21st Century Complete Guide to Polar Research: Antarctic Research Stations, Arctic Research, Government Plans, South Pole Science

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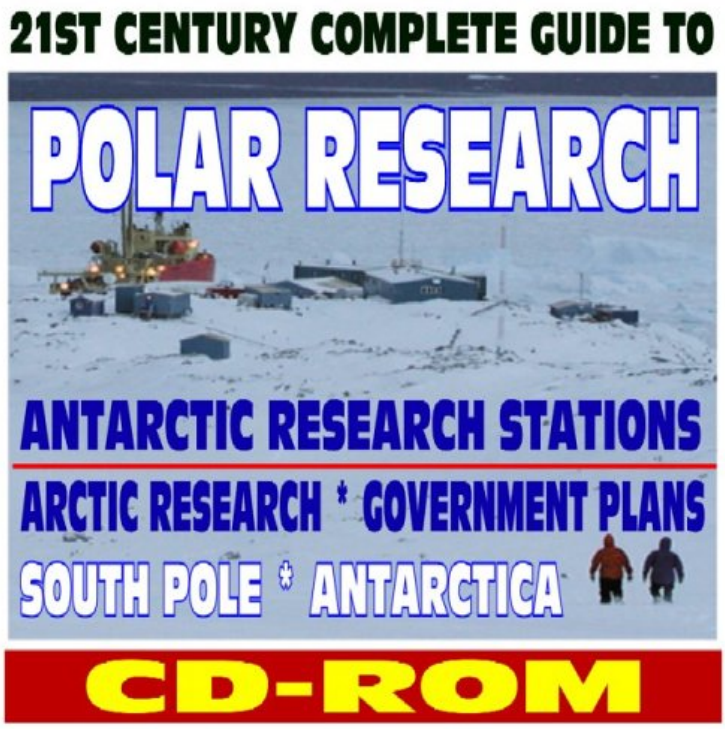

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U.S. Government : 21st Century Complete Guide to Polar Research: Antarctic Research Stations, Arctic Research, Government Plans, South Pole Science before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised 21st Century Complete Guide to Polar Research: Antarctic Research Stations, Arctic Research, Government Plans, South Pole Science:

This up-to-date and comprehensive electronic book on CD-ROM provides vital information on government polar research, including South Pole Antarctic research stations and research in the Arctic. There is extensive coverage of the NSF Office of Polar Programs (OPP) which manages basic research and operational support in the Arctic and the Antarctic. United States is a leading nation in polar science, and research results have global significance. Polar regions are unique natural laboratories. A range of research can be undertaken: Understanding Earth and its systems. Goals include achieving better understanding of polar regions' influence on and response to global heat distribution in the oceans and the atmosphere, adaptations of organisms to polar extremes, and the valuable records of past climates and atmospheric constituents in ice cores, polar ocean sediments, and other indicators. Exploring the geographical

frontier. The central Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean are the least studied oceans, especially during winter. Performing science enabled by the polar setting. Polar conditions can enable research either not possible elsewhere or less effective elsewhere. Examples are the extremely dry atmosphere over the South Pole as a window for astrophysical study of the origins of the universe, arctic social sciences, and antarctic medical sciences. Included in the collection of reports, documents, and publications is material from the U.S. Arctic Research Commission on the research program, icebreakers, climate change and permafrost, oil spill response in ice-covered waters; the U.S. Antarctic Program Participant Guide; the Field Manual for the U.S. Antarctic Program USAP; and International Polar Year 2007 2009, and much more. 1 Today's U.S. role in Antarctica derives from American expeditions to the region and diplomatic initiatives that have taken place almost since the birth of the Nation. This history has led to a continuous U.S. presence in the region since the 1950s and to a consistent U.S. policy toward Antarctica that has been reaffirmed repeatedly over the decades, most recently by high-level reviews in 1994, 1996, and 1997. Current Federal policy suggests continuation into the foreseeable future of a strong U.S. Government capability to support antarctic scientific research. The results of research performed during the IGY were so interesting scientifically that the USA and the other IGY nations decided to continue their antarctic work. The National Science Foundation (NSF) was given responsibility for the U.S. research effort and in 1959 established the U.S. Antarctic Research Program (USARP). Mapping, biology, and ocean sciences were added to the already active disciplines of geology and geophysics, glaciology, meteorology, and upper atmosphere physics. The Department of Defense was tasked to support the scientific effort and established a unit, Operation Deep Freeze, to perform this work. After 1971, the National Science Foundation was assigned overall responsibility for U.S. activities in Antarctica. The term U.S. Antarctic Program (USAP) came into broader use to designate both the U.S. Antarctic Research Program and operational activities, including Operation Deep Freeze, that support the research program and other features of the U.S. presence in Antarctica. Research is pursued in biological and medical sciences, ocean and climate systems, earth sciences, glaciology, meteorology, aeronomy, environmental sciences, and astrophysics so that an understanding of Antarctica's natural features and processes can be developed and the high latitude location of Antarctica can be utilized for study of near-earth and extraterrestrial processes. Results of U.S. Antarctic research performed since the IGY have had a great role in developing understanding of Antarctica, its role in global change, and its ecological and environmental processes and have placed the U.S. in a position of scientific and diplomatic leadership in An

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