1. Record Nr. UNINA9910485592503321

Titolo	Ecosystem collapse and climate change / / Josep G. Canadell and Robert B. Jackson, editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham, Switzerland : , : Springer, , [2021] ©2021
ISBN	3-030-71330-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (365 pages)
Collana	Ecological Studies ; ; Volume 241
Disciplina	577.072
Soggetti	Ecology - Research Ecology Biodegradació Ecosistemes Conservació de la diversitat biològica Llibres electrònics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910781983403321

Autore	Cassidy David C. <1945->
Titolo	A short history of physics in the American century [[electronic resource] /] / David C. Cassidy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge, Mass., : Harvard University Press, 2011
ISBN	0-674-06274-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (220 p.)
Collana	New histories of science, technology, and medicine
Disciplina	530.0973/0904
Soggetti	Physics - United States - History Physicists - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Entering the new century -- American physics comes of age -- Surviving the depression -- The physicists war -- Taming the endless frontier -- The new physics -- Sputnik : action and reaction -- Revising the partnership.
Sommario/riassunto	As the twentieth century drew to a close, computers, the Internet, and nanotechnology were central to modern American life. Yet the advances in physics underlying these applications are poorly understood and widely underappreciated by U.S. citizens today. In this concise overview, David C. Cassidy sharpens our perspective on modern physics by viewing this foundational science through the lens of America's engagement with the political events of a tumultuous century. American physics first stirred in the 1890's-around the time x-rays and radioactivity were discovered in Germany-with the founding of graduate schools on the German model. Yet American research lagged behind the great European laboratories until highly effective domestic policies, together with the exodus of physicists from fascist countries, brought the nation into the first ranks of world research in the 1930's. The creation of the atomic bomb and radar during World War II ensured lavish government support for particle physics, along with computation, solid-state physics, and military communication. These advances facilitated space exploration and led to the global expansion of the Internet. Well into the 1960's, physicists bolstered the United States' international status, and the nation repaid the favor

through massive outlays of federal, military, and philanthropic funding. But gradually America relinquished its postwar commitment to scientific leadership, and the nation found itself struggling to maintain a competitive edge in science education and research. Today, American physicists, relying primarily on industrial funding, must compete with smaller, scrappier nations intent on writing their own brief history of physics in the twenty-first century.