

COPY TO H.O.

October 6, 1961

Ref. 033.425  
GPH/CV

The Flag Officer-in-Charge,  
East Australian Area,  
R.A.N.,  
GARDEN ISLAND  
SYDNEY

Dear Sir,

I enclose a copy of a statement which I have sent to the A.B.C. and the "Sydney Morning Herald," drawing attention to the recent oceanographical inter-calibration tests conducted in Hawaii. You will note that this is not a statement on behalf of Australia, but is given on behalf of SCOR and UNESCO in my capacity as President of SCOR.

I mentioned that your ship H.M.A.S. "Gascoyne" took part, but I have included no details. The part played by "Gascoyne" was very important and I hope she will receive due notice for this. If your Department would like a statement of the scientific details of the work so that an official announcement of her rôle could be made, I would be glad to supply one.

Yours faithfully,

HA

(G.F. HUMPHREY)  
President of SCOR

Incl.  
Statement

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October 6, 1961

Ref. 033.425  
GFH/GV

The News Editor,  
Australian Broadcasting Commission,  
G.P.O. Box 487,  
SYDNEY

Dear Sir,

I enclose some notes about the recent oceanographical inter-calibration tests conducted in Hawaii on behalf of SCOR and UNESCO.

If you wish to use this information, please do so. I can give you further information if you wish.

Yours faithfully,



(G.F. HUMPHREY)  
President of SCOR

Encl.  
Typescript

COPY SENT TO H.O. and of typescript

October 6, 1961

Ref. 033.425  
GFH/CV


The Editor,  
"Sydney Morning Herald,"  
Cr Jones & Thomas Streets,  
BROADWAY

Dear Sir,

I enclose some notes about the recent oceanographical inter-calibration tests conducted in Hawaii on behalf of SCOR and UNESCO. Some photographs taken aboard "Vityaz," the Russian ship, are included.

I do not suggest you publish the notes as they stand. If you wish to use any of the photographs and any material in the notes, please do so. I can give you further information if you wish.

Yours faithfully,

  
(G.F. HUMPHREY)  
President of SCOR

Encl.

Typescript  
Photographs

62, 58, 12, 6, 59, 11, 3, 16, 34,  
10, 24.

Scientists from several countries have joined together to investigate the Indian Ocean. This co-operative project will be the biggest so far attempted in the study of the sea. Preliminary work was started in 1959 by Australia, U.S.A., and U.S.S.R. The major effort will be in 1962-1964 when many ships, including the new British and German vessels, will be working.

It is usual to assemble the results of such joint investigations in atlases and charts showing together the work done by the different ships. In the past there have always been difficulties in comparing the results from one ship with those from another. The two bodies sponsoring and organizing the present series of investigations are SCOR (Special Committee on Oceanic Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions) and UNESCO. These two bodies are aware of the difficulties of combining results and recently took the first steps to overcome these difficulties.

The Russian research ship "Vityaz" and the Australian oceanographical frigate H.M.A.S. "Gascoyne" are now working in the Pacific Ocean with scientists who next year will make cruises in the Indian Ocean. These two ships met in Hawaii in September and received on board scientists from laboratories in India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, U.K., and U.S.A. These scientists brought to Hawaii the apparatus which they will use in the Indian Ocean to measure the chemical properties and the fertility of the water. During the cruises around Hawaii they showed each other their methods, compared the results they each got on similar samples of water, and discussed how the information they will get can be fitted together and made available in a comparable way.

This occasion was unique in international scientific co-operation and will do much to encourage collaboration among the many countries participating in the Indian Ocean investigations. It represents the first occasion on which the scientists have had access to each other's apparatus under working conditions.

From the viewpoint of international co-operation in science, it shows how the facilities and organisational support of an intergovernmental body such as UNESCO can be used to solve problems which arise because of the co-operative nature of some types of international science.

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