

missions shall be initiated soon. In the event that joint operation efforts are not possible, serious consideration should be given to provision of United States logistic support, for these stations are important and should not be abandoned.

Dr. Gould. Mr. Chairman, I will make then just a very few brief comments about it.

You remember that the whole International Geophysical Year is under the aegis of the International Council of Scientific Unions. This ICSU, as we call it, appointed a special committee to implement the International Geophysical Year, and way back in June of 1957 this special committee for the IGY began thinking of what would happen when the IGY was over.

At a meeting in Paris they passed resolutions pointing out that the continuity of observations in Antarctica were of peculiar importance and we ought then to begin taking thought of what should be done.

Accordingly, recommendations were made to the parent organization, ICSU, that an ad hoc committee should be appointed to discuss the problems involved in continuing the Antarctic program. This ad hoc committee was convened in Stockholm September 9 to 11, 1957, and the committee recommended that the International Council of Scientific Unions, which is the permanent, continuing body of international scientific cooperation, take steps to establish a committee for the continuation of the scientific program in Antarctica. Accordingly, the International Council of Scientific Unions established a special committee called A Special Committee on Antarctic Research, and the various countries operating in Antarctica now were to designate, through their adhering bodies, delegates who were to meet at The Hague from the 3d to the 6th of February 1958.

We did meet at The Hague. The National Academy of Sciences designated me as the representative for the United States. We had a very successful 3-day meeting, and the countries which have participated in IGY have signified their desire to continue in this cooperative enterprise essentially along the lines that have worked out so well with IGY.

Now, when we began thinking about the kind of scientific program we should have after IGY, our vision, of course, became larger than had been true of IGY. You may remember that IGY is global in its scope and that all of the disciplines involved in it, by the nature of the case, have global relevance. For instance, we studied meteorology, we studied aurora and air glow, geomagnetism, and many other things. It means whatever information we get about any one of these disciplines in Antarctica has relevance anywhere else in the world.

There are a lot of geophysical sciences and there are a number of other related scientific areas which need further examination in Antarctica. So, as we contemplate a program for continuity, it is an expanded one over IGY.

I am sure, Mr. Chairman, you will understand that I have a very personal point of view in this. I am a geologist. Geology was not included in the IGY program because the geology of any particular local area has no time relevance to the geology on the other side of the world. But as we look forward to the future, certainly geology must be a part of the program, and certainly as we are able we must have a program in surveying and mapping. Charts and maps are indispensable tools for almost all of the other sciences.