The Continued Evolution of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project – Current Status of the Antarctic Bibliography and the *Antarctic Journal of the United States* and its Predecessors

Sharon Tahirkheli

Fairbanks, July 13, 2016

Outline

- History of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project
- Recent Migration of the Bibliography Platform
- Permafrost Updates
- Background on the *Antarctic Journal of the United States*
- Journal Digitization Project
- Current Status

History of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project

- Antarctic Bibliography
  - Began in 1962
  - Sponsored by the U.S. National Science Foundation
  - Included publications published from 1950 – 2011
  - Multidisciplinary – science, logistics
  - Compiled by the Library of Congress until 1998
  - Maintained by the American Geosciences Institute until 2011
  - Collaboration with SPRI
  - 2200 new references year
  - Contains 91,263 references

History of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project

- Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology
  - Began in 1951 under Sponsorship of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, CRREL
  - Included publications spanning from the early 1900's through 2011
  - Multidisciplinary – primarily engineering, impact of cold on materials
  - Compiled by the Library of Congress until 2000
  - Maintained by the American Geosciences Institute until 2011
  - 6500 new references per year
  - Contains 250,032 references

History of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project

- International Polar Year 2007-2008 Publications
  - Results of U.S.-funded research
  - Contributed to joint database with AINA, SPRI, NSIDC
- Permafrost Alerts – 2012 to present
  - Sponsored by the U.S. Permafrost Association
- Antarctic Journal of the United States
  - Digitization Project




COLD REGIONS BIBLIOGRAPHY PROJECT

Your access to the most comprehensive bibliography of Cold Regions

Another information service of the American Geosciences Institute

Antarctic Bibliography

About the Database

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Basic | Advanced

Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology

About the Database

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Combined Bibliographies

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Instructions and Help

Recent Highlights

Antarctic Bibliography
Last updated September 30, 2011

View the September Antarctic Alert which highlights bibliographic citations recently added to the Antarctic Bibliography database.

Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology
Last updated September 30, 2011

View the most recent Cold Regions Alert highlighting current literature from the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory's Virtual Library.

International Polar Year 2007-2008 Publications

View International Polar Year 2007-2008 publications added to the Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology and the Antarctic Bibliography that are based on International Polar Year 2007-2008 projects, or view all IPY 2007-2008 publications by visiting the International Polar Year Publications Database.

Antarctic Journal of the United States Now Online! NEW

Antarctic Journal of the United States and its predecessors are now available online, and users may browse entire issues or individual articles. All articles are linked to the Antarctic Bibliography and




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Antarctic Journal of the United States

ISSN: 0003-5335
Publisher: National Science Foundation, Office of Polar Programs, Washington, DC, USA
Dates of Publication: 1966-1996

Browse Related Publications:

Antarctic Report (1964-1965) | Antarctic Status Report (1962-1963)
Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer (1959-1965) | Antarctic Status Report USNC-IGY (1956-1958)

***Antarctic Journal of the United States* Home** ▸ | **Cold Regions Home** ▸

Browse *Antarctic Journal of the United States*

Available issues are provided in **PDF format**. Click the **Volume/Issue Number** links to browse full issues or click the **Table of Contents** links to view or download individual articles.

Please note: Some of the full-issue PDF files are extremely large and may require considerable time to download. Users are encouraged to utilize **Table of Contents** links where available.

Year	Volume and Issue Number (approx. PDF file size)
1996	**Volume 31, number 2**, 294 pages, 1996 Review Issue (204 MB)
1994	**Volume 29, number 5**, 412 pages, 1994 Review Issue (333 MB)

Migration of the Bibliographies

Why?

- Web site designed in 2000
- New software options with improved functionality
- Preservation of data compiled over a 50-year span
- Funded by U.S. National Science Foundation, 2015

Migration of the Bibliographies

- Open-Source Software - VuFind
- Features
  - Facets/Filters
  - Export functions – Email, Citation Managers
  - Individual Accounts – Lists, Search Histories
- Geographic Search

Migration of the Bibliographies

- Record Format
  - AGI UNISIST to MARC
  - DataStar to MARC for LOC?
  - Latitude/Longitude
    - Polygons/Points
    - Antarctic locations

Welcome to the Antarctic Bibliography and Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology.

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Antarctic Bibliography

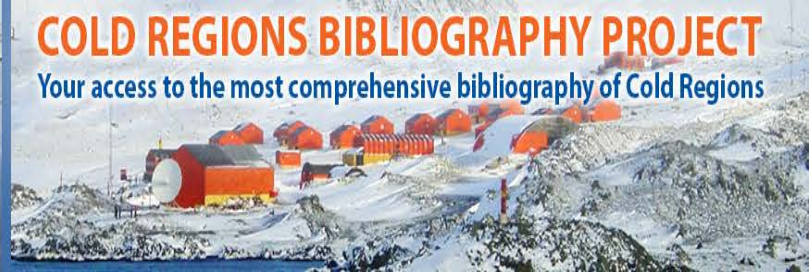
The *Antarctic Bibliography* (1950 – 2011) covers all disciplines related to the region including biological and geological sciences, medical sciences, meteorology, oceanography, atmospheric and terrestrial physics, expeditions, logistics equipment and supplies, and tourism.

Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology

The *Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology* (early 1900's – 2011) includes references to scientific and engineering research related to material and operations in a winter battlefield, the nature and impact of cold on facilities and activities, cold-related environmental problems, and the impact of human activity on cold environments.

For more information see About the Bibliographies. Current support for the web site is provided under NSF Grant No. PLR-1062661.

Please note: *The Bibliographies were last updated September 30, 2011 except for limited additions for permafrost-related publications.*

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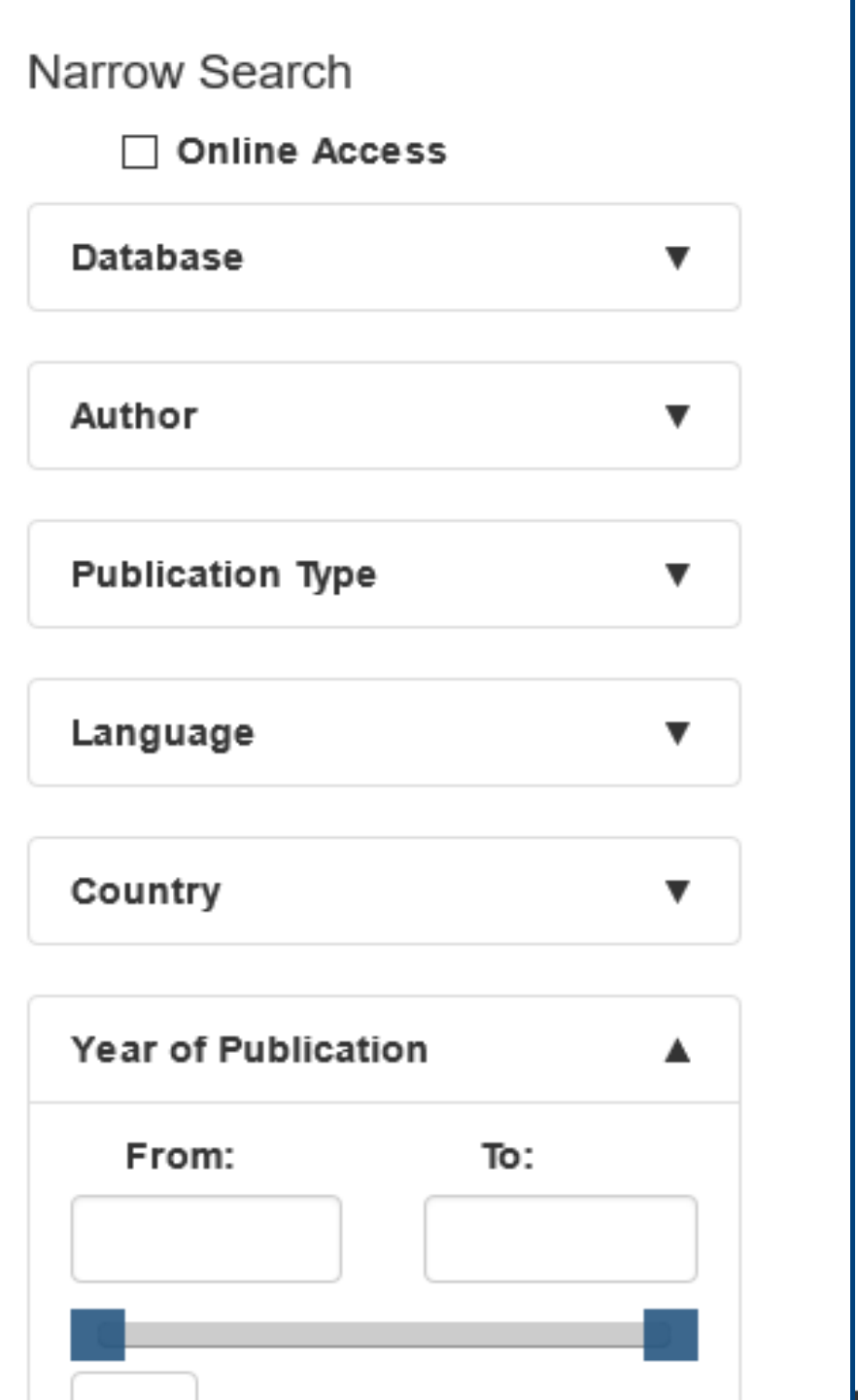
Narrow Search
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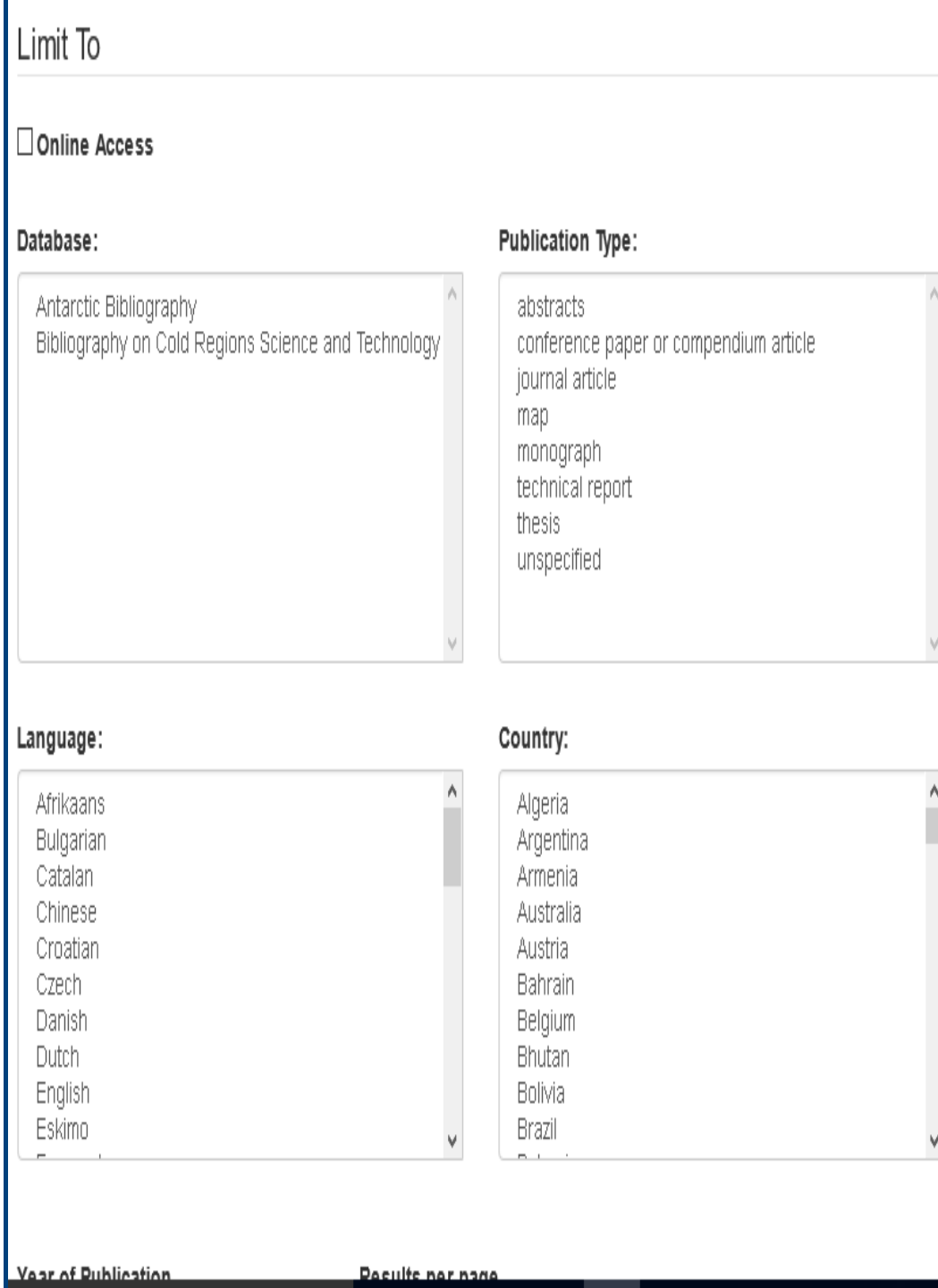
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Antarctic Bibliography
Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology
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conference paper or compendium article
journal article
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thesis
unspecified
Language:
Afrikaans
Bulgarian
Catalan
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Dutch
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Eskimo
Country:
Algeria
Argentina
Armenia
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Bahrain
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Year of Publication
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Arctic mercury depletion events at two elevations as observed at the Zeppelin station and Dirigibile Italia, Ny-Alesund, spring 2002

Online Access: Get full text

doi: 10.1051/jp4:20030265

Author(s): Berg, T.; Sommar, J.; Wangberg, I.; Gardfeldt, K.; Munthe, J.; Schroeder, B.

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Ackley, S. F. 22
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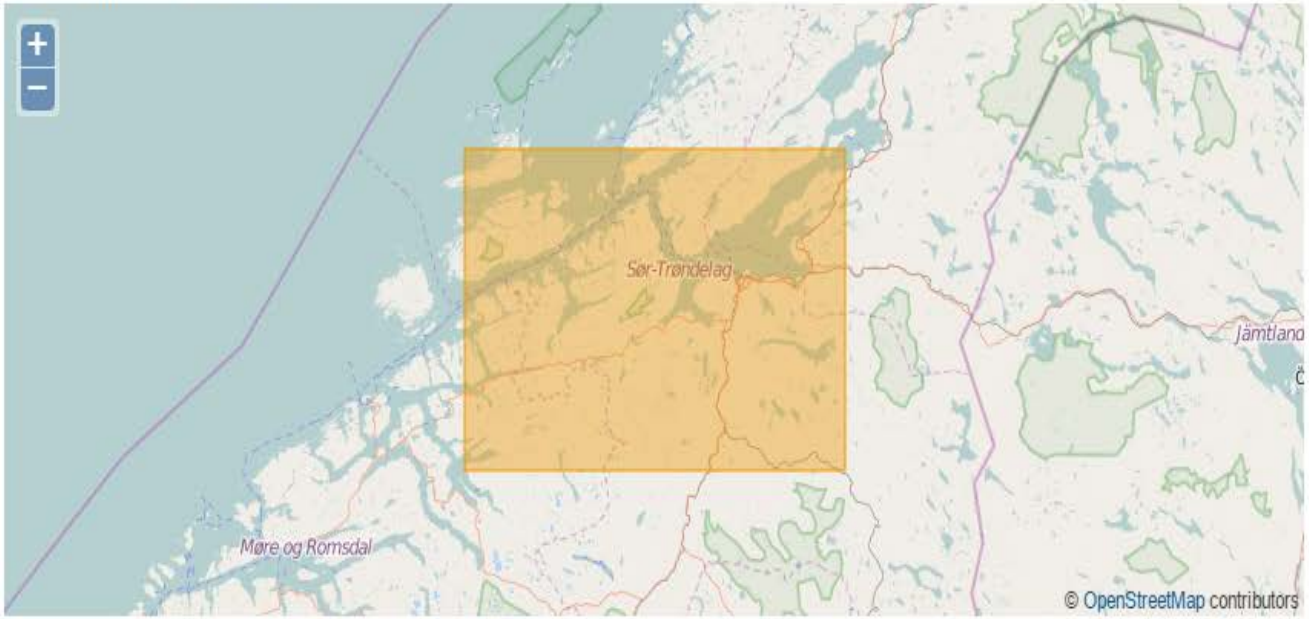

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Database

Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology 525

Antarctic Bibliography 14

Author

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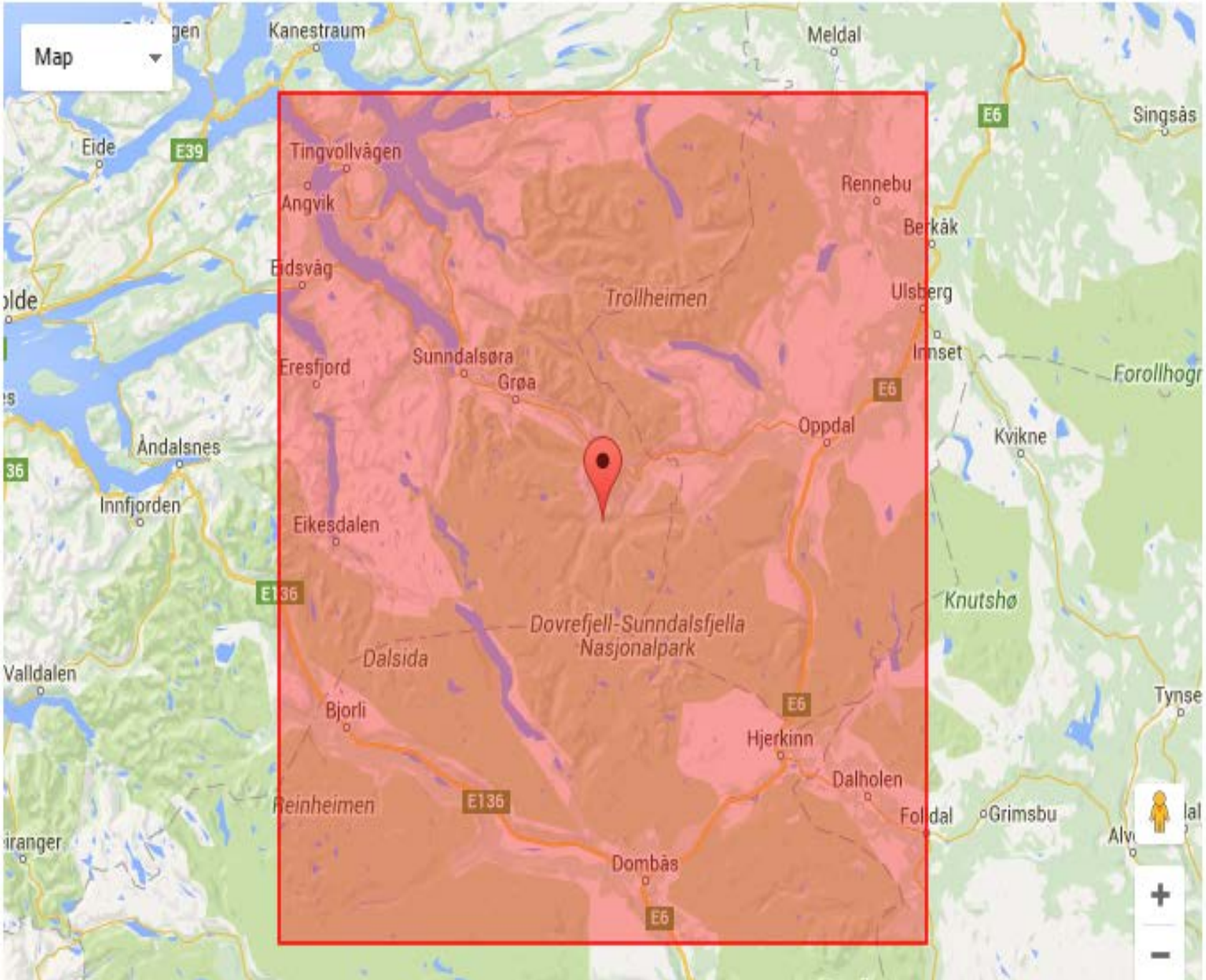


Permafrost Alerts

- Monthly Alerts sponsored by the U. S. Permafrost Association
- Added to Online Bibliographies
- Supplied to Members of the Association
- 600-800 New References per Year

May 2016 Permafrost Alert

The U.S. Permafrost Association is pleased to announce the availability of an updated searchable database on permafrost-related publications. The American Geosciences Institute, with support from the National Science Foundation, has "migrated" the previous Cold Regions Bibliography to a new platform. Included are the US Permafrost Association supported Monthly Permafrost Alerts dating back to 2011. The Bibliography is searchable at : www.coldregions.org.

Have a look for your favorite topic, location and/or author. For example, a search using "permafrost" and "Barrow" found 146 references dating back to at least 1952 and up to the more recent September 2015 Seventh Canadian Permafrost Conference.

The individual Monthly Permafrost Alerts are found on the US Permafrost Association website : http://www.uspermafrost.org/monthly-alerts.shtml.

Browse by Reference Type:

Serial | Thesis | Conference

SERIAL REFERENCES

2016050710 Treat, C. C. (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Water and Environmental Research Center, Fairbanks, AK); Jones, M. C.; Camill, P.; Gallego-Sala, A.; Garneau, M.; Harden, J. W.; Hugelius, G.; Klein, E. S.; Kokfelt, U.; Kuhry, P.; Loisel, J.; Mathijssen, P. J. H.; O'Donnell, J. A.; Oksanen, P. O.; Ronkainen, T. M.; Sannel, A. B. K.; Talbot, J.; Tarnocai, C. and Valiranta, M. **Effects of permafrost aggradation on peat properties as determined from a pan-Arctic synthesis of plant macrofossils**: Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences, 121(1), p. 78-94, illus. incl. 2 tables, sketch map, 105 ref., January 2016.

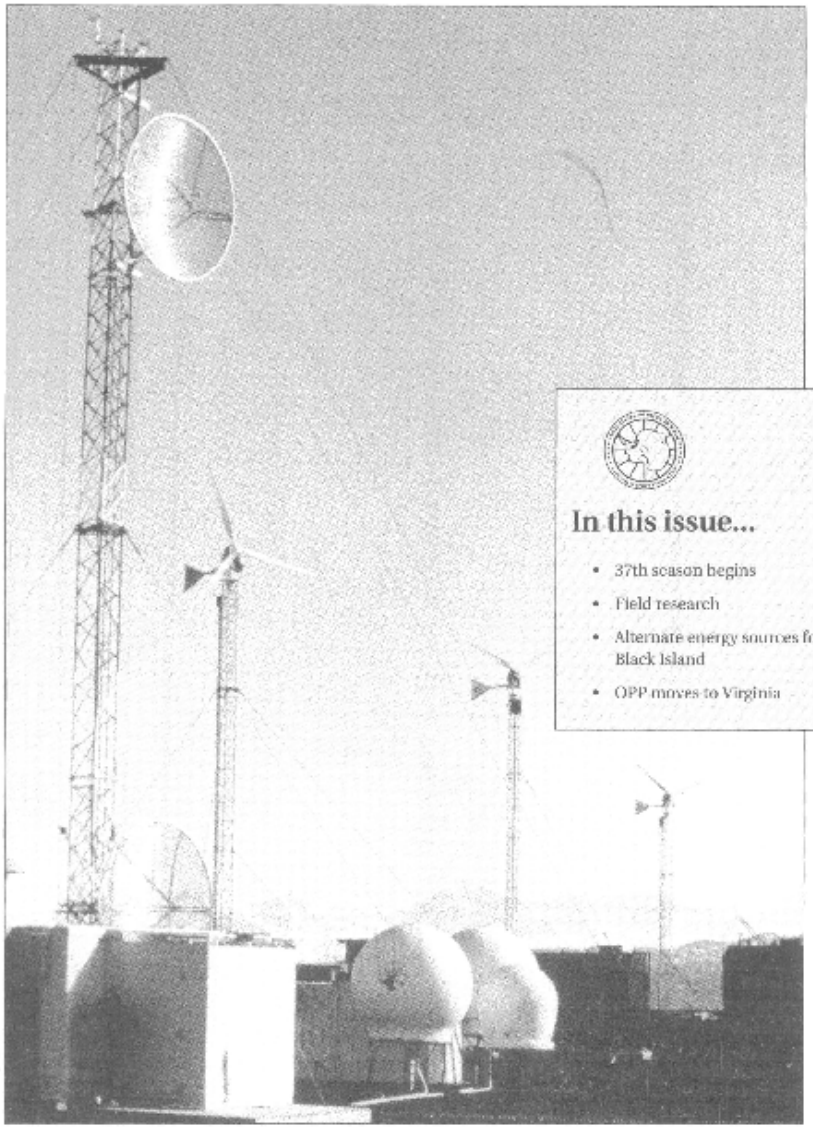
Permafrost dynamics play an important role in high-latitude peatland carbon balance and are key to understanding the future response of soil carbon stocks. Permafrost aggradation can control the magnitude of the carbon feedback in peatlands through effects on peat properties. We compiled peatland plant macrofossil records for the northern permafrost zone (515 cores from 280 sites) and classified samples by vegetation type and environmental class (fen, bog, tundra and boreal permafrost, and thawed permafrost). We examined differences in peat properties (bulk density, carbon (C), nitrogen (N) and organic matter content, and C/N ratio) and C accumulation rates among vegetation types and environmental classes. Consequences of permafrost aggradation differed between boreal and tundra biomes, including differences in vegetation composition, C/N ratios, and N content. The vegetation composition of tundra permafrost peatlands was similar to permafrost-free fens, while boreal permafrost peatlands more closely resembled permafrost-free bogs. Nitrogen content in boreal permafrost and thawed permafrost peatlands was significantly lower than in permafrost-free bogs despite similar vegetation types (0.9% versus 1.5% N).

Antarctic Journal of the United States

- Established in 1966, NSF, OPP
- Preceded by:
  - Antarctic Report (1964-1965)
  - Antarctic Status Report (1962-1963)
  - Bulletin of the U. S. Antarctic Project Officer (1959 – 1965)
  - Antarctic Status Report USNC-IGY (1956-1958)
- Reported on U.S. activities in Antarctica

ANTARCTIC JOURNAL
OF THE UNITED STATES

September 1993 Volume XXVIII — Number 3



In this issue...

Weather at U.S. stations

Feature	May 1993			June 1993			July 1993		
	McMurdo	Palmer	South Pole	McMurdo	Palmer	South Pole	McMurdo	Palmer	South Pole*
Average temperature (°C)	-25.8	-2.4	-57.8	-25.0	-5.0	-61.9	-22.6	-4.3	
Temperature maximum (°C)	-13.2	4.5	-35.1	-13.4	1.8	-30.9	-10.0	3.4	
(date)	(23)	(7)	(31)	(17)	(13,15)	(1)	(28)	(11)	
Temperature minimm (°C)	-37.9	-11.0	-73.0	-38.9	-15.3	-75.9	-33.2	-13.4	
(date)	(31)	(12)	(8)	(11)	(24)	(28)	(29)	(4)	
Average station pressure (mb)	985.5	984.8	675.8	978.9	980.1	675.7	974.7	989.0	
Pressure maximum (mb)	1003.1	1016.1	692.3	1009.9	1021.0	686.0	1001.5	1019.0	
(date)	(13)	(15)	(13)	(9)	(9)	(2)	(26)	(2)	
Pressure minimum (mb)	960.0	961.9	663.1	954.4	963.0	661.7	936.8	948.8	
(date)	(24)	(21)	(23)	(18)	(15)	(23)	(20)	(12)	
Snowfall (mm)	160	544	Trace	678	961	Trace	152.4	157.0	
Prevailing wind direction	35°	Northeast	20°	66°	Southwest	70°	46°	Northeast	
Average wind (m/sec)	5.2	6.3	6.2	6.7	5.2	5.7	6.2	7.8	
Peak wind (m/sec)	33	37	19	37	28	14	35	37	
(date, direction)	(22, 220°)	(17, 20°)	(10, 360°)	(2, 140°)	(15, 40°)	(30, 360°)	(25, 200°)	(24, 10°)	
Average sky cover	5.6	8.5	3/10	7.0	8.5	2/10	6.7	8.1	
Number of clear days	9.0	1.0	20.0	2.0	1.0	23.0	7.0	2.0	
Number of partly cloudy days	10.0	6.0	7.0	13.0	8.0	4.0	6.0	7.0	
Number of cloudy days	12.0	24.0	4.0	15.0	23.0	3.0	18.0	22.0	
Number of days with visibility less than 0.4 km	1.3	—	7.0	6.5		4.0	3.2	—	

*South Pole data were not received for July 1993. These will be included in a later issue.

Prepared from information from the stations. Locations: McMurdo 77°51'S 166°40'E, Palmer 64°46'S 64°3'W, Amundsen–Scott South Pole 90°S. Elevations: McMurdo sea level, Palmer sea level, Amundsen–Scott South Pole 2,835 meters. For prior data and daily logs, contact the National Climate Center, Asheville, North Carolina 28801.

Glaciology

Baker, Ian. Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. In situ synchrotron x-ray topographic studies of polycrystalline ice. OPP 92-18336. $3,625.

Bentley, Charles R. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Geophysical studies of the lateral transition zone of an active antarctic ice stream. OPP 92-20678. $223,457.

Dwoskin, Gary E. National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC. Study on airborne geophysics. OPP 93-05279. $7,500 ($25,000).

Kamb, Barclay. California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California. Constraints on the antarctic ice-streaming mechanism from studies of subglacial sediment cores. OPP 92-19279. $110,137.

Kurz, Mark D. Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Acquisition of a noble gas mass spectrometer. EAR 92-20479. $25,000 ($246,112).

Lea, David W. University of California, Santa Barbara, California. Antarctic ice core records of oceanic emissions: Sulfur, selenium, bromine, and iodine. OPP 92-23851. $13,221.

MacAyeal, Douglas R. University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Siple Coast ice-stream response to atmospheric carbon dioxide variation. OPP-9216078. $60,333.

Markgraf, Vera. University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. Conference on Late Quaternary paleoclimates in the Americas: Dynamics of past climate change and its forcing along a transect from pole to pole; Panama, 10–12 September 1993. ATM 93-02551. $10,000 ($45,783).

Powell, Ross D. Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Illinois. Evaluation of processes at polar glacier grounding-lines to constrain glaciological and oceanographic models. OPP 92-19048. $102,228.

Raymond, Charles F. University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. Geophysical surveys and ice-flow modeling to support ice coring for paleoclimate in the Antarctic Peninsula. OPP 87-16243. $5,000.

Saltzman, Eric S. University of Miami, Miami, Florida. Antarctic ice core records of oceanic emissions: Sulfur, bromine, iodine, and selenium. OPP 92-22178. $125,827.

Waddington, Edwin D. University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. Reconstruction of paleotemperatures from precision borehole temperature logging: A Transantarctic Mountains transect from Taylor Dome to the Ross Sea. OPP 92-21261. $88,274.

Support services

Ferrell, William M. Department of Defense, Washington, DC. Logistic support of the U.S. program in Antarctica. OPP 76-10886. $20,000,000.

Sullivan, Cornelius W. University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California. Intergovernmental Personnel Act assignment. OPP 93-12712. $74,441 ($148,883).

Errata

Three errors appeared in the June 1993 issue of the *Antarctic Journal*. The author of "Campout, 26 July 1992, at the Earth's South Pole" was incorrectly listed as Steven Warren rather than Stephen Warren. In "Four ARS volumes available from the American Geophysical Union," the editors should have been James P. Kennett (rather than "Kennet") and Detlef A. Warnke. Finally, the U.S. Antarctic Program installed the first of 6, not 600, automated geophysical observatories during the 1992–1993 austral summer.

Weather at Antarctic Stations

Operations highlights in continental Antarctica, 1993–1994 austral summer

Date	Event
1993	
22 August	Winter-fly-in 1993 to McMurdo Station begins—eight flights between Christchurch, New Zealand, and McMurdo Station
5 October	First U.S. Air Force C-141 Starlifter flight to McMurdo Station
9 October	Helicopter-supported science begins near Ross Island
18 October	USAP ski-equipped Hercules (LC-130) airplanes arrive at McMurdo Station
25 October	Field operations begin at McMurdo Dome, southern Victoria Land
26 October	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station opens for austral summer
28 October	Field operations at Ustream B, Siple Coast, begin
7 November	U.S. Air National Guard squadron 109 arrives at McMurdo Station to augment LC-130 support to USAP (first group)
8 November	Royal New Zealand Air Force wheeled C-130 flights to McMurdo Station begin
15 November	First flight to Russian station Vostok, East Antarctica
4 December	Last 109th Air National Guard flight to Christchurch, New Zealand (first group)
11 December	McMurdo Sound sea-ice runway closes—all wheeled airplane flights end and air operations transfer to Williams Field skiway on the Ross Ice Shelf
1994	
1 January	U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker *Polar Sea* arrives at the McMurdo Sound ice edge to begin icebreaking operations
4 January	U.S. Air National Guard squadron 109 arrives at McMurdo Station to augment LC-130 support to USAP (second group)
18 January	*Nathaniel B. Palmer* arrives at McMurdo Station; *Nathaniel B. Palmer* will conduct two science cruises, a marine geology and geophysics investigation, and an ocean science study while in the Ross Sea area
18–22 January	Tanker ship moored at McMurdo Station ice pier to offload fuel
25 January	Russian research and supply ship *Federov* arrives at McMurdo Station
27–31 January	The supply ship *Green Wave* moored at McMurdo Station ice pier to offload cargo (first delivery)
13 February	*Nathaniel B. Palmer* departs McMurdo Station enroute to the Antarctic Peninsula
14–19 February	The supply ship *Green Wave* returns to McMurdo and is moored at the ice pier to offload a second delivery of supplies
15 February	*Polar Sea* leaves McMurdo Station area
22 February	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station begins winter operations
28 February	McMurdo Station begins winter operations

Research ship operations, Antarctic Peninsula region, 1993–1994

Date	Event
1993	
13 August	First *Polar Duke* cruise (PD93-7)—1993–1994 austral summer operations begin with this cruise that includes support to the long-term ecological research (LTER) program
3 October	PD93-8—support for marine biology projects focus on the effects of enhanced exposure to UV-B along the Antarctic Peninsula
10 October	First *Nathaniel B. Palmer* cruise (NBP93-6)—support studies into the photosynthetic response of phytoplankton to ultraviolet radiation in the Weddell and Scotia Seas
12 November	NBP93-7—21-day port stay in Punta Arenas so that hazardous materials can be transferred from *Polar Duke* to *Nathaniel B. Palmer* for transport to McMurdo Station and shipment to the United States
24 November	PD93-9—support studies of the ice-edge bloom and zooplankton in the Weddell Sea
4 December	NBP93-8—begin transit to the Ross Sea and McMurdo Station via Palmer Station to collect hazardous material for transport to McMurdo Station; marine geology and geophysics projects supported while enroute to McMurdo and in the Ross Sea area
1994	
1 January	PD94-1—LTER cruise from King George Island to Marguerite Bay in the western Antarctic Peninsula
20 January	NBP94-1—support marine geology and geophysics, including a high-resolution, single-channel seismic survey, in the Ross area
13 February	NBP94-2—depart McMurdo area for return to the Antarctic Peninsula; return cruise includes the first oceanographic survey of the Amundsen-Bellingshausen continental shelf region; cruise concludes in Punta Arenas, Chile, and is followed by a 45-day shipyard period
25 February	PD94-2 through PD94-4—move cargo, supplies, and personnel between Palmer Station and South America; followed by a 30-day maintenance period in Punta Arenas, Chile
29 May	NBP94-3—15-day sea trials to test equipment adjustments
9 June	PD94-5—support along the Antarctic Peninsula marine biology investigation of winter behavior of krill
18 June	NBP94-4—support for ANZFLUX (winter flux experiment in the eastern Weddell Sea), a multidisciplinary investigation of the dynamics and thermodynamics of momentum, heat, and salt flux through the upper ocean and ice cover into the atmosphere
14 July	PD94-5—support three marine geology projects in the Chilean fjords region
1 September	NBP94-5—support a comprehensive study of physical and chemical properties of sea ice in the Bellingshausen, Amundsen, and Ross Seas

Operations reports

cosmic-ray flux in past eras, identifying events in which asteroid parent-bodies were disrupted, defining the abundances and characteristics of pre-solar-system organic molecules, and studying the origin and compositions of asteroids. During the last 2 decades, field teams from the United States and Japan, joined more recently by a consortium of European countries, have collected approximately 16,000 meteorite fragments that represent between 2,000 and 5,000 distinct falls on the ice sheet. The antarctic collection, now comparable in size to the total number of meteorites collected from all sites in the rest of the world, includes many meteorites of previously unknown types and varieties. One goal is to continue to bring these fragments to facilities in the United States where they can be analyzed, cataloged, and made available to interested researchers. We expect that many more specimens, including new lunar samples and others of possible Martian origin, will be provided. A second goal has been to understand how meteorite concentrations are related to ice-sheet dynamics. During the field season, team members will continue to study meteorite stranding surfaces in order to collect information on the relationship between exposed ice and meteorite concentrations. (S-058)

Geologic studies in the Shackleton Range, Coats Land, and Queen Maud Land, East Antarctica: A North American connection. *Ian Dalziel, University of Texas at Austin.* Geologic evidence suggests, first, that the Pacific margins of the East Antarctic and North American Precambrian cratons were once juxtaposed and, second, that as the two drifted apart during the fragmentation of a Neoproterozoic supercontinent, the Pacific Ocean was formed. The most critical and most easily tested evidence supporting this hypothesis is the apparent continuation of the northwestern boundary of the Grenville orogen of the North American craton—the Grenville front—into East Antarctica at the head of the Weddell Sea between the Shackleton Range and Coats Land, an area seldom visited and never studied in detail by American geologists. Our objective this austral summer is to begin testing this hypothesis by studying the geology, geochemistry, geochronometry, and paleomagnetism of the antarctic rocks in question. The results of these studies will then be compared with those near the Grenville front in the southwestern United States. Our field work will also include detailed stratigraphic study of the only undisturbed Neoproterozoic sedimentary sequence in the antarctic continent. (S-063)

Comparative petrologic, structural, and geochronometric investigation of high-grade metamorphic rocks in the Transantarctic Mountains. *John Goodge, Southern Methodist University.* Our objective is to develop a database from which regional metamorphic, deformation, and age relations of high-grade basement metamorphic rocks in the Transantarctic Mountains can be better understood. The rocks come from the Nimrod group in the central Transantarctic Mountains and the Lanterman Metamorphic Complex in northern Victoria Land. Improved documentation of their origin, age, and tectonic evolution are important for a thorough understanding of how the paleoantarctic craton evolved and how the supercontinent Gondwana was formed. To accomplish this, we will do detailed field geologic mapping and sampling, analyze samples for structural, microstructural, kinematic and fabric characteristics, metamorphic petrology, quantitative geothermobarometry, and uranium-lead geochronometry. (S-064)

A neodymium, osmium, lead, and strontium isotopic study of the Dufek Intrusion, Pensacola Mountains, Antarctica: Re-assessment of differentiation mechanisms in layered mafic complexes. *Samuel B. Mukasa, University of Michigan.* We will conduct an isotopic study of the layered ultramafic Dufek Intrusion. The objectives are to further understanding of igneous processes in large mafic magma chambers, accurately determine the age of the Dufek Intrusion, and assess the origin of sulfide and chromite mineralization in the intrusion. The Dufek Intrusion is part of the Karoo-Ferrar tholeiitic province, one of the largest such provinces known on Earth. This research will involve high-precision, mass-spectrometric analysis of neodymium, strontium, lead, and osmium isotopes from ultrapure fractions of minerals separated from rock samples. From the results of these analyses, we will trace compositional changes of both the liquid and solid phases during crystallization and crystal segregation processes. Lead and osmium isotopes will be used as tracers to ascertain whether sulfide mineralization results from increased silica activity associated with crustal contamination or whether it is caused by temperature changes and oxygen instability. This research generally will further understanding of the processes of magma differentiation and mineralization associated with large ultramafic intrusions, which are important sources of platinum group elements. (S-065)

Paleobotany and biostratigraphy of the Allan Hills area. *Edith L. Taylor and Thomas N. Taylor, Byrd Polar Research Center, Ohio State University.* Antarctic fossil floras and faunas are becoming increasingly more important in understanding paleoecosystems and paleoclimates of this and other high-latitude regions. During the late Paleozoic and Mesozoic, Antarctica occupied a critical position in the center of Gondwana, an important fact in understanding the distribution of past floras and migration routes into other continents. Scientists have only recently begun to collect plant and animal fossils in Antarctica; therefore, our knowledge of particular floras and their relationships to those on other Gondwana continents is still developing. We worked in the Allan Hills region of southern Victoria Land during the 1989–1990 austral summer and found this area to be unique because of the diverse types and ages of plant fossils found there. The rock strata in this region contain not only Permian and Triassic but also Jurassic fossils, which are rare in East Antarctica. Besides the more common compression/impression floras, we found permineralized peat in both Permian and Triassic rocks, as well as silicified wood. Our objective during the 1993–1994 austral summer is to collect these floras, place them in their paleoecologic and stratigraphic settings, and describe the plants in detail. These data will provide taxonomic, paleoecologic, paleoclimatic, and biogeographic information that can be compared with other better known floras in Antarctica and Gondwana. (S-068)

The Ellsworth Mountains terrane: Its origin and accretion to East Antarctica. *Margaret Rees, University of Nevada.* The work on this project will help to constrain tectonic models for the Ellsworth Mountains–Whitmore Mountains block, an important tectonic element within the collage of continental crustal blocks of West Antarctica. A proper understanding of this block is key to evaluating hypotheses about the formation or breakup of super-

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Antarctic Journal of the United States, established in 1966, reported on U.S. activities in Antarctica, related activities elsewhere, and trends in the U.S. Antarctic Program.

The National Science Foundation (NSF) Office of Polar Programs published and distributed the journal, but in 2002 decided to discontinue publication. The decision to end publication drew, perhaps ironically, from the success of antarctic science. NSF-funded antarctic research entered the mainstream, minimizing the need for a special vehicle to insure its reception in the broader community. In addition, the Antarctic Journal was not peer reviewed; NSF's requests for contributions competed for time that researchers might have used to prepare papers for refereed journals, where the work receives fullest consideration.

Antarctic Journal of the United States (1966-1996) was preceded by four other publications: *Antarctic Report* (1964-1965); *Antarctic Status Report* (1962-1963); *Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer* (1959-1965); and *Antarctic Status Report USNC-IGY* (1956-1958). The contents of each publication in the series are provided here as open-access documents in PDF format. For publications containing individual articles, individual PDFs are also provided.

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