

- N** 1899-1900. — Luigi di Savoia, Duke of Abruzzi's Northern Expedition in the "Stella-Polare" (Commander Umberto Cagni), reached parallel 86° 34' N.
- 1899-1900. — Max Weber's Dutch Indies expedition in the "Siboga".
- 1899-1902. — Otto Sverdrup in the "Fram" (Norwegian Arctic Expedition wintering in Jones Sound) discovers and plots the west coast of *Ellesmere Island* and *Axel Heiberg and Ringnes Islands*, visited since then by Stefanson, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1916-17.

 CHAPTER VI

 XXth CENTURY

- N** 1900. — G. C. Amdrup, in the "Antarctic": Danish expedition to east Greenland, Christian IX Land; reconnaissance by Sverdrup of *Axel Heiberg Island* and *Amund Ringnes Island*.
- PN** 1900-1906-1909. — Peary, in the "Windward" and "Erik", after wintering at Fort Conger left it to explore the north west coast of Greenland and discover *Cape Morris Jesup*, its northern end. From there, he made a rush in sledges to 83° 50' N.
- In April 1902, starting north of Ellesmere Land, he reached 84° 71' N. In 1905-06, he winters in the "Roosevelt" (Capt. R. A. Bartlett) at Cape Sheridan and reaches 87° 06' N., on April 21st 1906.
- In 1909, starting from Cape Columbia, on his way to the North Pole, he sounded 825 fathoms in 84° 1/2' N.; 310 fathoms in 85° 35' N.; 700 fathoms without reaching the bottom in 85° 45' N.; 1,260 fathoms, no bottom, in 86° 12' N.
- On April 6th 1909, he reached 89° 57' N. and remained for 30 hours in the vicinity of the North Pole. He sounded 1,500 fathoms, found no bottom, and returned to Cape Columbia on April 3rd.
- 1900-1908 (subsequently 1910 to 1924). — North Atlantic Ocean Oceanographic explorations in the "Michael Sars" (Prof. Helland Hansen, Hjort, John Murray).
- N** 1900-01 and 1903-05. — Ziegler, in U.S.Y. "America", makes explorations to Francis Joseph Land.
- N** 1900-02. — E. V. Toll, in the "Sarja", explores New Siberia.
- N** 1900-04. — J. Hjort, Helland Hansen, in the "Michael Sars", visit Bear Island and Spitzbergen.
1901. — 2nd International Oceanographic Conference at Christiania.
- N** 1901. — Roald Amundsen, in the "Belgica", "Gjoa" and "Lama", explores eastern Greenland.
1901. — Peake's south Pacific Oceanographic exploration in the "Britannia".
- S** 1901-03. — Dr. Erik von Drygalski's (in the "Gauss"), German oceanographic exploration of the Austral Ocean in *William II Land* (1902) (Queen Mary Land), and Kerguelen Islands.
- S** 1901-03. — Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, a nephew of the Polar explorer, and Larsen (Swedish antarctic expedition, in the "Antarctic" and "Fridtjof", to Graham Land 66° S.). After the loss of its ships, the party was brought back in 1904 by the Argentine ship "Uruguay".
- S** 1901-03. — Capt. Robert E. Scott, Sir Clement Markham and E. H. Shackleton in the "Discovery" (British National Antarctic expedition to Victoria Land), discover *King Edward VII Land*. Lieut. Armitage, in sledges reaches 78° 50' S. Farthest point reached by the expedition: 82° 18' S.
1902. — Antarctic Relief Expedition ("Morning" and "Terra Nova").
- 1901-06. — Prince Albert of Monaco, in the "Princesse-Alice II", makes scientific explorations in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic Ocean.
1902. — Creation of the International Council for the exploration of the sea, of Copenhagen with an oceanographic laboratory at Christiania.
- N** 1902. — J. B. Charcot's oceanographic exploration to Iceland and Jan Mayen in the "Rose Marie".
- N** 1902. — Sverdrup, in the "Fram", visits the American arctic archipelago.
1902. — *Scott Island* (Antarctic), discovered by Capt. Colbeck of the "Morning" (Antarctic Relief Expedition).
- 1902-03. — Simonsen and Pesch, in the "Tijuca", explore the east coast of South America.

- 1902-03. — Colbeck and Scott in the "Morning" and "Terra Nova" (National Antarctic Relief Expedition).
- 1902-04. — "Poseidon": German oceanographic exploration in the North and Baltic Seas.
- 1902-05. — Dr. W. C. Bruce, in the "Scotia" (Scottish National Antarctic Exploration), explores Weddell Sea as far as 74° 01' S. in 1903, as well as the neighbourhood of Falkland and South Orkney Islands. During a second voyage in 1905, the expedition discovers *Coates Land*.
- 1902-05. — The Duke Philippe of Orleans and A. de Gerlache de Gomery, in the "Belgica", explore east Greenland between Germania Land and the 79th parallel. *Duke of Orleans Land* and *French Islands*. In 1907 the Duke explored Kara Sea and in 1909 East Greenland.
- N 1903-04. — A. P. Low, in C.G.C. "Neptune": Dominion Government Expedition to Hudson Bay and Arctic Archipelago Islands.
- N.W. 1903-07. — The Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen, in the "Gjoa", achieved the N.-W. passage, with 7 men, on August 20th 1903, via Lancaster Strait, Barrow Strait, that of Peel, Franklin and James Ross between King William Land and Boothia Peninsula where he arrived on August 31st. With difficulty, he reached *Gjoahaven* at the S.-E. end of King William Island, on Sept. 9th, where he wintered in 1903-04 and 1904-05. He left in August 1905, via Simpson Strait, Deal Strait, Coronation Gulf, Dolphin and Union Strait where he wintered in 1905-06 and left in July.
On August 16th 1906, he met a whaler from San Francisco (N.-W. passage junction) and crossed Bering Strait on August 30th.
- N 1903-09. — Samuel Bartlett, in the "Neptune", made various explorations in Arctic America.
- S 1904-05. — Dr. J. B. Charcot, in the "Français" (Martha, Rey, Gourdon)—French Antarctic Expedition—voyage of discovery to Graham Land. He discovered *Loubet Land* and *Fallières Coast* (65° S.).
- S 1904-05. — Galindez, in the "Uruguay", Argentine Meteorological Station in South Orkney Islands in Scotia Bay.
1905. — Foundation in Berlin of the *Institut für Meereskunde*.
- 1905-06. — A. Smith, in the "Thor" and "Caroline Koch", Danish oceanographic expeditions also in 1908-11.
- N 1905-06 and 1908-09. — Peary in the "Roosevelt". (See above 1900, etc...)
- 1905-08. — Pratt and Peters in the "Galilée": Magnetic observations in the Pacific Ocean.
1906. — Foundation of the Edinburgh Oceanographic Laboratory.
- N 1906. — Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, in the "Ile de France", sails to West Spitzbergen.
- 1906-07. — G. Isachsen, Hoel, Bourée in the "Princesse Alice II": Expedition to Spitzbergen.
- 1906-07. — E. Mikkelsen in the "Duchess of Bedford": Anglo American Polar Expedition to Beaufort Sea.
- N 1906-08. — Myelus Erichsen in the "Danmark": Danish expedition to N.-E. Greenland and King Frederick VIII Land, completes a survey of the coast as far as Independence Bay.
- 1906-08. — German oceanic expedition in the "Planet" (Commander Lebahn) to the Pacific Ocean (other expedition in 1911-1913).
- N 1907. — The Duke of Orleans and A. de Gerlache de Gomery, in the "Belgica", explore the Kara Sea.
- N 1907. — Koch, in the "Danmark", visits King Frederick VIII Land.
- S 1907-09. — Lieut. E. H. Shackleton and D. Mawson, in the "Nimrod" (British Antarctic Expedition to Ross Sea and South Pole), wintering at Cape Royds, Ross Island. The expedition reached 88° 23' S. with B. Armitage, in charge of ponies.
- S 1908. — B. Cleveland (U.S.S. "Daisy"), Desolation Island.
- N 1908-09. — Noelsen and Jensen, in the "Tjalfe": to west Greenland.
- N.W. 1908-09. — Capt. J. E. Bernier, in C.S.S. "Arctic", makes some attempts to cross the N.-W. passage through Mac Clure Strait (Also in 1910).
- 1908-10 — Prince Albert I of Monaco, in the "Princesse-Alice II", makes some scientific explorations in the Mediterranean and Atlantic.
- S 1908-10. — Dr. J. B. Charcot, in the "Pourquoi Pas?": 2nd French Antarctic Expedition (Gourdon, Bongrain, Rouch, Gain), discovers *Charcot Land* and finds that Alexander I Land was an island, as assumed by Bellingshausen. — Atmospheric conditions did not allow the expedition to reach Peter I Island.
- N 1909. — Isachsen, in the "Fram", sails to Spitzbergen.

(*) Relative sizes of islands—largest: Greenland, then New Guinea, Borneo, Baffin Island (2 1/2 the size of Great Britain).

- PN** 1909. — On April 6th, R. E. Peary in the "Roosevelt", reaches the North Pole with no land in sight. Soundings found *no bottom* after 1,500 fathoms of line, 5 miles from the Pole.
- 1909-1921. — "Carnegie I" (J. Peters and J. P. Ault): Magnetic exploration of oceans by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.
- PS** 1909. — The *Magnetic South Pole* is determined on January 16th 1909, by Professor David and Dr. Mawson in the "Nimrod" (British Antarctic Expedition) in 72° 25' S.-155° 16' E. Alt. 2,212 meters.
- N** 1910. — Knud Rasmussen sets up Thule station in Greenland, which was used as a starting basis, in 1912 and 1917 by the exploring expeditions called Thule, for the whole of the north coast of Greenland.
- PS** 1910-1912. — Roald Amundsen, in the "Fram", of the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, winters in the Bay of Whales and King Edward VII Land. He reaches the *South Pole* in sledges on December 14th 1911 (*King Haakon VII Land*).
- 1910-1913. — Robert Falcom Scott British "Terra Nova": Antarctic Expedition to the South Pole, winters at Cape Evans, Ross Island, in January 1911.
He reaches the *South Pole* on January 17th 1912, one month after Amundsen.
The expedition perished in a disaster on its way home. On the return voyage *Oates Land* was discovered and named after Capt. L. Oates who was in charge of the expedition's ponies and dogs.
- 1910-1914. — Italian expedition in the "Ciclope" (Mancini, Magrini, de Marchi) to the Adriatic, Ionian Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea and Libya.
1911. — *Oates Land* was discovered without landing there by Lieut. H. Pennell R.N., in the "Terra Nova", on February 22nd 1911.
- 1911-12. — "Ingolf", "Petersen", "Pangan", "Sainte-Croix": Danish oceanographic mission to the north Atlantic ocean.
- S** 1911-12. — W. Filchner and Brenneke, in the "Deutschland", make new discoveries in Weddell Sea. *Prinzregent Luitpold Land* (*Coates Land*).
- 1911-13. — "Alexander Agassiz"'s Pacific Ocean exploration, under the auspices of the Scripps Institution of Washington.
- 1911-13. — Second German expedition of the "Planet" (Lebahn), "Moewe" (Wodarz) and "Deutschland" (Filchner, Brenneke) to the Indian Ocean, South Pacific and Antarctic.
- S** 1911-14. — Sir Douglas Mawson, in the "Aurora" (Australasian Antarctic Expedition), visits *Termination Land*, discovers large submarine banks in the Antarctic, discovers also *Queen Mary* and *King George V Lands*.
- 1911-15. — Prince Albert of Monaco, in the "Hirondelle II", makes scientific explorations in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic Ocean.
1912. — Shirase, in the "Kainan Maru": Japanese Antarctic Expedition to the Bay of Whales.
- N** 1912. — Knud Rasmussen: 1st Thule Expedition to Greenland.
- 1912-13. — J. B. Charcot, in the "Pourquoi-Pas?", makes an exploration in the North Atlantic.
- 1912-13. — A. de Quervain and J. P. Koch cross the ice-cap of central Greenland.
- PN** 1912-14. — Broussolof, in the "Santa Anna", drifted towards the Pole where he perished.
1913. — Soundings taken by Capt. Jacobs in Lake Tanganyika.
1913. — Exploration of *Emperor Nicholas II Land* by Wilkitski in the ice breakers "Taimir" and "Vaigatch"; land called since *Severnaya Zemlya* (Northern Land) in the N. NW. part of Cape Cheliuskine. The Northern part was explored in 1931, by a wintering party left the year before in *Serge Kamenev Islands* (Cape Molotov).
- 1913-17. — Donald Mac Millan, leader of an American Expedition, establishes his base at Etah (in the East of Smith Sound) and explores the interior of Ellesmere Island.
- N.W.** 1913-18. — Stefansson's and Sortkerson's expedition in the "Polar Bear", explores the North coast of Victoria Island (Melville Sound).
Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commanding the Canadian Arctic Expedition (1913-18) believes that Melville Sound can only be crossed during two years out of three.
1914. — Starting of the *Ice Patrol Service* in the vicinity of Newfoundland banks by U.S.S. "Miami".
- 1914-15. — West Mediterranean Spanish Exploration by the "Vasco Nunez de Balboa".
- 1914-15. — The ice-breakers "Taimir" and "Vaigach" sail from Vladivostok to Arkangel, thus achieving for the first time the east-westward passage to the North of Siberia ((Vilkitski).
- 1915 (June). — *Borden and Brooke Islands* (Canadian Arctic), discovered by Stefansson.
- 1914-16. — Shackleton's South Pole exploration in the "Endurance" and "Aurora". The "Endurance" was crushed by ice in 1915, after having explored Coates Land.

- 1914-20. — North Sea German oceanographic exploration in the "Poseidon". (Also in 1920-26.)
1916. — *Findlay, King Christian and Meighen Islands* (to the north of Parry Arctic Archipelago) discovered by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commanding the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-18.
- 1916-18. — Knud Rasmussen : 2nd Thule Expedition to Greenland.
- 1916-18. — "Hernan Cortes" and "Rio de la Plata", Spanish Explorations to the Atlantic Ocean.
- 1917-23. — Dr. Lauge Koch makes a survey of the North Coast of Greenland.
- N.W.** 1918. — Amundsen, in the "Maud", achieves the N.-W. passage.
- N** 1919-21. — Adolf Hoel, in the "Farm" and "Jan Mayen", visits Spitzbergen.
- 1919-22. — Joh. Schmidt's North Atlantic and Mediterranean Danish Exploration in the "Dana".
1920. — Honolulu Pan Pacific Conference. (1923 : Sydney; 1926 : Tokyo; 1929 : Batavia).
- 1920-21. — Strait of Gibraltar Spanish exploration in the "Giralda".
1921. — Kryssanthis's Mediterranean exploration in the "Alpheios".
1921. — Ægean and Black Seas oceanographic expedition by Magrini, Sanzo, de Buen in the "Tremiti".
- 1921-28. — Dr. J. B. Charcot, in the "Pourquoi-Pas?", makes various explorations in the North Atlantic.
- S** 1922. — M. F. Vild in the "Quest".
1922. — Hydrographic engineer Marti, in the "Alidade", makes echo soundings from Marseilles to Philippeville.
1922. — Le Danois, in the "Cassiopée", is charged with a mission to the North Atlantic.
- 1922-23. — Vercelli, Sanzo, in the "Marsigli", explore the Strait of Messina.
- 1922-24. — Sverdrup, Amundsen, in the "Maud", explore Northern Siberia.
- 1923-24. — Vercelli, Sanzo, in the "Ammiraglio Magnaghi", explore the Red Sea.
- 1923-24. — Donald Mac Millan, in the "Bowdoin", winters at Refuge Harbour in Smith Sound and, on May 6th, erects a tablet at Cape Sabine, in memory of the members of Greely expedition who perished there in 1884.
- 1923-25. — Hydrographic engineer Marti, in the "Beautemps-Beaupré", explores the coasts of Algeria.
- 1923-26. — Rallier du Baty and Le Danois, in the "Ville-d'Ys", make an expedition to Newfoundland and North Atlantic.
- 1923-27. — Larsen, in the "Sir James Clark Ross", visits the Antarctic.
1924. — The "Michael Sars", explore the West Coast of Greenland.
1924. — Oxford University Arctic Expedition to Nordaustland in the "Polar Bjorn" and "Oiland".
- 1924-27. — Joh. Smith, in the "Dana", explores the North Atlantic Ocean.
- 1924-27. — U. S. Ice Patrol ("Tampa" and "Modoc"), sails in the north-west Atlantic.
- PN** 1925. — Amundsen sets off from King's Bay in a hydroplane and reaches 88° N.
- 1925-26. — Dr. Jean Charcot, in the "Pourquoi Pas?", explores Scoresby Sound in East Greenland.
- S** 1925-26. — Dr. Stanley Kemp and Stenhouse, in the "Discovery": Antarctic exploration.
- 1925-27. — Spiess and A. Merz, in the "Meteor" (Die Deutsche Atlantische Expedition): German oceanographic expedition to South Atlantic, takes a large number of bathymetric echo soundings.
1926. — J. M. Wordie : 1st Cambridge Expedition to the east coast of Greenland. A second expedition took place in 1927. An other in 1929 (Orwin in the "Veslekari") and in 1930.
1926. — William Beebe, in the "Arcturus", makes an exploration in the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- N** 1926. — Byrd, in the "Joseph Ford", sails to the Arctic.
- PN** 1926. — Nobile and Amundsen, in the dirigible "Norge", fly over the North Pole on May 11th 1926 and fly back via Barrow Point.
- PN** 1926. — Amundsen flies over the North Pole in an airplane.
- S** 1926-27. — Nielsen (Norwegian): Antarctic Expedition in the "C. A. Larsen".
- 1926-28. — Dr. Oscar Sund, in the "Johan Hjort", explores the Norwegian Sea and North Atlantic Ocean.
- 1926-29. — Mercer and Hamilton, in the "William Scoresby", explore South Georgia.
- 1929-31. — British Exploration to the South Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean.
- S** 1926-29. — Riser Larsen, in the "Norvegia", makes an exploration in the Antarctic.

1927. — Romagna Manóia, in the "Città di Milano", sets up a station in Spitzbergen, to serve as a basis for air raids to the Pole.
1927. — University of Cambridge Expedition to East Greenland.
1927. — The German cruiser "Emden" makes a record sounding of 10,800 meters to the N.E. of Mindanao Island in latitude 9° 42' N.-longitude 126° 51' E.
(Previous records : U.S.S. "Nero", to the S.E. of Guam, 9,865 m.; Bougainville Trench, 9,140 m.; H.M.S. "Penguin" (Kermadec-Tonga), 9,412 meters).
- PN** May 1928. — Nobile sets off for the North Pole : loss of the dirigible "Italia".
On June 18th, the airplane "Latham Oz", with Guilbaud and Amundsen on board, gets lost in its search of the "Italia".
- N** 1928. — Riis Carlsen, in the "Godthaab" : Danish expedition to Davis Strait and Baffin Bay.
- N** 1928. — U.S. coast guard "Marion" (International Ice Patrol), expedition to Baffin Bay. The "Modoc" visits the neighbourhood of Newfoundland.
1928. — Cambridge University Expedition to Edge Island (Spitzbergen).
1928. — Helland Hansen and Ekman, in the "Armauer Hansen", make an exploration in the North Atlantic.
1928. — Spiess's ("Meteor") German Exploration in the North Atlantic Ocean.
- PN** 1928. — Capt. Wilkins flies over the North Pole in an airplane.
1928. — U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey : U.S.S. "Surveyor", "Pathfinder", "Fathometer" and "Marinduque", explore in the North Pacific the Sœlæ Sea and the Philippines.
- 1928-29. — The "Giralda" and "Xauen" survey the Strait of Gibraltar.
- 1928-29. — "Soyo Maru" and "Syunpu Maru" : Japanese Exploration to the N.W. Pacific.
- 1928-29. — J. Peters and J. P. Ault, in the "Carnegie" : Ocean magnetic exploration under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.
- 1928-29. — Sir H. Wilkins, air exploration to Graham Land, showing that it is separated from the Austral Continent by a strait, as well as from Charcot Land. He also explores the neighbourhood of Charcot Land.
- 1928-29. — "Berlin" and "Emden", and in 1930-31 "Emden" : German Exploration to the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Austral Ocean.
- 1928-30. — Dr. Joh. Schmidt, in the "Dana", of the Carlsberg Foundation, Danish Exploration round the world.
- S** 1928-30. — Richard Byrd, in the "Bear" : Byrd Antarctic Expedition, under the auspices of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.
1929. — *Little America*, name given by Rear Admiral R. E. Byrd, U.S.N. ("City of New York"), to his settlement in the Bay of Whales (Antarctic Waters) from where he took off on November 29th 1929 for his return aerial survey to the North Pole.
1929. — *Marie Byrd Land*, discovered by Admiral Richard Byrd, during aerial reconnaissances to Austral Pole Lands, which he made from Little America, as his starting base, in the Bay of Whales.
1929. — Samoilovitch, in the "Krassin" and "G. Sedov", explores the North Arctic Sea Route.
1929. — G. A. Buchand, in the "Acadia" and "Cartier", Canadian Exploration of Saint Lawrence River.
- 1929-30. — P. M. Van Riel and F. Pinke, in the "Willebrord Snellius" : Dutch Exploration in the Indian Seas and Pacific.
- 1929-30. — U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey "Guide" and "Pathfinder", hydrographic exploration to Hawaii Islands and the North Pacific.
- S** 1929-31. — Sir Douglas Mawson, in the "Discovery II" (Banzare Australian Expedition), discovers *Marc Robertson Land* and the connection between Kemp and Enderby Lands. Other expeditions in 1932-34, 1935-37 and 1939.
- 1929-31. — British exploration in the "William Scoresby" to the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.
- 1929-40. — U.S.S. "Ramapo" makes many echo soundings in the North Pacific Ocean between San Francisco and the Philippines.
1930. — *Marc Robertson Land* is reconnoitred by a hydroplane of the BANZ Antarctic Expedition, on January 1st 1930 and mapped during a second cruise in February 1931.
1930. — "G. Sedov"'s Northern exploration : discovery of *Wiese, Voronin Islands, Uedineiya* or *Eisamkeit Islands*; discovery of the northern islands of the *Serge Kamenev* group and further north, of *Schmidt Island*.
- 1930-31. — *Banzare Land*, discovered by Sir Douglas Mawson in the "Discovery II".
1930. — Capt. Robert Bartlett's American Expedition to the east coast of Greenland.
- 1930-31. — Dr. Adolf Hoel : Norwegian Expedition to East Greenland from Mackenzie Bay to Foster Bay.

- 1930-31. — H. G. Watkins and the British Air Route Expedition make an aerial photographic survey starting from the east coast of Greenland.
1931. — North Sea Route expedition under the auspices of the Arctic Institute of Leningrad, in the ice breakers "Maliguin", "Lenin" and "Krassin".
1931. — Dr. Alfred Wegener's German expedition to Greenland.
1931. — Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution ("Nautilus"): exploration to the North Atlantic Ocean.
1931. — The dirigible "Graf Zepelin" flies over the boreal regions notably Severnaya Zemlia.
1931. — Miss Louise A. Boyd's expedition to Kaiser Franz Joseph Fjord (East Greenland).
1931. — Italian gravimetric expedition in the s/m. "Vettor Pisani" in the Mediterranean.
- 1931-32. — Dr. Knud Rasmussen: 6th-7th Thule expedition between Angmagssalik and Cape Farewell.
- 1931-33. — North and Baltic Seas German oceanographic expedition in the "Poseidon".
- 1931-34. — Dr. Lauge Koch: Danish three years expedition to *King Christian X Land* in East Greenland.
- 1931-36. — International Ice Patrol "General Grene" N.W. Atlantic exploration.
- 1931-36. — German cruiser "Karlsruhe"'s soundings in North and South Atlantic.
- 1931-40. — British surveying ship "Challenger"'s expeditions to North Atlantic and Canada (Labrador).
1932. — American gravimetric expedition, in the s/m. "S 48" and "Chewink", to the North Atlantic.
1932. — Dutch gravimetric expedition in the s/m. "O XIII" to the North Atlantic.
1932. — British Arctic Air Route Expedition.
1932. — French dispatch boat "Bougainville"'s expedition to the austral Indian Ocean.
1932. — The ice breaker "Sibiryakov" sails from Archangelsk to Bering Sea in two months, via North of Nova Zembla.
1932. — Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen's Danish expedition to Blossville Coast.
1932. — Dr. van Zuylen: Polar year Danish expedition to Angmagssalik.
- 1932-33. — H. G. Watkins: British Greenland Survey Expedition. French participation at *Port Dourner*.
- 1932-33. — Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution ("Atlantis"): voyages in the North Atlantic.
- 1932-35. — Soundings taken in the North Atlantic by the British cable-ships "Retriever", "Norseman", "Enterprise", "Mirror"; the French cable-ship "Ampère" in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean; the "Emile Baudot" in the Indian Ocean and the British cable ships "Mirror", "Cambria" and "Norseman" in the Indian Ocean.
- 1932-36. — Sea Exploration International Council "Armauer Hansen" exploration to the North Sea.
- 1933-34. — French gravimetric expedition in the s/m. "Fresnel" to West Mediterranean.
- S** 1933-34 and 1936-37. — Lincoln Ellesworth's expedition, in Antarctica.
- 1933-35. — Gravimetric expedition in the Dutch s/m. "K XVIII", round the World and to the Indian Ocean (Prof. Vening Meinesz).
- 1933-35. — Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution "Bear"'s oceanographic expedition to the Austral Ocean: Byrd antarctic expedition ("Rupper") to Little America.
1934. — "General von Steuben"'s German expedition to the North Atlantic.
1934. — French oceanographic expedition, in the "Président-Théodore-Tissier", to the North Atlantic Ocean.
1934. — John Murray's Indian Ocean oceanographic expedition in the "Mabahiss".
- N** 1934. — Louise A. Boyd's East Greenland expedition.
- 1934-35. — Danish oceanographic expedition to the Seas of Iceland and Norway in the "Ingolf" and "Thor".
- 1934-35. — Dutch gravimetric expedition in the s/m. "K XVIII", to the South and North Atlantic, Indian Oceans and Australian Waters.
- 1934-37. — Mr. John R. Rymill: British Graham Land expedition in R.Y. "Penola", ascertains that Graham Land is really a peninsula and that the *Strait of Stefansson* does not exist.
- 1935-38. — "Meteor"'s German exploration to the North Atlantic Ocean.
1936. — Dr. Jean Charcot's "Pourquoi Pas?" is wrecked at Reykiavik, when returning from a Greenland East coast oceanographic exploration.
- 1936-38. — French exploration in the dispatch boats "Savorgnan de Brazza", "Amiral Charner", "Rigault de Genouilly" to the Indian and Austral Oceans.

- N 1937. — Prof. Otto Schmidt : Russian Arctic expedition in the "Sedov", assisted by air planes, on May 21st 1937.
1937. — German cruiser "Emden"'s expedition to N.W. Pacific and Austral Oceans.
1938. — Exploration to Icelandic Waters by the "Dana".
1938. — "Altair"'s German exploration in Gulf Stream Waters.
- 1938-39. — Alfred Ritscher's German antarctic expedition in the "Schwabenland".
1939. — BANZARE Australasian expedition in the "Discovery II". (Being this ship's fifth antarctic mission.)
- N 1939. — Hubert Wilkin's submarine expedition to polar regions.
1940. — Echo soundings made by U.S.S. "Ramapo" in the North Pacific Ocean (1929-40) on the general route San Francisco-Philippines.

