

the Navy dispatched the U. S. S. *Able* to study sea-ice conditions in the Ross Bay and to establish a site for the new Little America station. The *Able* discovered that bay ice in the Ross Sea, some 40 miles in depth, had broken off, precluding use of the earlier Little America sites. A new site was found at Kainan Bay.

During this last winter, several icebreakers, several cargo vessels and aircraft undertook the Antarctic mission known as "Deepfreeze I." The station at Little America was established, and an aircraft facility was set up at McMurdo Sound, in anticipation of the airlift of the South Pole station in the autumn of 1956. Instruments, supplies, and facilities for the Byrd station in Marie Byrd Land and the South Pole station were stored at Little America and at McMurdo Sound.

Both missions to the Antarctic also undertook scientific work in many of the fields of the IGY. These studies have already produced valuable scientific information, particularly in the fields of cosmic rays, meteorology, and "whistlers"—the strange audible signals that travel thousands of miles through outer space from one point on the surface of the earth to an opposite one on the other side.

COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With 46 nations actively participating in the IGY and, with thousands of scientists planning studies all over the world, the IGY is destined to yield unprecedented knowledge about the mysteries of the earth and the atmosphere and their relationship to the sun. In geophysics, the universe itself performs the experiments in which man is interested. The events that determine our physical environment are therefore worldwide in nature and only through the cooperative efforts of all peoples can their secrets be discovered. Thus, through this joint effort of many nations, there is ample assurance that man will better learn the nature of his environment from the depths of the earth to outer space.