

The CHAIRMAN. If you like, Dr. Gould, to provide the committee with a copy for our use and information and then make some comments, it would probably be more advisable.

I am advised that we will probably have an interruption by recall before too long.

Dr. GOULD. Yes. I will then try in just a few words to outline what is contained in this complete report, something of the background of our thinking and our preparations for continuity in Antarctica.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that such that it can be made public and will it be agreeable with you to have it inserted in the record?

Dr. GOULD. Yes. Not only could it be made public but we are proud of it.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sure you must be.

Let it be included in the record and you may make whatever comments you desire.

(The report referred to follows:)

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF PROGRAM PLANS FOR ANTARCTICA, 1959

Dr. L. M. Gould, Chairman, Committee on Polar Research, National Academy of Sciences

1. SUMMARY OF INTERNATIONAL PLANS

Although a tremendous amount of new scientific observations have been obtained from the Antarctic atmosphere, ice, geomagnetism, aurora, ionosphere, cosmic rays phenomena, the realization has grown that much still remains in this vast region of snow and ice. In realization of this the nations involved in Antarctic research at a recent meeting of the Special Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) convened to discuss further Antarctic scientific research. At this meeting 10 of the 12 countries announced their intention to continue with their scientific stations and even to expand, if possible, the present station network.

New Zealand will continue their full scientific program at the Scott station in the Ross Sea area as well as at a joint United States-New Zealand Halley station.

France will continue the Dumont d'Urville station at Adelie Land.

Norway will continue its Maudheim station in Queen Maud Land.

The U. S. S. R. will continue their 5 IGY stations.

Australia, Japan, Argentina, and Chile have also announced their intention to continue their present stations.

Through SCAR the coordination of scientific programs and exchange of information will be carried out in the same manner as has been done during the IGY. The program has been broadened to include the fields of geology, vulcanology, cartography, biology, physiology, and increased emphasis will be given to a coordinated program in Antarctic oceanography. The decisions made by these many nations to continue with their Antarctic research arose not only from the magnitude of the task confronting them and a desire to fill in a vast geophysical unknown area, but also from a desire to reap the scientific benefits of the large initial investments which went into the establishment of these stations for the IGY.

2. INTERNATIONAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Comité Spécial de l'Année Géophysique Internationale (CSAGI)

At the fourth meeting of the Comité Spécial de l'Année Géophysique Internationale Antarctic Conference in Paris, June 13-15, 1957, the requirement for continued scientific research in the Antarctic, beyond the IGY, was reviewed and the following resolution was submitted to the International Council of Scientific Unions:

"Considering the scientific importance of further observations in the Antarctic after the end of the IGY to best achieve the scientific investigations carried out on this occasion and to make use of the investments and observations made in the various stations,