with today, however. One thing that I know for sure and that is this: The ubiquitous presence of firearms in our society, brought to us by the NRA, is a disaster. Reaction to the Dallas attack continues to percolate on social media: This is the world we cover. Because of people like you, another world is possible. There are many battles to be won, but we will battle them togetherâ€”all of us. Common Dreams is not your normal news site. We want the world to be a better place. If you can help todayâ€”because every gift of every size mattersâ€”please do.

Chapter 8 : Archive | National Museum of the American Indian

October 10 to U.S. Navy admirals testify before or submit statements to the House Armed Services Committee regarding the policy of the Department of Defense to de-emphasize naval air power and rely instead for national defense on the Air Force and strategic air power.

Bibliographic record and links to related information available from the Library of Congress catalog Information from electronic data provided by the publisher. May be incomplete or contain other coding. From Liberty to Welfare. Rawls and a Morally Defensible Conception of Justice. Supreme Court of the United States: The Case Against Helping the Poor. The Solution to World Poverty. Impartiality, Beneficence, and Friendship. Morality, Parents, and Children. The Food Aid Racket. Some Moral Dilemmas of Humanitarian Aid. A Defense of Abortion. Why Abortion is Immoral. On the Moral and Legal Status of Abortion. A Feminist Defense of Abortion. Euthanasia, Killing, and Letting Die. The Intentional Termination of Life. The Brief of the Amici Curiae. Moral Status of Cloning Humans. The Constitution and the Clone. Recommendations of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission. Feminist Justice and the Family. Philosophers against the Family. They Lived Happily Ever After: Sommers on Women and Marriage. The Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action. Defending Affirmative Action, Defending Preferences. Race Preference and Formal Equality Preferences. What is the Big Deal about Racial Preferences? Understanding Sexual Harassment at Work. Exaggerating the Extent of Sexual Harassment. Sexual Harassment in the University. Understanding, Explaining and Eliminating Sexual Harassment. Pornography, Civil Rights and Speech. Feminists Against the First Amendment. Supreme Court of Canada: Donald Victor Butler v. Her Majesty the Queen. Speech Codes and Diversity. Regulating Racial Speech on Campus. The Chilly Climate on College Campuses: Superior Court of California: Free Speech and Bias on College Campuses. Homosexual Conduct is Wrong. Homosexual Conduct is not Wrong. Supreme Court of Vermont: All Animals Are Equal. The Unnatural Idea of Animal Rights. The Ethics of Respect for Nature. Morality as a Compromise Between Anthropocentrism and Nonanthropocentrism. The Power and Promise of Ecological Feminism. Congress of the United States: From the Animal Welfare Act. Amendments to the Animal Welfare Act. Tennessee Valley Authority v. The Crime of Punishment. A Utilitarian Theory of Punishment. A Critique of the Humanitarian Theory of Punishment. Ernest van den Haag: Civilization, Safety and Deterrence. Reconciling Pacifists and Just War Theorists. Can Terrorism be Morally Justified? Terrorism and International Justice. Why War with Iraq is Morally Justified. Why War with Iraq is not Morally Justified. United Nations Security Council Resolution Library of Congress subject headings for this publication:

Chapter 9 : The State of K Street | K Street Files

Kaine and Republican senator John McCain of Arizona introduced the War Powers Consultation Act of , which would replace the War Powers Act of , bringing the Congress back into decisions on the deployment of U.S. military forces.

Creating a Climate of Change: Nelson to explore how we can connect to the empathic traditions of Native peoples and incorporate the values of sustainability in our culture. Symposium speakers shared strategies for accomplishing the cultural changes that will help us attain environmental health and balance in an endangered worldâ€”from harnessing renewable energy and sharing it with others on smart power grids that stretch across continents to revitalizing body and mind with a healthful diet and food sovereignty. Where Art Worlds Meet: How has this rapid evolution affected indigenous contemporary artists from different regions and varying cultural backgrounds? What strategies and artistic practices are working now? Pao, and Gina Matchitt engaged these questions as they talked about the current art scene in their home regions. Acrylic on bristol board, 11 x 14 in. While Indian identity has a place in the ongoing dialogue about Native art, this symposium moved the conversation forward in important ways and broke new ground by focusing on the art. What is it about a work of art by a Native artist that makes it Native? Iconography, subject matter, or aesthetic sensibility? Is it a relationship to land or ties to traditional art forms? Is there something essential we can or should define? Carlos Bolado April 22, NMAI celebrated Earth Day with a special screening of the remarkable film, River of Renewal, which focuses on an extraordinary story in which a conflict over resources in Klamath Falls, Oregon, led to a consensus for conservation. Filmmakers Jack Kohler and Stephen Most took part in a discussion after the film moderated by Chris Palmer, distinguished film producer and director of the Center for Environmental Filmmaking at American University. River of Renewal, courtesy of Pikiawish Partners Artist Talk with Kay WalkingStick: A Painted Life April 16, Distinguished contemporary artist Kay WalkingStick Cherokee delivered an insightful illustrated talk about the evolution of her painting over the last 45 years in relationship to the art and politics of the times. In richly textured and evocative paintings, WalkingStick has addressed issues of mixed ancestry, personal and collective history, and physical and spiritual relationships with the land. The Contemporary Native Art Collection.