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word op die wetenskaplike programme en die samewerking op wetenskaplike gebied met ander state wat Antarktiese basisse het. Die indruk moet verhoed word dat Suid-Afrika op gebiedseise mik. Dit sal goed wees as daar radiopraatjies oor die Antarktiese aangeleenthede uitgesaai word.

15. ALGEMEEN

Die SCAR Bulletin sal vir alle lede van SANKAN aangevra word.

Mnre. Artz en Bothma by Halley Bay sal ingelig word omtrent die nuwe verwikkelinge.

Dit is wenslik dat die volgende volle vergadering van SANKAN vroeg volgende jaar in Februarie of Maart gehou word om te beraadslaag oor die programme van 1961.

Die Voorsitter het voorgestel dat 'n funksie in Kaapstad gereël moet word wanneer die ekspedisie in Desember na Antarktika vertrek.

Die vergadering het om 1235 nm. verdaag.

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September 1959

To : Members of SANCAR Committee

Enclosed with this note is SCAR Circular No.30 which requests reports on international programmes of research in Antarctica.

I would be grateful if you would report on work carried out, in terms of this document, during 1957/58/59 and any proposed work for 1960/61.

I fully realise that in a number of cases no work will have been done but if there is any chance of setting up a programme for the future, I would welcome your views.

We are trying to stimulate interest in Antarctic research and in so doing wish to cover as many disciplines as possible. In view of this, I would be grateful if you would give the SCAR document mentioned above as much publicity as possible in your university or institution, so that we can uncover any latent interest.

The SCAR document refers to a number of disciplines but it does not include all the disciplines in which work could be done, i.e. seismology is not included which does not exclude this discipline from submitting a possible programme.

C.G. Hide

Secretary : SANCAR Committee

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC RESEARCH

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Reply to
G. de Q. Robin
Acting Secretary
Scott Polar Research
Institute
Cambridge, ENGLAND

SCAR Circ. No.30

Reports on National Programmes of Research in Antarctica

Dear Sir,

(1) In accordance with the recommendation of the Third meeting of S.C.A.R. (Minutes of 6 March 1959, Appendix 3, paras.2 and 3) I have consulted S.C.A.R. reporters about the nature of material which should be included in national reports on completed programmes, and have drawn up the attached recommendations for the guidance of National Committees. It is suggested that the material in the reports be divided into three sections as follows:

- (a) Station reports. A summary of the work done during the preceding year should be prepared for each station (or ship), outlining observations and measurements made. More details are requested for studies of standard synoptic nature, but some details of other studies should be given, even if not included in the list. In order to keep the reports short in size, studies not carried out at a station should not be mentioned.
- (b) Recording and availability of data. As working up of results in most disciplines tends to be concentrated at very few centres, it is suggested that a brief national report for each discipline be prepared.
- (c) Publication. Again this section could best be prepared on a national basis.

(2) Period to be covered by the reports. The first report should cover the years 1957 and 1958, and should be distributed by November 1959. Subsequent reports should cover one operational year up to the time of change over of personnel at each station, and in the case of ship reports to the completion of the summer voyage and should be distributed by the end of June each year.

(3) Distribution of Reports. Two copies of each national report, plus an additional copy for each Antarctic base, should be sent to each National Committee. Additional copies should be sent to the Secretary and Reporters of SCAR, to the delegates of international scientific unions which are members of S.C.A.R., to the W.M.O. and to S.C.O.R.

(4) Reports on activities planned for the coming year should also be circulated by the end of June each year commencing 1960. The suggested form of report is enclosed.

(5) It should be remembered that these reports are intended to provide information for scientific workers on Antarctic programmes and should be kept short and concise. Further discussion on the scope and desirability of the reports can take place at the next meeting of S.C.A.R. and desirable revisions can then be incorporated.

Your co-operation in the preparation and distribution of these reports will be much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

/S/
G. de Q. Robin,
Secretary, S.C.A.R.

To: Delegates and
National Committees

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(a) STATION PORTS:

Name of station

Location Lat Long..... Elevation

Period covered by report to

Nature of material to be included in the station report:

GEOMAGNETISM

Field Surveys: Indicate area or traverses covered by maps or other means, stations occupied and methods used for

- (a) Terrestrial surveys
- (b) Airborne surveys
- (c) Seaborne surveys
- (d) Rock magnetism and paleomagnetic studies

Observatory Observations: State magnetic elements measured, instruments used, periods of operation, frequency of absolute measurements and facilities for calibration for

- (a) Standard magnetic recordings
- (b) Quick run recordings
- (c) Low sensitivity recordings
- (d) Absolute measurements
- (e) Other observations

IONOSPHERE AND WHISTLERS

Where possible in answering questions of technique give reference to the appropriate section in the I.G.Y. instruction manual. For

- (a) Vertical soundings
- (b) Absorption measurements
- (c) Drift measurements
- (d) Whistlers

list separately the following details:

- i Equipment type, if commercial; power and frequency range. Antenna type.
- ii Technique (s) used.
- iii Schedule of operation. Days of operation, if not continuous, and times of day (U.T.)
- iv Data reduced. Parameters normally scaled and which already published.
- (e) Miscellaneous ionospheric measurements. Answer by reference to I.G.Y. instruction manual and enter details on similar basis to above (a) - (d).

AURORA, AIRGLOW AND OTHER NIGHT SKY PHENOMENA

Visual auroral programmes: List stations, traverses or expeditions which made visual observations. Give periods covered and indicate if regular or sporadic; state daily observational schedule where possible.

All-sky cameras

- (a) State type of camera
- (b) Schedule of operation, continuous during darkness or intermittent. If intermittent, state conditions or schedule for running cameras.
- (c) Dates between which camera operated
- (d) Exposure repetition rate(s)

Special studies: Outline programme for

- (a) Spectrography
- (b) Spectrophotometry
- (c) parallaxic and simple photography

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AURORA GLOW AND OTHER NIGHT PHENOMENA (Cont'd.)

Radio methods: Outline programme for

- (a) Auroral radar
- (b) Radio-star scintillations

Other visual night sky phenomena: Outline programme for

- (a) Night clouds
- (b) Meteors
- (c) Anomalous airglow and others

ROCKETRY

Give details of:

- (a) Places, dates and times of launching
- (b) Fields of research covered
- (c) Ground observational techniques

COSMIC RAYS

Outline programme of:

Ground observations

High altitude observations (including balloon, rocket, aircraft)

In both cases specify:

- (a) Places, traverses or voyages
- (b) Dates or periods of operation
- (c) Features measured and technique, such as:
Neutron monitors, meson telescopes, ionisation chambers.

GLACIOLOGY

Station Observations: Outline programme of observation which has been carried out in any of the following fields

- (a) Snow accumulation and ablation measurements
- (b) Surface heat flow and heat exchange
- (c) Antarctic surface features; sastrugi, valleys, etc.
- (d) Snow and ice characteristics, temperature, density, etc.
- (e) Deformation studies
- (f) Movement studies, absolute and relative
- (g) Elevation change by repeated observations

Traverse operations: Indicate observations which have been made in any of the following fields, their location and number (preferably by map) and type of instruments used:

- (a) Seismic soundings
- (b) Gravity observations
- (c) Snow accumulation and ablation measurements
- (d) Antarctic surface features; sastrugi, valleys, etc.
- (e) Snow and ice characteristics, i.e. temperature, density, etc.
- (f) Movement studies, absolute and relative
- (g) Temperatures below level of annual surface effects

Deep Drilling Observations: Give location, depths reached and types of observations made.

Oceanographic Observations: Indicate any of the following programmes carried out, the periods of study and whether observations were made from the shore station, aircraft or ship:

- (a) Extent and thickness of sea ice
- (b) Abundance of icebergs and estimate of volume
- (c) Melting of ice by sea water
- (d) Ocean bottom sediment study for past Antarctic history

Glaciology/...

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GLACIOLOGY (Cont'd.)

Aerial photography: Indicate areas covered for glaciological purposes, location of ice free areas and Antarctic surface studies made from photographs such as sustrugi studies, geomorphology, etc.

Special studies: Indicate special studies carried out such as ice deformation studies, glacial geology, thermoluminescence, etc.

GEOLOGY

Indicate areas in which general geological reconnaissance work has been carried out, and the location of special studies.

List special studies being carried out, including geophysical investigations primarily used as an aid to geological interpretation.

OCEANOGRAPHY

Shore base reports: List instruments used and periods of observation on tidal, long wave and coastal current measurements.

An outline of any regular biological collecting programme should be given, indicating any special lines of collection undertaken.

Ship reports: Show the approximate track of the ship and approximate position of oceanographic stations, with an indication of studies made at each station, either on a chart or in a list of investigations.

Physical studies listed should cover measurements of bottom relief, bottom coring, surface and deep measurements of temperature, currents and salinities, water age determinations, detailed hydrographic survey, sea ice observations and other work.

Biological studies should outline the collecting programme and any special studies made on the ship.

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

List main observational studies undertaken and areas in which surveys were made in the following fields:

Botany, zoology, physiology (human and animal), microbiology and similar fields.

CARTOGRAPHY

When survey activity was carried out by a base, state whether this was local or carried out on longer journeys, and whether done by surface parties or air photography or both.

METEOROLOGY

- | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| 1. | <u>Surface Observation</u> | Measured at following times daily | Continuous record Yes or No | Instruments Used | Remarks Including any period during year for which observations not obtained |
| | Temperature | | | | |
| | Pressure | | | | |
| | Wind Direction | | | | |
| | Wind Speed | | | | |
| | Precipitation | | | | |
| | Visibility | | | | |
| | Solar radiation | | | | |
| | Long wave radiation | | | | |
| | Global (all sky) radiation | | | | |
| | Surface ozone | | | | |
| | Total ozone | | | | |
| 2. | <u>Upper Air observations</u> | Type of Instrument | Observational and computational procedure. | Remarks | |
| | Winds | | Frequency of observations | | |
| | Pressure, Temperature and Humidity | | | | |
| | Other observations (e.g. Ozone) | | | | |
| 3. | <u>Associated Observations</u> | Method Used | Period of Observations. | | |
| | Snow accumulation | | | | |
| | Blowing snow | | | | |
| | Noctilucent Clouds | | | | |

Periods for which observations are missing, or approximate proportion of days in which observations made should be given under "Remarks"

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SEISMOLOGY

Location and elevation : (λ, φ: H)

Foundation:

Component	Type of instrument	Period of Seismograph and Galvanometer (T_s, T_g)	Max. Mag. (Vmax)	Time during which satisfactory records were obtained	Remarks
-----------	--------------------	--	---------------------	--	---------

Vertical

N - S

E - W

Special studies such as seismic prospecting should be noted if not reported elsewhere, such as under glaciology.

GRAVITY

- (1) Establishment of any new basic gravity points should be recorded.
- (2) Gravitational surveys or traverses should be reported, preferably by means of a map.
- (3) Type of instrument in each case should be reported

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(b) REQUIREMENTS ON RECORDING AND AVAILABILITY OF DATA:

Certain details are requested in the following disciplines:

Meteorology

Will punched cards be used for recording

- (a) Surface data
- (b) Upper pressure temperature and humidity
- (c) Upper winds

If duplicate sets of cards, lists of data or analyses are available, or will become available, please give address from which they may be obtained.

Geomagnetism

State kind of reduction or summarising of data, and date where published or stored (I.A.G.A., I.G.Y. World Data Centres, etc.) for the following:

- (a) Absolute values
- (b) Hourly values
- (c) Rapid valuations
- (d) Activity indices (K.Q. or others)

All Disciplines

For each discipline, give the address of the main centres where results will be worked up for publication, and note cases where preliminary data can be made available in advance of final publication.

(c) PUBLICATION:

Meteorology:

Will the following data be published in full

- (a) Surface data
- (b) Upper pressure temperature and humidity
- (c) Upper winds

Will climatological summaries of above be published. Please indicate where data will be published and address from which copies may be obtained.

All other disciplines

Please give an indication of publication plans and addresses from which publications may be obtained.

Bibliography: In accordance with the recommendation of the first meeting of SCAR, you are requested to provide a bibliography of scientific publications on Antarctic research carried out by your country which have appeared during the period covered by this report.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE COMING YEAR

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The first report covering the year 1961 should be distributed not later than the end of June 1960. In view of the provisional nature of the report, the details need not be as extensive as in the report on completed activities. The nature of the material to be included in the report should be as follows:

(1) List of stations which it is intended to occupy during the coming year
This should give their latitude, longitude and elevation. If the station is not yet established approximate figures should be given. The approximate number of personnel to be stationed at each base should be given.

(2) Details of scientific programme to be carried out during the coming year
This should be outlined for different disciplines, indicating under each discipline which bases will participate in work in each particular programme.
The following guide is intended to show the amount of detail considered desirable in these reports.

Geomagnetism. Show which stations will function as observatories, which magnetic elements will be recorded or measured, and whether quick run recordings, low sensitivity recordings, absolute measurements or other observations will be made.

Field surveys: Outline proposed work to be done and methods to be employed.

Ionosphere. Which stations will undertake vertical soundings, absorption measurements, drift measurements, whistlers or other miscellaneous observations.

Aurora, Airglow and Night Sky Phenomena. Indicate stations making visual observations, and state proposed frequency of observations. State which stations will operate all sky cameras, and what other methods will be employed at each station to study aurora, such as spectrographic, spectrophotometric, photographic (parralactic or simple) and radar methods. Will investigations of night clouds, meteors, anomalous airglow or other phenomena be made at any stations.

Rocketry. Outline fields of research and anticipated programme at shore stations or on board ships.

Cosmic Rays. Outline features to be measured at each station or on ship or aircraft such as neutron flux, use of meson telescopes, ionisation chambers, photographic plates, etc.

Glaciology. Outline stations and area of traverse operations where glaciological studies will be made in the following fields:

Accumulation and ablation, surface heat flow and heat exchange, temperature measurements at depth, surface morphology including sastrugi, etc., deformation studies, movement studies, physical properties of snow and ice, elevation change by repeated measurements, seismic soundings, gravity observations, deep drilling observations, sea ice studies of pack ice and icebergs, aerial photography, glacial geology and other special studies.

Geology. Indicate stations from which a programme of geological reconnaissance will be carried out, and list special studies including geophysical observations which are included in the geological programmes.

Meteorology. Surface. Give times of standard surface observations at stations and give fuller details of special surface observations planned in fields such as solar radiation, long wave radiation, global (all sky) radiation, surface ozone, total ozone and other studies.
Upper Air. List the upper air observations which will be made at each station, such as radiosonde measurements, upper wind measurements by radio or pilot balloon, or special observations. State frequency of observing programme.

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Meteorology (cont'd.)

Associated observations. List stations at which associated observations such as measurements of blowing snow will be made.

(3) Summary of Programme.

A one page summary in tabular form showing which disciplines will be studied at each base is requested.

SCAR REPORTERS

1.7.1959

- | | |
|--|---|
| Dr. M.M. Somov (OCEANOGRAPHY)
Lenin Sq. 3,
Flat 23,
Leningrad, U.S.S.R. | Dr. K. Wadati (SEISMOLOGY & GRAVITY)
The Science Council of Japan,
Ueno Park,
Tokyo, Japan. |
| Mr. W.J. Gibbs (METEOROLOGY)
Bureau of Meteorology,
Dept. of the Interior,
Box 1289 K, P.O.,
Melbourne, Australia. | Ing.Gen. G.R. Laclavere (CARTOGRAPHY)
53 Avenue de Breteuil,
Paris 7e,
France |
| Mr. R.W. Willett (GEOLOGY)
Director,
Geological Survey of New Zealand,
D.S.I.R.,
P.O. Box 8018,
Government Buildings,
Wellington, New Zealand. | Mr. A.H. Sheffield (COMMUNICATIONS)
Colonial Office,
Church House,
Gt. Smith Street,
London, S.W.1. |
| Mr. A.P. Crary (GLACIOLOGY)
U.S. I.G.Y. Office,
2101 Constitution Avenue N.W.,
Washington 25,
D.C., U.S.A. | |
| Dr. R. Carrick (TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY & MEDICAL RESEARCH)
Division of Wild Life,
C.S.I.R.O.,
Canberra, A.C.T.,
Australia. | |
| Dr. O. Schneider (UPPER ATMOSPHERE PHYSICS)
Instituto Argentino Antartico,
Cerrito 1248,
Buenos Aires,
Argentina. | |

The Secretary-General,
World Meteorological Organisation,
Avenue de la Paix,
Campagne Rigot,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. G. Böhnecke,
Secretary, S.C.O.R.,
Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut,
Bernhard-Nochstrasse 78,
Hamburg 4,
Germany.

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DE MINISTER.

Na aanleiding van die Kabinet se besluit om die stasie op Antarktika van Noorweë oor te neem word die volgende voorlopige beraming van die uitgawes vir 1959/60 en 1960/61 aan u voorgelê. Op hierdie stadium is geen volledige besonderhede beskikbaar nie. Alle gegewens wat tot dusver vanaf Noorweë asook vanaf die basis op Antarktika ingewin is dui daarop dat onderstaande beraming min of meer die uitgawes behoort te dek.

1.	<u>Huur van skip</u>	<u>1959/60</u>	<u>1960/61</u>
	Vanjaar word gebruik gemaak van die skip wat deur Noorweë gehuur is om die Noorse-ekspedisie terug te bring en waarvan ons slegs n gedeelte sal betaal. Gedurende 1960/61 sal ons vir die volle huur van n skip verantwoordelik wees.	£22,000	£48,000
2.	<u>Salarisse van Ekspedisielede.</u>		
	Dit is die voorneme om n personeel van 10 te stuur. Vir die huidige boekjaar word daar voorsiening to 31 Maart 1960 gemaak. In die daaropvolgende begroting word voorsiening gemaak vir 17 maande aangesien daar oorvleueling sal wees met die oog op die opleiding en aflos van volgende jaar se span, terwyl hierdie jaar se span nog in Antarktika is. Voorsiening word vir die volgende poste gemaak.	4,500	17,200
	Leierspos	1	
	Wetenskaplikes	5	
	Radio-operateurs	2	
	Medikus	1	
	Dieselwerktuigkundige	1	
3.	<u>Toelaes vir personeel</u>		
	Soos in die geval van salarisse is die verskil tussen die bedrae vir 1959/60 en 1960/61 ook bereken vir n gedeelte van hierdie jaar en die oorvleueling in die volgende jaar. Voorstelle is aan die Staatsdienskommissie voorgelê vir die betaling van n ontberingstoelae van £400 per jaar vir elke lid van die geselskap en £100 verantwoordelikheidstoelae vir die leier.	1,400	5,250
4.	<u>Beskermende klere.</u>		
	Volgens Fuchs-ekspedisie standarde teen £250 per persoon bereken.	2,500	2,500

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	<u>1959/60</u>	<u>1960/61</u>
5. <u>Uitrusting.</u>		
(a) Radiosenders en -ontvangers	£ 6,000	£ 700
(b) Weerkundige grondapparaat.	£ 6,000	£ 1,000
(c) Geomagnetiese-apparaat	3,000	2,000
(d) Trekkers, sleë, tou ens.	3,500	2,000
<p>Item (a) (b) en (c) moet vanjaar nuut aangekoop word aangesien Noorweë die bestaande apparaat verwyder. Item (d) word van Noorweë teen n afslag van 50% aangeneem. Voorsiening gedurende 1960/61 is vir die moontlike vervanging van sommige van die uitrusting waarvan die lewensduur onder antarktiese toestande baie kort mag wees.</p>		
6. <u>Onderhoud van uitrusting en onderdele.</u>		
(a) Radio	500	500
(b) Weerkundige (500 radiosondes, Chemikalië vir die vervaardiging van waterstof, ballonne ens.)	4,400	4,250
(c) Geomagnetiese apparaat	200	200
7. <u>Geboue.</u>		
(a) <u>Aankoopprys.</u>	mul	60,000
<p>Die geboue kan kosteloos vir hierdie jaar gebruik word. Inligting is egter deur Noorweë verstrekkend dat die geboue nog net vir een jaar bewoonbaar is aangesien dit besig is om onder die ys weg te sak en aanstaande jaar nuwe geboue opgerig sal moet word.</p>		
(b) <u>Onderhoud van geboue.</u>	500	150
8. <u>Voedsel en verpakking.</u>	7,000	9,000
<p>n Hoeveelheid voedsel wat tans by die stasie is word kosteloos aan ons geskenk. Gevolglik is die voorsiening vir 1959-60 minder as vir die daaropvolgende boekjaar.</p>		
9. <u>Brandstof.</u>	20,000	10,000
<p>Volgens inligting ontvang sal daar bykans geen brandstofvoorrade vir ons op die basis beskikbaar wees nie. Ooreenkomstig Antarktiese gebruik word daar vanjaar voorsiening gemaak vir 2 jaar se voorrade omdat daar altyd gevaar is dat n aflosskip nie die basis kan bereik nie.</p>		
10. <u>Honde en hondekos.</u>	1,000	1,000
11. <u>Bykomstige uitgawes.</u>	1,500	1,250

Vervoer van uitrusting wat in die buiteland aangekoop sal word en nie in Suid-Afrika beskikbaar is nie; ontspanningsgeriewe en beskermende klere vir amptenare wat die boot sal vergesel.

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12. Administratief.

1959/60

1960/61

Vir die huidige boekjaar word voorsiening vir die reiskoste van die sending na Noorweë sowel as salarisse vir die administratiewe personeel gemaak.

£ 3,000

£ 10,000

Die voorsiening van £10,000 vir 1960/61 word soos volg beraam:

- (a) Salarisse administratiewe personeel, £6,000.
- (b) Buitelandse reise £2,000.
- (c) Binnelandse reise insluitende S.A.N.K.A.N. vergadering £800.
- (d) Simposiums oor Antarktiese navorsing £1,000.
- (e) S.C.A.R. Lidmaatskap £200

13. Onvoorsiene uitgawes.

£10,000

£ 10,000

*Case
26/9/59.*

Dit gebeur dikwels dat aflosskepe in die drywende pakys vassit en aansienlik vertraag kan word. Dit bring aansienlike addisionele koste ten opsigte van die huur van die skip mee. Volgens inligting ontvang vanaf Noorweë sal verdragingskoste vir die skip wat hierdie somer gebruik word £1,000 per dag vir die eerste 5 dae beloop en daarna £350 per dag.

Totaal

£97,000

£185,000

It is possible that the Russians will at an early stage of the Conference raise the issue of an invitation to Poland to take part in the proceedings, on the grounds of Polish participation in Antarctic Research. The lead should be taken by the United States, as the host country, and we should support them in their probable rejection of a Russian demand for a seat for Poland.

ARTICLE X AND MODUS VIVENDI:

Both appear acceptable as at present worded. In case of long delays in the deposit of the instruments of ratification mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article X, some sort of modus vivendi would appear necessary in order to set things in train.

Article VIII (November 1958) of a paragraph designed to achieve a similar objective. Under this clause the parties would agree that they will not assist or countenance any action or claim by any other country, inconsistent with the principles of the treaty.

The Japanese (who took over and revamped a previous Australian move in the same sense) have proposed an accession clause by which other states (being members of the U.N. or Specialized Agencies) could accede, after having been determined by a decision of a two-thirds majority of the signatories of the treaty, as being able and willing to carry out the obligations under the treaty, "due consideration being given to their achievement or ability in scientific research and international co-operation in Antarctica". Acceding States would naturally then participate in the administrative arrangements and inspection system.

In view of the attitudes already taken up, our stand should be phased:

(1) In the first instance we should support the original American draft (Article VIII of the November, 1958, draft) suitably altered to take into account the changed numbering of the articles. Five other countries, in addition to ourselves and the U.S., have expressed support of this draft.

(2) It seems unlikely at this stage that the British proposal will muster sufficient support for any hope of adoption, but we should be prepared to assist in making it a bargaining point to extract concessions from the Russians.

(3) The most likely compromise with a hope of adoption would seem to be the Australo-Japanese suggestion of an accession clause. In the event of a breakdown on the point appearing imminent, we should be prepared to support a compromise which would permit accession only by a decision of all the signatories or failing that at least a two-thirds majority, that the party concerned was not only willing and able to engage in international co-operative investigation in Antarctica, but also already had a record to show in this regard. As Antarctic research is an extremely expensive "hobby", a proviso such as this would undoubtedly restrict entry to the "Antarctic Club" to very few. The advisability of the suggestion that when an acceding State fails to maintain the standards set by the criteria for accession, such a state's membership should be terminated, would seem to be open to serious doubt.

guide. The Americans have informally mooted the idea of the Article being reduced to paragraph 1 ending with the words "present Treaty", and possibly the present paragraph 2. We can see no objection to such a proposal, provided of course that paragraphs 3 and 4 were also retained, the latter either in this Article or elsewhere in the Treaty or in the Modus Vivendi.

In such a case provision will also have to be made for the matters covered by paragraph 1(e) i.e. jurisdiction. We would have preferred this matter to be dealt with in the form originally proposed by the U.S.A. in the original draft Article V. Our law advisers also consider this is the practice normally followed. On this point the delegation should be guided also by the attitude of those of the Union's friends for whom the problem of jurisdiction is of intimate and immediate concern.

Finally on the question of the seat of the continuing machinery, there would be no objection to Washington provided this is acceptable to the majority. The delegation should report if necessary.

ARTICLE IX:

This article is generally expected to be the most hotly contested of all. The present position is that the Russians have all along insisted that the Treaty should be open for signature by all interested parties e.g. India, who has several times been persuaded only at the last minute from raising the issue of Antarctica in the U.N. General Assembly, and has therefore, according to the Russians, qualified as an "interested" power.

The Union's approach is that, ideally, association with the régime to be set up in terms of the Treaty should be restricted to the present Twelve. This view has been strongly shared by the Chileans and Argentines, and to a rather lesser extent by the United States, whose overall attitude is exemplified in the statement "We still want a treaty".

The British and Japanese have both come forward with compromise proposals. The first-named have proposed an accession protocol, in terms of which other countries are expected to accept all the responsibilities imposed by the Treaty, but apparently without being granted any corresponding right to participate in the administrative arrangements set up under it. Logically, it would seem, this proposal is not expected to commend itself to any non-signatories. The U.K. is understood to have indicated readiness to sacrifice the protocol, in return for the addition to the original U.S. draft

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entirely different complexion to the matter. This would however not seem to be intended - or indeed possible.

The proposal "The area South of 60° South Latitude including the High Seas" has the merit of being clear, and of avoiding discussion of territorial waters with consequential connotations of territorial sovereignty. It would be even more acceptable if coupled with the U.S. suggestion that a qualification be added that it was not the intention of the treaty to invade the rights of any country on the High Seas which were recognised by International Law.

ARTICLE VII:

The Soviet Union has objected to the second (and concluding) sentence, which provides for reference of a dispute to the International Court at the request of one party only, and has suggested either its elimination, or its amendment to prevent reference to the International Court unless all parties are agreeable.

The Union is one of the countries which has expressly accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, with certain reservations, e.g. exclusion of matters within the purely domestic jurisdiction of the Union. From the part of the Union there would thus not seem to be any difficulty in accepting the present wording provided our reservations referred to are reiterated.

To accept the Soviet amendment would greatly harm the effectiveness of the Treaty itself.

ARTICLE VIII:

The list of administrative measures in the American draft which may be considered is not meant to be exhaustive (vide "including measures regarding") and the need for paragraph 1(f) is therefore not clear. In our view the matters purported to be covered by paragraph 1(f) could quite well be discussed under the broad phraseology of the introductory part of the Article. Furthermore, since paragraph 1(f) might possibly be construed as authorising discussion of matters quite unrelated to the purposes of the treaty it might be as well to delete it altogether.

In this connection there would in fact also appear to be no particular reason for the inclusion of sub-paragraphs (a) to (e), except to serve as a general

ARTICLE V:

It is a sine qua non for the successful execution of the basic provisions of the treaty that adequate measures be adopted to ensure that the provisions are in fact observed. While no limit is placed on the number of observers, no obligation is placed on any of the contracting parties to nominate observers and this need thus not become a burden on the Union. The present wording is acceptable.

The United Kingdom has proposed the establishment of a centralized system of control to be exercised by an Inspection Committee. There is no record of any positive support for the proposal, but the Department of Defence has signified approval of the suggestion, while at the same time indicating that neither funds nor personnel could be made available for service on such a Committee or its ancillary organizations. On balance it would seem that while the proposal has merit in that its aim is to establish a formal control organization, the expense in manpower and funds, at least at this stage, militate against it. Should it be found later that the safeguards provided by Article V are insufficient, recourse could be had to Article VIII (a) and/or (d). Unless very strong arguments are adduced, the British proposal should not be supported at this stage.

ARTICLE VI:

The present wording reverts, though not entirely, to that originally proposed by the U.K., which was accepted by inter alia the Union in preliminary reactions. However, apart from other reservations the original juridical objections regarding imprecision still apply, viz. the difficulty of pinpointing where the high seas begin or end, and whether permanent ice-shelves should be regarded as sea or land.

The South African Defence authorities supported the inclusion of all sea areas south of 60°S. in the zone, i.e. including the high seas. This would mean that the Twelve were in effect legislating for an area, access to, and passage over, which, by international law, is free to all nations. If the treaty is viewed in the light of a self-denying ordinance however, there can of course be no objection to the wider area of demarcation i.e. including high seas. If however it is intended that outside parties who venture into the area would then be subject to the treaty and that the Contracting Parties would then be obliged to take enforcement measures, it would give an

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exploration and scientific investigation. In any case, the present Twelve form, for instance, the entire membership of SCAR, and it would seem unlikely that any of them would wilfully countenance duplication. Contact between whatever organization may be set up in pursuance of the treaty and the purely scientific and technical organizations such as SCAR and WMO, should therefore be encouraged.

There would appear to be some prospect that UNESCO will sooner or later become involved and while this may not be entirely palatable to the Union there would seem to be no way to avoid this, as UNESCO is closely related with ICSU, (particularly as a source of income) which in turn is the parent body of SCAR. On balance, it would seem that our best safeguard lies in the non-compulsive, and relatively loose wording, of the American draft.

The Chileans have from time to time informally suggested the creation of an "Antarctic Institute", whose function would be to co-ordinate the scientific activities of the Twelve. This would seem to involve duplication of the activities of SCAR, and on grounds of expense, would not appear to be justified.

ARTICLE IV:

While the Union has not laid claim to territory in Antarctica the possibility should not be excluded that the Union's vital interests may dictate that at some future date the Union should assert a claim. Such a claim would presumably have to be based in part on geographical propinquity as well as any activities in which the Union might engage in the South. The present wording of paragraph 2 of the article would exclude us from basing a claim on "activities" taking place while the Treaty is in force, and on that score it might superficially seem in the Union's interests, not to have such a provision in the article. However, opposition to this provision in the face of what appears to be unanimous support for it among the other eleven countries is sure to create misunderstanding and raise suspicions. Furthermore, if it is left open to the Union to base any claims on "activities", the door will also be open to others, who may have neither the direct interest nor the strategic concern which flow from the Union's geographical propinquity, to put forward claims based on their "activities". Such a possibility would not be in the Union's interest. In any event, acceptance of the article as it stands would seem assured and it would not be in the Union's interest to oppose any part of it.

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Union. However, the Australians recently informed the Department that their information was that the Russians might, in the event, reject the American draft in favour of wording emphasizing freedom of scientific research for all countries, e.g. Communist China. The present American draft can in no way be described as restrictive, and the reported Russian proposal would again seem to be superfluous. In any event, it would not be in our interests that undue and overt encouragement be given to countries outside the present Twelve to intervene in Antarctica, however altruistic their motives may appear.

ARTICLE III (1):

The other countries involved have apparently signified acceptance of the present wording, which is identical to that appearing in the previous American draft, with the exception of the substitution of the word "investigation" for the word "research" - a substitution which prima facie does not appear to be significant in any way. One possible objection is the use of the word "shall", which might be considered to imply a degree of compulsion. However, it would probably not be advisable to fly in the face of agreement by the other eleven, in case the impression should be created that the Union was not in favour of international co-operation. In any event, the wording of the opening sentence of paragraph (2) of the article makes it clear that everything done to further the "international co-operation" envisaged is limited to "the greatest extent feasible and practical".

ARTICLE III (2):

In view of the saving clause "to the greatest extent feasible and practical", the whole paragraph as at present worded is acceptable.

ARTICLE III (3):

This is an addition to the original American draft, and was included to meet the wishes of several delegations, including the Russian. It is sufficiently loosely worded not to make a formal "tie-up" with any given international organization "having a scientific or technical interest in Antarctica", a matter of more than convenience. There is a strong case for avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort in the field of Antarctic

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activities could easily be reconciled with "peaceful purposes". However, there would appear to be no particular objection to the inclusion of the Russian amendment, particularly as it is extremely unlikely that our armed forces will wish to undertake such manoeuvres and/or tests in the foreseeable future. Hostilities involving operations in Antarctica would in any event be in breach of the Treaty and would probably result in the collapse of the Treaty itself.

It might therefore be advisable to hold out the possibility of the inclusion of the Russian amendment as a bargaining counter in the case of Soviet intransigence in respect of other articles.

ARTICLE I (2):

There would seem a clear need for such a provision and the Union supports the principle. It is understood that it has been altered from that used in the American draft of November, 1958, in order to ensure that military personnel and equipment may also be used for the inspection functions envisaged in Article V. As far as it concerns the latter it is obvious that only military personnel, using the specialized equipment of their trade, could adequately safeguard against any secret build-up of military potential in the area. The Russian preference for the previous wording (which would limit the role of the military to support for scientific research) may or may not be significant. We believe however, they will not insist on the original draft.

We should support the present wording, if for no other reason than that the majority of the Western countries are largely, if not entirely, dependent on military transport for logistic support of their Antarctic expeditions. This will also apply to inspection arrangements. The exception has up to a certain stage been Australia, but they have now informed us that their defence advisers have come to the conclusion that this reality must be accepted, provided the use of military elements is adequately defined and effectively policed. Should the Union acquire a vessel for the support of a station or expedition, it is possible that such a vessel would fall under the control of the Department of Defence. It would therefore be to our advantage not to have a specific prohibition of the entry of military elements into the treaty zone of application.

ARTICLE II:

The present wording is apparently generally acceptable to all of the Twelve, including the Soviet

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UITERS GEHEIM
TOP SECRET

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DRAFT
DIRECTIVE.

ANTARCTIC CONFERENCE:
WASHINGTON : OCTOBER, 1959.

AMERICAN DRAFT TREATY: JUNE, 1959.

General.

It has become apparent that the Union's claim to recognition as a country entitled as of right to a seat in Antarctic circles is not considered nearly as strong as our geographical and strategic situation would appear to justify. It is patent that the major criterion has become activity on the continental mass of Antarctica itself, and the Union's record in that area, while useful, has not been spectacular nor sustained. The delegation will be aware that the Cabinet has now approved proposals that the Union should engage in greater activity in Antarctica inter alia by sending a South African expedition to base itself on the Antarctic mainland. This decision will tend to strengthen the Union's claim to a seat on the inner group and consequently the delegation will be in a position to adopt a more independent attitude on issues where we have previously felt vulnerable, should this be in the Union's interests.

This directive is based on the text of the U.S. draft of June 1959. The drafts of other countries on specific articles are identified individually as such.

As a general comment the U.S. draft would seem to have the merit of clarity and simplicity which are two very desirable characteristics.

ARTICLE I (1):

As a statement of the general principle on which the whole treaty is to be based, this article is pithy and clear and would seem to be unobjectionable. The Russian suggestion that it be expanded to include a specific prohibition of the establishment of military bases, the conducting of military manoeuvres of any nature, and the testing of weapons would according to our legal advice seem to be superfluous. None of these

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LETTERS GEHEIM

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Australian idea that the administrative group should consist only of those countries operating in Antarctica at any given time.

24. On the evidence of past experience in international organizations it is possible that irrelevant political considerations, and not objective criteria, might in time come to play a decisive role in the assessment of applicant countries' claims to membership. It will nevertheless be advisable to lay down technical and other criteria now so as to counter the attempts of those who will be guided solely by political considerations to make it more difficult for them to justify a deviation from the agreed principles.

25. The first essential criterion would appear to be membership of the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies. This would, in present circumstances, exclude Communist China, which we do not recognize, but would permit, say, Western Germany, to apply. The second essential would appear to be that applicant countries must be able to show participation on a substantial scale in scientific work in Antarctica. Since this would mean the expenditure of not inconsiderable sums of money on scientific work in Antarctica, it would be an earnest (though admittedly not a foolproof one) of such applicant countries' good faith.

26. The Union has hitherto been in an awkward position at the Washington talks because, of the twelve participants, we are the only one which has not established its own station in Antarctica. Although this situation will change in the near future, it is submitted that we should not accept the Australian idea that acceding states should be able to show a "continuing presence" in Antarctica. The danger is that, if the criteria for accession are made too stringent, the position of those of the Twelve, who may for various reasons not be able in the course of time to comply with such criteria themselves, may come under examination and be jeopardized. It may be advisable to make the criteria for accession reasonable, but not too, severe, with the object of ensuring that acceding states have good faith and genuine interest in Antarctica. This would tend to secure the special position of the Twelve.

27. I should be grateful if you would consider the foregoing comments and let me have your views at an early date in order that the directive for the Delegation may be finalized in good time. Please regard this matter as secret and urgent.

ARTICLE I

As a statement of the general principle on which the whole treaty is to be based, this article is pithy and clear and would seem to be unobjectionable. The Russian suggestion that it be expanded to include a specific prohibition of the establishment of military bases, the carrying of all types of weapons, and the testing of weapons would, according to our legal advice, seem to be superfluous. None of these

G. P. JOOSTE

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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20. This question is likely to provide the most difficulty at the Washington Conference. The latest reports from our Embassy in Washington indicate that the Soviet Union is adamant in insisting that the Treaty be open for any state to accede to; at the other end of the scale are Argentina and Chile favouring the limitation of the Treaty to the Twelve, and adamantly opposing any provision for accession. The remaining participants show varying degrees of flexibility, but are probably prepared in the final analysis to accept a clause providing for limited accession.

21. Since the United States has indicated on more than one occasion that it is prepared to compromise in order to reach agreement on a Treaty, it is likely that a compromise solution of this particular problem will be attempted, providing of course that the Soviet Union also is prepared to relent its attitude. The Union's preference for limitation to the Twelve is therefore unlikely to be sustained, and it would be advisable to analyse our attitude to the compromises that have been proposed.

22. The Australian High Commissioner has recently approached us seeking to persuade us to support their point of view. He wrote:

"To the extent that the Treaty is a self-denying ordinance binding its signatories to peaceful activities, freezing of claims etc., it would be an advantage to have a provision for unrestricted accession, which is what the Soviet Union favours. However, this would raise the possible problem of having unrecognised states, such as Communist China, adhering to the Treaty; and if the group dealing with administrative measures should consist of representatives of all the parties to the Treaty, and should at some time be weighted against us, we should find ourselves in a difficult position - especially if it were to develop away from our current conceptions and in such a way as to concern itself with matters of importance to our rights and claims.

We are, therefore, examining the practicability of having the Treaty provide that accession should be limited to members of the United Nations or its specialised agencies, and that the group dealing with administrative measures should consist only of those countries operating in the Antarctic at any given time or to those countries and the Twelve (some of the Twelve, of course, would be included in the countries operating in the Antarctic)".

23. In our view the Union's delegation should at the outset emphasize strongly that we consider that the Twelve have a special position in regard to Antarctica flowing from scientific activities there, particularly during the I.G.Y., and from geographical and strategic considerations as well as manifestations of interest in the past. (Friendly states participating in the preliminary talks have already subscribed to this view.) Therefore we should insist that the Twelve should have a permanent position in the administrative machinery which the Treaty will create, and that their right to such a position cannot be called into question on the grounds that they were not able to satisfy the criteria which may be laid down for acceding states. We should thus firmly reject the

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16. This question is likely to provide the most will be bound by the Treaty, will it make any difference in practice vis-a-vis non-acceding states whether the high seas are included or not in the zone of application? It would seem not, because presumably no direct action would be taken against an offending state that chose not to accede to the Treaty. It may be argued, therefore, that the question of non-acceding states should be left out of consideration as far as the zone of application is concerned and that the problem of including or excluding the high seas should be considered only from the point of view of obtaining the greatest maximum area of compliance with the provisions of the Treaty by the signatory and acceding states. That approach would seem to argue in favour of the inclusion of the high seas.

17. Among the twelve participants in the preparatory talks views about the inclusion or exclusion of the high seas are divided, and support for the inclusion of the high seas might mean support for the Soviet Union and Australia against the United Kingdom, France and possibly the United States. However, in the view of this Department it would seem to be in the Union's interest to have the high seas included in the area of application since this would mean that the whole area will be subjected to the non-military uses provisions - even if only for a limited number of countries.

18. It is relevant at this point to give consideration to the question of sanctions against a state which does not accede to the Treaty and which offends against the provisions of the Treaty, for instance, by establishing a military base in Antarctica. Direct action against the offending state by the states subscribing to the Treaty can be ruled out in normal circumstances; the question then arises what attitude the subscribing states are likely to take towards the offending state. Since the subscribing states undertake to bind themselves to peaceful activities, it may be argued that there is an unwritten obligation on those states to do all in their power to try to bring an offending state to heel. Thus those states near Antarctica may, for instance, be asked to refuse harbour facilities to the vessels of an offending state.

Article IX (Relationship of Treaty to non-parties).

19. As will be seen from our telegram No. 66 to Washington dated the 25th August, 1959 - a copy of which is in your possession - our attitude at the preliminary talks has been to favour the limitation of the Treaty to the present Twelve, if possible; failing that, we have been prepared to consider the British proposal for accession which would impose acceptance of the Treaty principles without any right to participate in the administrative arrangements; finally, we have said that in the last resort we would be prepared to accept the idea put forward by the Australians and Japanese for accession by states able to comply with certain criteria, and subject to at least a two-thirds majority vote.

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12. In the preparatory talks at Washington the Union has indicated preliminary agreement with the line 60° South; as to the question of the high seas, we have said that it is clear that for reasons of control and inspection the zone of application should include part of the adjacent waters, and we have indicated preliminary agreement with the British proposal, which refers to "appartenant waters", as appearing to be the most satisfactory formula. (We realize that this definition suffers from the disadvantage of imprecision, but it has the merit of avoiding the legal difficulties relating to the high seas and territorial waters).

13. The Australians have approached us on several occasions to support them in their efforts to have all waters and air space between 60° South and the South Pole included in the zone of application, but we have taken the attitude that, while appreciating their reasoning, we cannot support them on the following grounds:

- (a) The existing differences among nations with regard to territorial waters;
- (b) Contracting parties cannot amend international law regarding the freedom of the high seas, to bind also non-contracting parties;
- (c) Should therefore only contracting parties be bound in respect of the high seas, non-contracting states (for example, the Communist satellites) could freely operate in the area at the behest of the Soviet Union in a manner inconsistent with the Treaty provisions.

14. We have recently received further representations from the Australians on the question. In a letter to the Minister, the Australian High Commissioner, referring to the Soviet Union's advocacy of the zone of application being "the area south of 60° South latitude", states: "From our point of view, this definition has the advantage of being precise and of avoiding discussion of territorial waters with consequential connotations of territorial sovereignty. We are, therefore, desirous of pressing for some such definition ourselves, with an additional phrase specifically including air space. The reason for including air space is that this would provide us with a ready-made means of rationalising unauthorised foreign flights over the Australian antarctic territory and thus of ensuring that our sovereignty would not be weakened by such flights (which we could not prevent in any case)."

15. There certainly seems to be merit in the Australian argument, which, if coupled with a United States suggestion that a clause be added stating that it is not the intention of the Treaty to invade the rights of any country on the high seas, would seem satisfactorily to answer our objections (a) and (b) mentioned above.

16. Objection (c) still remains, however, and this raises the whole question of what action could be taken against a non-acceding state which chose to ignore the provisions of the Treaty. Since only the signatory and acceding states

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now arises whether our attitude is to be reconsidered in view of the implications of the decision to establish a South African station in Antarctica.

6. To revise our attitude at this comparatively late stage would place our delegation in a very difficult position, but would of course be justified if the Union's interests demanded it.

7. In the first place, it should be remembered that there is some doubt in international law as to what constitutes "effective occupation" - a necessary ingredient for a claim to territory - as far as Antarctica is concerned.

8. Our primary interest is to keep hostile powers as far away as possible from our borders; by establishing a station in the part of Antarctica nearest to us, we can hope so to demonstrate our interest in that area that other countries will not be moved to establish stations there as well. This interest, it is submitted, could in the circumstances best be asserted through the administrative machinery envisaged by the Treaty under the umbrella of the principles of non-militarisation and co-operation in scientific investigation.

Failure to achieve a Treaty could well lead to a scramble for territory in which the Union would be faced with a very difficult struggle to maintain its position. A Treaty enshrining the two principles of non-militarisation and scientific co-operation would therefore seem to be in the Union's best interests.

9. A further consideration is that the claimant countries - Australia, Argentina, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom - are all actual, or reasonably potential, friends of the Union. They favour the wording of paragraph 1 presumably because, whatever might be said to the contrary, it may be argued that mention of the present claims will amount to confirmation by all the signatories of the fact of the claims. Australia, for instance, has very strong views on the subject of her claims, and has made it clear that if the Treaty should prejudice her existing territorial claims, she would have no interest in becoming a party. For the Union now to go against the principle of article IV would hardly commend itself to the claimant countries.

10. Taking all these arguments into consideration, then, it would seem that the Union should continue to accept the principle of article IV.

Article VI. (Zone of application).

11. The participating states seem to be in general agreement that 60° South should be the line of demarcation of Antarctica for the purposes of the Treaty, but there are differences of opinion as to whether the high seas should be included in the zone of application or not. The various arguments in this connection were conveyed to you in my minute 102/2/7 of the 1st April, 1959.

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PRETORIA.

URGENT.

26 SEP 1959

THE SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE.
THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

Antarctica.

1. With reference to my minute 102/2/7 of the 8th September, 1959, I enclose a copy of a draft directive for the Union's delegation to the forthcoming Conference on Antarctica which has been drawn up in this Department.

2. Most of the principles contained in the United States draft working paper - a copy of which is in your possession - would appear to be acceptable to the Union and the other participating states, but there are some points on which the participating states have not been able to reach agreement at the preparatory talks in Washington. Since these points are expected to provide difficulty at the Conference, it would be as well to summarise the position in regard to them:

Article IV (Freezing of claims). Paragraphs 1 and 2.

3. The purpose of the article is not to freeze rights and claims to territory in Antarctica (which would accord them recognition), but rather

- (a) to freeze the position in relation to the juridical status (including non-recognition) of rights and claims which have been asserted, and the basis of claims, and
- (b) to ensure that for the duration of the treaty no activities will promote or derogate from the status quo so frozen.

4. The principle underlying the article appears to be generally acceptable to all the other participating states, including the Soviet Union, since it would avoid political rivalries which would nullify the purposes of the treaty.

5. During the preparatory talks in Washington, the Union, as a country which does not claim territory in Antarctica and which does not recognise all existing claims to territory in Antarctica, has expressed preliminary agreement with the general principle of the article. The question

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The Preparatory Committee shall have no power to commit any Government to any action whatsoever. Its functions shall be of a consultative character, and any recommendations it may formulate shall be subject to the approval of all twelve Governments to become effective.

The Preparatory Committee shall consider the formulation, in a preliminary manner, of recommendations on the administrative measures provided for in Article VIII of the Treaty on Antarctica.

The Preparatory Committee shall remain in existence until the Treaty on Antarctica enters into force, and shall thereupon terminate automatically.

Signed _____

June 1959

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Pending the entry into force of the Treaty on

The Preparatory Committee shall have no power to
Antarctica signed today, the Governments of Argentine, Austra-
submit any Government to any action whatsoever. Its functions
lia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the
shall be of a consultative character, and any recommendations
Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
it may formulate shall be subject to the approval of all
the United Kingdom, and the United States of America have
twelve Governments to become effective.

agreed to set in motion the consultative procedure established

The Preparatory Committee shall conduct the procedure
therein.

lation, in a preliminary manner, of recommendations of the

To this end, representatives of the signatory states
administrative resources provided for in article 11 of the
shall meet at the City of _____, two months after
Treaty on Antarctica.

the date of signature of the Treaty, to constitute a

The Preparatory Committee shall conduct its activities
Preparatory Committee. Each signatory state shall be represen-
tative of the Treaty on Antarctica enters into force, and shall
ted by one representative on the Preparatory Committee, who
shall exercise his functions individually.

may be accompanied by such alternate representatives, technical
advisers and staff as his respective Government may determine.

The Preparatory Committee shall meet periodically

thereafter, not less frequently than once every year, at

such times and places as may be determined by the Committee

itself.

June 1970

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ARTICLE X

1. The present Treaty shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The present Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by all the signatory States named in the preamble hereto.

(Note: Preamble not included in draft).

Done at _____, this _____ day of _____ 19____,

in the _____ languages, each being equally authentic, the original of which shall be deposited with the

Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit certified copies thereof to each of the signatory States.

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ARTICLE IX

(Relationship of Treaty to nonparties)

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The present Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by all the signatory States named in the preamble thereto.

(Note: Preamble not included in draft).

Done at _____ this _____ day of _____ 1959.

In the _____ languages, each being equally authentic. The original of each shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit certified copies thereof to each of the signatory States.

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(f) Other matters not inconsistent with the purposes of the present Treaty.

2. The representatives of the High Contracting Parties shall receive reports from the observers referred to in Article V.

3. The administrative measures referred to in the present Article shall become effective when approved by all of the High Contracting Parties.

4. Any or all of the rights established in the present Treaty may be exercised upon the coming into force of the Treaty whether or not any administrative measures facilitating the exercise of such rights have been proposed, considered or approved as provided in the present Article.

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(f) Other matters not inconsistent with the purposes of

the present ARTICLE VIII

1. Representatives of the High Contracting Parties shall meet at the city of _____ within two months of the coming into force of the present Treaty and thereafter at suitable intervals and places, as determined by them, for the purpose of formulating and considering, and recommending to their Governments, administrative measures in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the present Treaty, including measures regarding:

- (a) Use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only.
- (b) Facilitation of scientific research in Antarctica.
- (c) Facilitation of international scientific cooperation in Antarctica.
- (d) Facilitation of the exercise of the rights of inspection provided for in Article V of the present Treaty.
- (e) The formulation of principles and rules relating to the exercise of criminal and civil jurisdiction in Antarctica.

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ARTICLE VII

In the event that any dispute arises between two or more of the High Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall consult among themselves with a view to having the dispute resolved by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, or other peaceful means. Any dispute of this character not so resolved shall, at the request of any party to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement.

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ARTICLE VI

ARTICLE VI

The zone of application of the present Treaty shall be the area south of 60° South Latitude, with the exception of the area of the High Contracting Parties concerned of the high seas.

In the event that any dispute arises between the High Contracting Parties shall consult among themselves with a view to having the dispute resolved by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, or other peaceful means. Any dispute of this character not so resolved shall, at the request of any party to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement.

June 1959

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ARTICLE V

1. In order to promote the objectives and assure the observance of Article I of the present Treaty, each of the observers designated in accordance with paragraph 3 of the present Article shall have complete freedom of access at any time to any or all areas of Antarctica.
2. All areas of Antarctica, including all stations and installations, all equipment in Antarctica, and all ships and planes at points of discharging or embarking cargoes or personnel in Antarctica, shall be open at all times to inspection by any observers designated in accordance with paragraph 3 of the present Article.
3. Each High Contracting Party shall have the right to appoint observers to carry out any inspection provided for by the present Article.
4. Aerial observation may be carried out at any time by any of the High Contracting Parties over any or all areas of Antarctica.

June 1959

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ARTICLE IV

1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:
1. In order to promote the objectives and assure the observance of Article I of the present Treaty, each of the
- (a) A renunciation by any High contracting Party of any right to territory or claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have asserted;
- (b) A renunciation or diminution by any High Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica;
- (c) Recognition by any High Contracting Party of all or any part of any other country's right to territory or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.
2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting or supporting a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

June 1959

Dept. State, Nov., 1958.

CONFIDENTIAL

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ARTICLE III

1. There shall be international cooperation in

scientific investigation in Antarctica.

2. To this end, to the greatest extent feasible and

practical:

(a) Information regarding plans for scientific

programs in Antarctica shall be exchanged to

permit maximum economy and efficiency of

operations.

(b) Scientific personnel shall be exchanged in

Antarctica between expeditions and stations of

different countries.

(c) Scientific observations and results from

Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely

available.

3. In implementing the present Article, *every encouragement shall be given to the establishment of co-operative working relations with those specialised agencies of the United Nations and other proposed by international organizations having a scientific and technical interest in Antarctica.*

*See memorandum
A-96
P-97*

June 1959.

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ARTICLE II

1. There shall be international cooperation in scientific investigation in Antarctica.

There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica in conformity with the provisions of the

2. To this end, to the greatest extent feasible and practical:

(a) Information regarding plans for scientific programs in Antarctica shall be exchanged to permit maximum economy and efficiency of operations.

(b) Scientific personnel shall be encouraged to cooperate in Antarctica between expeditions and stations of different countries.

(c) Scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available.

3. In implementing the present article, consideration shall be given observer facilities to the plans and programs of the International Geophysical Year 1959 and other

*See annexes
A 84
1/2/59*

and technical interests. CONFIDENTIAL

June 1959.

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ARTICLE I

- There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica in conformity with the provisions of the
1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only.
 2. Nothing in the present Treaty shall prevent the use of military personnel or equipment for peaceful purposes.

June 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

20PY/30/9/59.

102/2/7.

Department of External Affairs,
P R E T O R I A.
28/9/59.

SECRET :

URGENT :

THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS :

ANTARCTICA.

You will no doubt be aware that the Union, together with ten other countries having direct interests in Antarctica which had participated in the Antarctic programme of the International Geophysical Year, has been invited by the United States of America to participate in a conference with the purpose of negotiating a multilateral treaty to provide for the peaceful use of Antarctica and for freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica. The Union's delegation to the Conference, which is due to begin in Washington on the 15th October, will be led, at least for the first day or two, by the Minister of External Affairs.

For more than a year representatives of the twelve countries concerned have been holding preparatory discussions in Washington on the contents of the proposed treaty. In the light of the proposals and views that have materialised during these preliminary discussions this Department has drawn up a draft directive for the delegation, which is at present being considered by the Departments of Transport and Defence as the Departments principally concerned. Since your Department is represented on the S.A. National Committee for Antarctic Research, we should like to know whether you have any comments to offer on the draft directive. I therefore attach a copy of the draft directive, which should be read in conjunction with the enclosed copy of my covering minute 102/2/7 of the 26th September, 1959, to the Secretaries for Transport and Defence. A copy of the United States draft working paper dated June, 1959, on which the draft directive is largely based, is also attached.

(Get.) J.S.F. BOTHA.

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SECRET.