

Dr. Gould earlier had reference to the situation in which the work with regard to the Antarctic has found itself a lot more advanced with respect to the planning of the post-IGY period than has the work in other areas. I thought it might be well to say a word about one or two other areas in which there has been at least a good beginning although the work has not advanced as far as has the consideration of the Antarctic problems.

One of these has just been referred to and that is oceanography. This, of course, is an extremely important part of the IGY, not only the oceanography of the Antarctic, which has been discussed, but oceanography generally.

Prior to IGY there had not been an extensive interchange of oceanography data even though what happens in any part of the oceans of the world depends a great deal on what happens in every other part of the oceans of the world. Whereas in astronomy and meteorology the international exchange of data has been excellent except in time of actual war, that has not been true in the field of oceanography.

The IGY for the first time has established a worldwide network of exchange of information on oceanographic measurement. At the same time the International Council of Scientific Unions, which, as you know, is the father of the IGY and is the great nongovernmental international body for scientific cooperation, has recently established a special committee for oceanic research which is an international committee. Its chairman is Dr. Roger Revelle of the Scripps Institution in California.

The National Academy of Sciences, at approximately the same time, appointed a committee on oceanography under the chairmanship of Dr. Harrison Brown of the California Institute of Technology to give thought to the general health of oceanography and its development as a science in this country, and to effect participation on behalf of the scientists of the United States in the work of this Special International Committee on Oceanic Research.

Our committee is hard at work and will serve as the United States National Committee for this Special Committee on Oceanic Research. It will also advise the Government through the Department of State and other agencies, on the international oceanographic work of, for example, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, and other international governmental organizations.

Our committee is not connected with the IGY as such, but will, as a part of its considerations, have the whole development of oceanography in this country, including the post-IGY era, as a part of its area of interest.

This is another example of the international cooperation that the IGY has very much stimulated in an extremely important area of science in which the United States has much to gain by cooperation with the other nations of the world.

Another area that has been of considerable interest is that of meteorology. Meteorological measurements are an important part of the International Geophysical Year.

Two years ago the Academy established a Committee on Meteorology under the chairmanship of Dr. Lloyd Berkner, of New York, to consider the whole development of meteorology as a science in this