

U31C MCC: Level 1 Wednesday 0830h**Facilitating Geosciences Research in Developing Countries Posters**

Presiding: W D Gonzalez, National Institute for Space Research; A Cazenave, Laboratoire d'Etudes en Géophysique et Océanographie Spatiale LEGOS - GRGS/CNES

U31C-0018 0830h INVITED POSTER**Geoscience Research in Developing Countries: Collaborative Efforts**

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In my view, "facilitating geoscience research" in developing countries is simply a matter of *collaborating* with top scientists on topics of mutual interest and proceeding from there. I have been quite fortunate to have collaborated (quite intensely) with many scientists from countries whose GNP is far less than that of the U.S. However, in my experience, it is the individuals' desire to learn new things and their background that are important for the quality of the output. GNP has little to do with this. Several countries will be discussed: Portugal, India and Brazil. I will discuss several individuals, their contributions to international space science, and finally the development of the Brazilian space program.

U31C-0019 0830h POSTER**Assesment of publication practices in geosciences in developing countries**

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We present results of a study which goal was to investigate in which journals scientists in geosciences (i.e., in the fields covered by the AGU) in developing countries publish most of their papers. We were interested in particular in looking at the percentage of publications in AGU journals. Using science indicators collected by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), we analysed publication practices for 1997-2002 in the following countries: India, China, Russia, Brazil, Argentina and Chile. We investigated the evolution of the number of publications through time, identified most used journals, determined times cited and impact factors of papers published in the top 15 most used journals. We also determined the percentage of articles published in AGU journals versus other journals. We found that for the 6 countries considered, this percentage varies from about 2 to 3 percent (Argentina, China) to about 8 percent (the other 4 countries). Investigation of authors addresses indicates that the majority of articles published in AGU journals are multi-country publications, involving international collaboration mainly with scientists from North America and Europe. Implications on page-charge and access to AGU journals are also discussed.

U31C-0020 0830h POSTER**Space Geophysics in Brazil**

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A review about the most important Brazilian projects in Space Geophysics will be presented, with emphasis on collaborative efforts with other countries. The main problems associated with those projects, which may be common to other developing countries, will be also mentioned. Finally, some future projects will be addressed and discussed in the context of past achievements.

U31C-0021 0830h POSTER**Developing Geosciences Research Partnerships With Colleagues from SOPAC**

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Members of the AGU have an opportunity to become involved in cooperative research with scientists from the Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa as well as Australia and New Zealand. Governmental officials and scientists from the member countries of the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and its Science Technology and Resources Network (STAR) are looking for individuals, academic and research organizations, foundations, private industry, governmental agencies and professional societies to assist with important research efforts. Involvement would include: promoting; training; funding; equipping; facilitating; coordinating; advising; monitoring; collaborating; interpreting; evaluating and reporting. Studies in all onshore, coastal and offshore environments are needed. Topics include: development of natural resources; reduction of environmental vulnerability; support of sustainable development; development of potable water supplies; protecting coral reef environments; and basic investigations of local weather, climatology, biology, geology, geophysics and oceanography. This paper addresses ways to create such research partnerships.

U31C-0022 0830h POSTER**Deep Continental Studies in India**

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The Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, under Earth System Science deals with Research and Development programs related to Earth and Atmospheric Sciences. One of the major ongoing programs includes the Deep Continental Studies (DCS) wherein projects undertaking studies of deep structural configuration of the Indian Lithosphere are supported. Challenging and critical areas of research are first identified and transect corridors are selected for integrated multidisciplinary research to be carried out on a National scale by involving Universities, National Institutions, Survey organizations amongst others. Although results from individual projects are published independently, efforts are made to publish a special issue of a National journal containing papers with the main results. Some of the successfully completed multi-disciplinary transects include Himprobe (NW Himalaya), Nagaur-Jhalawar (NW India), Mungwan-Kalimati (Central India), Kuppam-Palani (South India). The efforts during the recent years have resulted in multi-institutional, multi-disciplinary collaboration and synthesis of data across disciplinary boundaries, augmentation of high cost instrumentation facilities as well as in building up of expertise in some of the advanced techniques. Significant achievements made under DCS including highlights of the projects, future strategy for research in the area etc. will be presented.

U31C-0023 0830h INVITED POSTER**Solid-Earth Geophysics in Latinamerica**

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Geophysical research increasingly requires of multidisciplinary global approaches. This is particularly the case on Earth system science, where studies of our planet attempt to integrate phenomena from the inner core to surface, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and beyond the magnetosphere into our solar system. To accomplish this, studies span wide ranges of spatial and temporal scales. Increasing understanding of how deeply interrelated are the Earth components and processes, the potential global impact of human activities, and view of our planet as a spaceship journeying in the solar system and galaxy emphasize the need of international cooperation. New tools are being developed to investigate the planet at different scales, with high spatial-temporal resolution, and we say - Earth scientists (particularly from highly-developed countries) do conduct global research. In this context, what is

the situation in developing countries? Do all studies in foreign countries classify as international research? - Foreign countries to some of us are the home and study areas for other researchers. What are the conditions, facilities, projects and views of those other researchers? We attempt to examine some of these questions from an inside analysis and some examples in solid Earth geophysics from a Latinamerican country. How is the situation, size of research community, education and training, facilities, economic support, major problems, participation in international programs, and bilateral and multinational collaboration? What are the perspectives for future development within the region and in an international context? International research collaboration has an immense potential and is clearly needed for study of our planet. Understanding it in terms of unselfish cooperation in equal terms with fellow researchers is yet a major challenge to make the most of that potential.

U31C-0024 0830h POSTER**Antarctica Research in the Polar Research Center of China**

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The Polar Research Center of China (PRCC) was established in the early 1990s (formerly Polar Research Institute of China) to serve as the leading national organization for Antarctica-related research in China. Current research areas of center staff scientists include glaciology and paleoclimatology, upper atmospheric physics, polar and marine biology, and oceanography. In addition to its own active research, PRCC on behalf of the China Antarctic and Arctic Administration coordinates and provides logistical support to Antarctica research activities by all Chinese scientists. The center organizes and manages the annual Chinese Research Expedition to Antarctica with participation from many other national and academic institutions. In its first decade of existence, PRCC has accumulated valuable experience in conducting and facilitating research in Antarctica, particularly in the areas of logistic support for field programs, staffing and managing the two permanent stations in Antarctica (Great Wall and Zhongshan). The successful operation of the Chinese Antarctic research program has benefitted from generous assistance from several more established national (for example, Australia, Japan and the United States) Antarctica programs and from frequent contact with international colleagues working on Antarctica research. Among the many issues and problems frequently encountered in the last decade are: (1) The scale of research activities is often seriously constrained by logistic capabilities and funding; (2) Limited computer network and library resources hamper speedy and timely access to relevant international scientific literature; (3) Acquisition of high quality scientific (field and laboratory) equipment and special supplies can be limited by funding and access to suppliers.

U31D MCC: 3016 Wednesday 1020h**Health, Air Pollution, and Climate II**

Presiding: T Holloway, Gaylord Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison; G McKinley, Princeton University

U31D-01 1020h INVITED**Assessing the Health Impacts of Air Pollution Regulations Using BenMAP, the Environmental Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program**

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