

Report of the Program Committee  
for the  
SECOND INTERNATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CONGRESS  
First Meeting, 13 - 14 1965, Moscow

In attendance

Chairman - Academician E. K. Fedorov, USSR Academy of Sciences  
Professor V. G. Bogorov, USSR Academy of Sciences  
Dr. D. Cushing, ACMRR/FAO  
Dr. G. Deacon, SCOR  
Dr. K. N. Fedorov, IOC/UNESCO  
Professor V. G. Kort, USSR Academy of Sciences  
Dr. D. Lal, IOC/UNESCO  
Dr. R. Revelle, IAPO  
Dr. R. Stewart, SCOR  
Academician A. P. Vinogradov, USSR Academy of Sciences

Second International Oceanographic Congress  
11 - 20 April 1965, Moscow, USSR

PROGRAM

"Ocean Research for the benefit of Mankind"

Ocean and atmosphere - total of six lectures at plenary sessions.

Interaction between ocean and atmosphere - (energy exchanges) between oceans and atmosphere; long-term weather forecasting and variations of climate (two lectures).

The general circulation of the oceans - (dynamics) of general ocean circulation. Meridional heat transfer. Exchange between subsurface and deeper waters (three lectures).

The sea surface - studies of surface waves and wave prediction; the study of ship motion in relation to waves (one lecture).

2. Ocean and Life - total of six lectures at plenary sessions.
- Productivity and Fertility of the Ocean - factors which make some parts of the ocean more fertile than others and which lead to concentration of plankton and fish (two lectures).
- Distribution of Marine Animals - factors which promote concentration of particular species or sub-species in different parts of the ocean; the effect of different factors on development and survival of larval or adult marine animals; the limits of species number (two lectures).
- Biochemistry of the Oceans - distribution of nutrients, nutrient cycles, fractionation of isotopes, the distribution and role of deuterium in the sea (two lectures).
- 3 Marine Geology and Mineral resources of the Ocean - total of six lectures at plenary sessions.
- The rocks below the ocean - acoustic, seismic, magnetic and gravity measurements. Significance of the work on the International Upper Mantle project (two lectures).
- Topography of the Ocean Floor - studies of abyssal plains, seamounts, mid-ocean ridges, ocean channels and rift valleys (one lecture)
- Ocean sediments - distribution and stratification; laws of sedimentation; biogeochemistry of ocean floor deposits; distribution of mineral resources and the possibility of their use (two lectures).
- Nearshore processes - changes in waves as they approach a beach; on and off-shore movements; problems of beach enforcement; sedimentation in the coastal and shelf zones (one lecture).
4. Oceanography of the Indian Ocean and the Antarctic - total of four lectures at plenary sessions.
- Recent advances in the study of the Indian Ocean in connection with the International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE) (two lectures).
- Antarctic oceanography (two lectures).
- Total of twenty-two (22) lectures at morning plenary sessions.

So far three topics for symposia were approved by the Program Committee. These are:

- (1) New oceanographic instruments, tools and carriers,
- (2) Biological uses of underwater sound,
- (3) Biology of upwelling areas on examples provided by the Indian Ocean.

Further symposia may be suggested later and organized concurrently.

### Procedure of the Congress

The opening plenary session will be held on Monday, April 11, 1966.

The Program of the Congress includes plenary sessions, sectional meetings and symposia.

Plenary sessions will be held in the morning from 1000 to 1300. There will be only six days with morning plenary sessions. At each plenary session three to four lectures will be delivered, taking approximately forty to forty-five minutes for each lecture.

Sectional meetings will be generally held in the afternoons from 1500 to 1800 and, in addition, during one morning from 1000 to 1200. Two other mornings (including Saturday) are reserved for symposia on specific topics.

There will be three major sections on the following topics:

- (1) ocean and atmosphere
- (2) ocean and life
- (3) marine geology and mineral resources of the ocean

They will have their meetings simultaneously.

The sectional meeting on "Oceanography of the Indian Ocean and the Antarctic" will be held separately during one morning and one afternoon so as to allow scientists of various profiles to attend. It was also understood that, although several symposia might be held concurrently, there will be no section meetings during the time reserved for symposia.

Part of the time of sectional meetings will be spent on questions to invited lecturers and discussion of morning lectures.

Another part of the time of section meetings will be devoted to the presentation of papers. Each of the three major sections will have a total time available of twenty-one hours (seven afternoons of three hours each). If discussion of each lecture (six for each section) occupies one and one-half hours (answering questions included) it will leave twelve hours for presentation of papers which would permit the hearing of about seventy ten-minute papers in each of the three sections. The fourth section on the "oceanography of the

Indian Ocean and the Antarctic" will have only three hours for discussing four lectures and three hours for the presentation of about 15 - 18 papers. Thus, the total number of papers will amount to approximately 125. An additional number of papers will be presented during symposia.

The language practice was only briefly touched on by the Program Committee. It was decided that the morning plenary sessions should be served by simultaneous interpretation in four languages (E, F, S, R), while arrangements for the sectional meetings and symposia should be made on a pragmatic basis, i. e. making the best use of funds and people available.

The next meeting of the Program Committee will take place on 1 November in Moscow where only two of the non-Russian members (Drs. Lal and Revelle) would be able to attend. There might be a need to send there a UNESCO staff member (perhaps from the Conference Service) if any logistics problems should require additional clarification.