

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
PARIS

1951

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| 31/42 | Vol I 1951 |

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SUBJECT.

ANTARCTIC TREATY

STET

- i) Sanae
- ii) Antarctica
- iii) French Antarctic Activities
- iv) Antarctic Treaty

REATIVE FILES

(See also 21/20 Antarctica - Political Developments)

I. F. A. VILLIERS.

all.

Ann. H. 2000

in S. 29/9

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(1951-64)

AIR MAIL.
LUGPOS.



20/26

P.M. 1/96/2

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

PRETORIA.

8 -6-1951

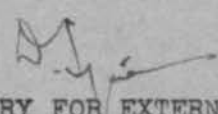
The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Union of South Africa,
PARIS.

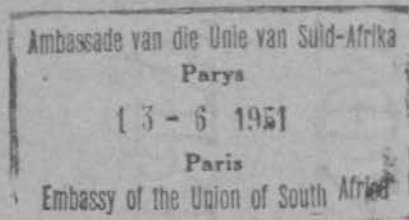
Marion Island Development.

I have to inform you that an inter-departmental meeting was held in Pretoria recently to consider ways and means of developing Marion Island.

The meeting considered i.e. that it would be advantageous for the Union Government to obtain reports on the development of horticulture, afforestation, livestock, etc., from the authorities in charge of various islands where conditions appear to be similar to those prevailing on Marion Island.

I should therefore be grateful if you would approach the French authorities concerned and obtain such reports as they may have on all aspects of the development of horticulture, afforestation, livestock, etc., on Kergeulen Island, New Amsterdam Island and Crozet Island if any of these are continuously occupied or exploited.


SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.



MINISTÈRE
DES ^{LD/TV} AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Direction des Affaires
Economiques et Financières

PARIS, LE

20/26

Par note en date du 18 Juin 1951, l'Ambassade de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud a bien voulu demander au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères certains renseignements concernant les îles Kerguelen, Amsterdam et Crozet.

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Le Ministère a transmis cette requête aux services compétents, et ne manquera pas de faire connaître leur réponse à l'Ambassade.

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères se saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade les assurances de sa haute considération.

AMBASSADE DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD
À PARIS

20 JUIN 1951

7'



FRENCH CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNION

Plans are being made for the exchange of meteorological information between the South African Antarctic outpost at Marion Island and the French station at Kergeulen, according to an announcement by Dr. T.E. Dönges, Minister of the Interior, at a reception in the French Embassy, Pretoria, on July 14, to mark the French National Day.

"France has played an outstanding role in African development. South Africa collaborated with her and other African powers in the establishment of technical bureaux. We have set up organisations to deal with such common problems as the combating of animal diseases, the improvement of health standards, co-ordination of scientific research, soil conservation, locust control and postal and telecommunications," Dr. Dönges said.

.....
M. Armand Gazel, the French Ambassador, proposed the toast of the Peace of the World and of the Union.

AMBASSADE DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD
A PARIS

02 JUN 1951

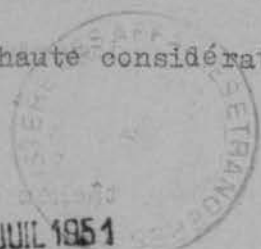
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possibilités d'acclimatation locale de la faune et de la flore est demeurée trop limitée pour qu'il en soit, dès maintenant, tiré des arguments.

Les essais entrepris dans ce domaine seront dorénavant poursuivis de façon systématique et il y a lieu d'espérer que leurs résultats donneront matière à une documentation que le Gouvernement français mettra, bien volontiers à la disposition de l'Union.

Ainsi s'affirmeront les bonnes relations qui se sont déjà manifestées à l'occasion de l'étude du projet de liaison radiotélégraphique permanente entre les îles Marion et Kerguelen.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit l'occasion de cette note pour renouveler à l'Ambassade de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud les assurances de sa haute considération.



27 JUL 1951

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MINISTÈRE
DES
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

LD/JV

LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

20/26

Direction des affaires
économiques et financières

PARIS, LE

Ambassade van die Unie van Suid-Afrika
Parys
28 - 7 1951
Paris
Embassy of the Union of South Africa

Se référant à la note de l'Ambassade de l'Union de
de l'Afrique du Sud en date du 18 juin et à sa réponse provi-
soire du 29 juin, le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères a l'honneur
de transmettre à l'Ambassade les indications qu'il a recueillies
auprès des autorités françaises compétentes concernant les îles
Kerguelen, Amsterdam et Crozet.

Les Missions françaises aux Iles Australes, dont l'ac-
tivité ne date que de deux ans, se sont jusqu'à présent essentiell-
lement consacrées aux travaux d'infrastructure qui ont déjà permis
l'installation d'établissements administratifs et scientifiques
importants.

Du fait de cette priorité qu'il a fallu accorder aux
tâches de construction, l'expérience des Missions quant aux

AMBASSADE DE L'UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD

A PARIS

7

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51, Avenue Hoche, Paris (8e)

Paris
28-7-1951

Paris

L'Ambassade de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et a l'honneur de le remercier de la note qu'il a bien voulu lui adresser le 7 Juillet 1951, au sujet du développement des Iles Kerguelen, Amsterdam et Crozet.

C'est avec le plus vif plaisir que l'Ambassade a noté que le Gouvernement français acceptait de communiquer à une époque ultérieure des renseignements à leur sujet au Gouvernement de l'Union ; et elle tient à exprimer aux Autorités Françaises tous ses remerciements pour la coopération ainsi offerte.

L'Ambassade saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère les assurances de sa très haute considération.

L. FOURIE



MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
Direction des Affaires Économiques
et Financières,
Quai d'Orsay No. 37,
PARIS (7e)

JF/CS

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to South Africa and could play a role in South Africa's outer defences.

On page 52 you will find a summary of the strategic and meteorological importance of the French islands in the Southern Ocean, in which I was interested to note, inter alia, a statement that the South African Government had several times made representations for the installation of a meteorological base on Kerguelen and that at the I.C.A.O. Conference held in London in April 1949, the South African delegation brought this question pertinently to the notice of the French delegation.

There is on page 57 a useful statement on the soviet attitude on the question of Antarctic claims.

If desired further copies of the attached monograph can be obtained for use in other interested departments.

Copy to London.

H. T. ANDREWS

ANNEXURE

I enclose herewith a copy of a monograph by the French Ministry of Information, which has been translated into English and is available in the form of a booklet. It contains a list of the islands and territories under the jurisdiction of the French Republic in this area, and also a list of the names of the islands and territories under the jurisdiction of other powers and although not mentioned.

I would draw your attention to the fact that the French Ministry of Information has also published a booklet in the English language on the subject of the French Republic in the Southern Ocean. This booklet was published in conjunction with the St Paul and Kerguelen Islands and is of special interest.

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VER Suid-Afrika, Par,
AIR MAIL

C O P Y
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20/26

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris (8e)
9th September, 1953.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
P R E T O R I A

Paris (in duplicate)

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28.

French Antarctic Territories

The Office of the High Commissioner in London has kept the Embassy informed regarding certain papers circulated to members of the Commonwealth Polar Committee dealing with the question of development in the Kerguelen islands.

Bearing in mind South Africa's interest in Antarctic questions generally and more particularly in the importance of developing meteorological services, I have made enquiries as to the existence of basic reference documents dealing with French possessions in the Antarctic and in the Southern Ocean.

I now send you a copy of a monograph issued by the French Ministry of Information entitled "Les Terres Australes et l'Antarctide Française" in which you will find an admirable summary not only of the historical and juridical background to the acquisition of the French possessions in this area, but also a brief description of the territories themselves and a discussion of their economic and strategic potentialities.

I would direct your attention in particular to the passage marked on page 49/50 dealing with the French attitude to the annexation by Great Britain of the Prince Edward and Marion Islands. This passage also includes a recognition that the St Paul and Amsterdam group of islands is of special interest

... 2 ...

20/26



SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE,
TRAPALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W. C. 2

Telephone: WHITEHALL 4488.
Telegraphic Address—
"OPPOSITELY, LESQUARE, LONDON"

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Paris (8e)

14th September, 1953

19/88/2

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
17 SEP 1953
SUID-AFRIKAANSE AKBASSIE
PARYS

NOTE.

Co
by despatched to London
by printed matter
registered post
on 18/9/53.

W/d/s
The Secretary,
South African Embassy,
PARIS.

French Antarctic Territories

In your despatch 20/26 of the 9th
September reference is made to a monograph
issued by the French Ministry of Information
entitled "Les Terres Australes et l'Antarctide
Francaise". I should be grateful if you
would send me a copy of this monograph if you
have one to spare.

Lise Hughes
Pa cke
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copy me 6
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C.F. v...
Political Secretary
M. Thuidy
DT/17/9.

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and Amsterdam group of islands is of special interest

LES RECHERCHES SCIENTIFIQUES DANS L'ANTARCTIQUE

La France participera — parmi une trentaine d'autres nations — à l'année géophysique internationale 1957-1958. Au cours de cette année, tous les pays collaboreront dans un programme unique de recherche scientifique. Le plus grand effort sera réalisé dans les terres polaires et plus particulièrement dans l'Antarctique.

Nous avons demandé à M. Paul-Emile Victor,

président du Comité exécutif des expéditions antarctiques de l'année géophysique internationale, membre du comité central des expéditions scientifiques du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, et directeur des expéditions polaires françaises, d'exposer à nos lecteurs ce que sera l'effort français et international au pôle sud au cours des années prochaines.

I. - Pendant trois ans la France va s'installer à Pointe-Géologie

Par PAUL-EMILE VICTOR

D'ici trois ans le continent antarctique, qui jusqu'ici restait le seul et dernier refuge du silence, sera à son tour envahi. Relativement envahi car on n'occupe pas si facilement un continent grand comme l'Europe et les Etats-Unis réunis...

D'ici trois ans, sur ses côtes et sur

son immense désert de neige et de glace, des stations de recherches scientifiques seront construites par l'effort conjugué

d'une demi-douzaine de nations. D'ici trois ans en effet l'année géophysique internationale battra son plein. C'est en 1951 qu'elle fut décidée. Mais son programme ne fut définitivement adopté qu'en 1954, lors du congrès de l'Union géodésique et géophysique internationale qui eut lieu à Rome en septembre. Elle fait suite à deux années de collaboration internationale de recherches scientifiques, les Années polaires internationales, dont la première eut lieu à la fin du siècle dernier, et la deuxième en 1932-1933.

La participation française, fixée par le Comité français de l'année géophysique — une émanation de l'Académie des sciences — comporte l'intensification de recherches dans des stations existantes, un certain nombre d'expéditions tropicales, et une expédition antarctique de trois années consécutives. De l'avis même du comité, la partie la plus importante est l'expédition antarctique, pour laquelle la subvention demandée est de plus de la moitié de la somme totale nécessaire. Sa réalisation en a été confiée à notre organisme : les Expéditions polaires françaises. Notre activité sur le terrain — qui depuis 1948 vient seulement, il y a un an, de s'interrompre tant au Groenland qu'en terre Adélie — va donc reprendre d'ici six mois.

(Lire la suite en page 7, 1^{re} colonne.)

LES RECHERCHES SCIENTIFIQUES DANS L'ANTARCTIQUE

(Suite de la première page.)

La première expédition, qui comprendra une quinzaine d'hommes, partira dès octobre 1955. Son chef sera Robert Guillard. Un vieux, malgré son âge, de notre équipe : c'est en effet dès la fin de 1947 qu'il s'est joint à nous. D'abord comme chef de la section transports terrestres de notre expédition au Groenland ; puis comme chef du premier groupe d'hivernage à notre station centrale du Groenland. Il aura surtout à installer les nombreux bâtiments de la nouvelle base en terre Adélie, dans l'archipel de Pointe-Géologie, là même où notre troisième expédition hivernera de 1952 à 1953 sous la direction de Marie Maréchal. Il aura aussi à faire l'installation — et que nous appelons la « Base Plateau ». A 300, peut-être à 350 kilomètres de la côte, sur le plateau désertique, nous installerons en effet une base satellite d'observations scientifi-

la troisième expédition, qui viendra continuer les travaux entrepris et fermer — si les fonds ne devaient pas nous permettre de continuer — les bases. A cause de l'importance de cette deuxième expédition, il a été donné à son chef, pour les questions de coordination, une prééminence sur les deux autres chefs d'expédition. De plus, Bertrand Imbert, qui fait partie de notre équipe depuis 1947, a participé d'abord à la première campagne d'été en terre Adélie sur le *Commandant-Charcot* (lorsque au début de 1949 le navire ne put traverser la banquise pour débarquer l'expédition dirigée par André F. Liotard), puis comme second de Michel Barré lors de l'expédition 1950-1952.

Le chef de la troisième expédition antarctique de l'Année géophysique sera Gaston Rouillon. Rouillon s'est joint à nous fin 1948, venant des troupes alpines. Après avoir été mon assistant au Groenland en 1949 et en 1950, il fut



voient deux, en l'Australie une autre. Cette première expédition aura aussi, bien entendu, à commencer le programme d'observations scientifiques. Elle sera de retour en mars 1957. En janvier 1957 elle sera remplacée par la deuxième expédition. Celle-ci, placée sous la direction de Bertrand Imbert, comportera de vingt à vingt-cinq hommes. Ce sera la plus importante, car son activité scientifique portera sur la période principale de collaboration internationale fixée pour l'année géophysique internationale. C'est dès le début de cette expédition que les trois îles de la Base Plateau viendront s'installer dans les locaux (je devrais dire « le local ») préparés par l'expédition précédente. Ce sera la plus importante également car elle aura à faire les installations des multiples et délicats instruments scientifiques. Elle ne sera de retour qu'en mars 1958, après avoir quitté la terre Adélie en janvier 1958, remplacée par

leur — qui sait ? peut-être jusqu'au pôle sud... — pour des mesures sismiques et des observations gravimétriques. Ainsi, après une courte période de calme, tout relatif d'ailleurs, nous voici de nouveau lancés dans la période fiévreuse des préparations. Notre dernier groupe est rentré de l'Antarctique, où il hiverna en terre Adélie, à Géologie, en mars 1953. Le dernier retour du Groenland date d'octobre 1953. Depuis, notre activité a été essentiellement de dépouillement, de rédaction et de publication des résultats obtenus. Et ce travail est loin d'être terminé. Il vient donc s'y ajouter maintenant celui, plus excitant sans aucun doute, donné par un nouveau départ tout proche. Plus excitant aussi par la compétition toute fraternelle et sportive d'ailleurs qui se matérialisera d'ici un an environ dans l'Antarctique.

PAUL-EMILE VICTOR.

(A suivre.)

"LE MONDE"
1.3.1955

LES RECHERCHES SCIENTIFIQUES DANS L'ANTARCTIQUE

36/16

II. - Coopération et rivalité autour du pôle sud

Par PAUL-EMILE VICTOR

Dans un an nous repartirons en terre Adèle. Trois expéditions, nous l'avons dit, s'y succéderont et constitueront la partie essentielle de la participation française à l'Année géophysique internationale 1957-1958 (1). La base principale de nos expéditions sera installée dans l'archipel de Pointe-Géologie. Une base satellite — la base Plateau — sera construite sur le plateau désertique et glacé de l'Antarctique, environ à 350 kilomètres de la base principale, à l'emplacement du pôle sud magnétique.

Mais nous ne serons pas les seuls dans l'Antarctique au cours des années qui viennent, et qui marqueront un effort considérable de coopération internationale sur le plan de la recherche scientifique mondiale. Nous ne serons pas les seuls, loin de là.

Une trentaine de stations fonctionneront en effet dans l'Antarctique et dans les îles australes pendant l'Année géophysique internationale, stations d'une dizaine de nationalités différentes qui seront installées sur le continent antarctique proprement dit; trois stations américaines, deux stations australiennes, peut-être deux stations britanniques et les deux stations françaises. Aux deux bases de la terre Adèle viendront s'ajouter, dans le réseau prévu, la station existante des îles Kerguelen.

Il y aura foule au pôle sud

L'ensemble des vingt-neuf stations sera réparé *proso modo* suivant un cercle dont le pôle sud magnétique sera le centre — dominant ainsi une importance capitale à notre base Plateau qui y sera placée — cercle déterminé par la zone d'aurores australes, équivalents antarctique des aurores boréales de l'Arctique.

Les stations projetées par les Etats-Unis auront comme base principale une véritable base terrestre et aérienne. Une dizaine de gros avions de transport bimoteurs et quadrimoteurs, destinés à l'installation et au ravitaillement des deux bases satellites, et une dizaine d'avions de moindre importance y seront stationnés.

Le matériel nécessaire sera transporté, dans l'état actuel du projet, par deux brise-glace, un cargo de 10 000 tonnes et deux cargos de moindre tonnage. Il est de plus question d'établir une base dans Gould-Bay, sur le Weddell-Shelf, baie d'eau ouverte il y a cinq ans seulement par Finn Ronne.

— L'Australie prévoit une base principale à Mawson et une station satellite sur le plateau glacé, également à 350 kilomètres environ de sa base côtière.

Cette base de Mawson a été établie, il y a un an, en terre Mac-Robertson par une expédition dirigée par Robert Dovers, qui a hiverné en terre Adèle avec notre expédition de 1952-1953. Notre camarade Georges Schwartz, dont c'est le troisième hivernage antarctique, participe également à cette expédition. Si l'expédition peut s'assurer d'un appui aérien, ce qui est possible — données les conditions favorables de la base actuelle, la station satellite sera installée plus à l'intérieur. On ne connaît pas encore le nombre d'occupants prévus pour cette station, mais il est probable qu'il variera entre cinq et dix. La station existante sur l'île Macquarie continuera de fonctionner.

— La Nouvelle-Zélande installera probablement une base à Mac-Murdo-Sound, sur la terre Victoria, dans la mer de Ross. Ce sera l'installation la plus proche de la terre Adèle (environ 1 000 kilomètres).

— L'Afrique du Sud occupera l'île Bouvet grâce à l'autorisation donnée par la Norvège à qui elle appartient.

— La Norvège s'installera sur l'île Pierre-I^{er}. Celle-ci et l'île Bouvet sont de caractère subantarctique comme le sont les îles Kerguelen. Enfin les stations existantes en terre de Graham, tant britannique qu'argentine et chilienne, participeront également au programme inter. Trois stations supplémentaires seraient nécessaires sur le continent antarctique pour compléter le réseau de façon satisfaisante. L'une dans la baie de Vahsel, en mer de Weddell, une autre sur la côte de la Princesse-Astrid, la troisième enfin sur la côte de Knox. Mais aucun « preneur » ne s'est présenté jusqu'ici, sauf en toute dernière heure, pour celle de Vahsel : l'Argentine vient d'annoncer en effet il y a une dizaine de jours y avoir débarqué une expédition. La Grande-Bretagne parle d'y établir une base.

Seuls les Etats-Unis sont passés à l'action. Mercredi 1^{er} décembre, dans l'après-midi, partir de Boston une expédition préliminaire destinée à reconnaître l'état des installations de la Petite-Amérique et à étudier certains points de logistique en vue de la participation des Etats-Unis à l'Année géophysique internationale. Elle est composée du brise-glace *Aika*, avec un équipage de trois cents hommes environ et une dizaine de scientifiques. Ordonnée par le président Eisenhower lui-même en octobre 1954, cette expédition, entièrement montée par l'U.S. Navy, permet de prévoir que la participation officielle de l'Amérique à l'Année géophysique internationale, en plus des expéditions purement scientifiques projetées, dépassera le cadre fixé par le programme international. Il est prévu par exemple dès maintenant un plan de photogrammé-

(1) Voir le Monde du 1^{er} mars 1955.

trie aérienne de tout le continent antarctique avec détermination de points géographiques sur les côtes. L'envergure de ce projet est difficile à réaliser : il aboutit, par comparaison, à cartographier par photogrammétrie aérienne toutes les côtes d'Europe et des Etats-Unis réunies.

Un mystérieux baleinier soviétique

Mais un autre motif pousse les Etats-Unis à renouveler de façon aussi spectaculaire leur intérêt pour l'Antarctique à l'occasion de l'Année géophysique internationale. C'est l'intérêt toujours accru que l'U.R.S.S. porte depuis la fin

de la guerre à ces mêmes régions. En 1946 l'U.R.S.S. hérita de l'Allemagne un navire-usine baleinier, le *Wiking*, et sa flotte d'une quinzaine de petits navires harponneurs. Rebaptisé *Slava*, ce navire se rend régulièrement dans les eaux antarctiques pendant la saison de chasse à la baleine. Il semble obéir aux règles de la Commission internationale de chasse à la baleine. Mais, contrairement aux autres baleiniers dont les mouvements sont toujours connus, ceux du *Slava* restent enveloppés de mystère, et la chose n'est pas sans inquiéter les milieux officiels de Washington.

Lors de son deuxième appareillage en automne 1948 le *Slava* emmena à son bord le célèbre explorateur polaire Ar-

temptsev. Mais aucune publication des résultats scientifiques obtenus par lui n'est connue jusqu'ici. De plus, d'abord par une résolution de la Société de géographie soviétique, puis par voie officielle, l'U.R.S.S. affirma en 1950 ses droits sur le continent antarctique. Cette affirmation était fondée sur le voyage de Bellinghousen dans les eaux antarctiques en 1818. Une note était adressée à tous les pays intéressés par l'Antarctique — à savoir : la France, la Grande-Bretagne, les Etats-Unis, la Norvège, l'Australie, la Nouvelle-Zélande, l'Argentine et le Chili — spécifiant que l'U.R.S.S. ne reconnaît aucune décision prise par une réunion à laquelle elle ne participerait pas. On pense même à Washington qu'il est possible que l'U.R.S.S. utilise, aussi extraordinaire que cela puisse paraître, l'Antarctique pour des essais atomiques.

Toujours est-il que l'Antarctique reste

la dernière frontière de l'inconnu géographique et économique, la dernière terre dont il est impossible de deviner les ressources ou le développement futur, le dernier refuge de la convoitise humaine. L'intérêt de tous les pays grandit et avec lui les efforts scientifiques et techniques pour effacer ce blanc sur les cartes géographiques, scientifiques ou économiques du monde. Malgré le désir que l'on pourrait ressentir de conserver « un petit coin tranquille », il n'a jamais servi de rien de lutter contre le courant. Et le courant qui se dessine vers l'Antarctique est d'envergure. Pour ne pas se laisser distancer, ou même noyer, il faut savoir, à temps, se lancer à l'eau.

"LE MONDE"

2.3.1955

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moreover the only major power in the Southern hemisphere which in terms of the United States original proposal, is apparently to have no say in the future control and administration of the Antarctic Continent yet from the long term standpoint, the manner in which such control is exercised, will prove of vital concern to the Union. Our important whaling interests in the Antarctic are well known. On the meteorological side we may hope to benefit from the establishment of meteorological stations at Antarctic bases. Our future interest in Antarctic air communications is apparent from the map. When the time comes for economic exploitation and development of the Continent the Union will be one of the natural and appropriate bases from which such enterprises will operate. In the field of long range and long term strategy, the control of Antarctica must always be a matter of primary concern to us".

In the light of the precedent referred to above, it has occurred to this Embassy that there might be value, at a suitable date in the near future, in once again bringing to the notice of the Governments interested in Antarctica, South Africa's own interests in that region. The Embassy has noted from press reports that consideration is being given to South African participation in the proposed Commonwealth trans-Antarctic expedition which was discussed at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference last month. The recent reconnaissance expedition to Bouvet Island has received publicity in the Paris press as well as in the London press. I understand further that South Africa is participating actively in the International Geophysical Year, much of the programme of which is concerned with Antarctica. My suggestion, accordingly, is that if South African policy vis à vis Antarctica remains today what it was stated to be in 1948, and if favourable decisions are forthcoming regarding our participation in the trans-Antarctica expedition, in the development of a meteorological station on Bouvet, and in the Antarctic aspects of the International Geophysical Year, it would perhaps not be out of place that we should, at a suitable opportunity, draw the attention of other Governments concerned to the extent of our participation, reminding them that this is a further earnest of our interests in Antarctica and of our desire to be associated with its development.

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AIR MAIL

36/6

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris (8e)
3rd March, 1955THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CAPE TOWN

(in triplicate)

International Scientific Research in the
Antarctic

You will recall that in 1948 the United States Government took the initiative vis-à-vis the Governments of Australia, the Argentine, Chili, France, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom in putting forward suggestions for an international solution of the territorial problems of the Antarctic. The Department of State in a communiqué issued at the time, expressed inter alia the view that the solution should be such as to promote scientific investigations and researches in Antarctica.

Shortly after the presentation of the United States' proposals to the other Governments concerned, the South African Government, through the diplomatic channel, took steps to bring to the attention of certain of the Governments with territorial claims in Antarctica, the Union's own special interest in being associated with the development of that continent. In the case of France, for example, Mr. Louw, who at the time was leading the South African delegation to the United Nations in Paris, was asked to seek a suitable opportunity to apprise the French Government of the South African Government's interest. He also had discussions in Paris with representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Argentine and Chili on this matter. At the same time, Mr. Forayth wrote a letter to M. Laniel, then French Minister in Pretoria (see P.M. 102/2 of 5 November, 1948) which included the following outline of the nature of South Africa's interests in the problem: -

"As you are aware, the Union has never advanced any claim to Antarctic territory, most of which, in default of effective occupation, can only be regarded as terra nullius. The Union is

the International Geophysical Year and of the proposed French installations on the Base Plateau (adjacent to the Archipelago of Pointe Geologie) on the exact site of the South magnetic pole. The French are sending three expeditions, the first of which will leave in October of this year, and their researches will be spread over the ensuing period up to March 1959. I presume however that the authorities concerned in South Africa are familiar with the details of the French plans and of the programmes of the other expeditions planned by Britain, Australia, Norway, the United States and New Zealand. Apart, therefore, from attaching a reference map, I do not repeat the information given in the articles published here, as the primary purpose of this minute is to suggest that there might be advantage in making the most, diplomatically, of the South African participation in Antarctic research, if we do intend to make a significant contribution.

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During the presentation of the United States' proposals to the other Governments concerned, the South African Government, through the diplomatic channel, took steps to bring to the attention of members of the Governments who were invited to attend in Antarctica the value of the system proposed as being operated with the installation of two stations. In the view of France, the British, the United States and the United Kingdom the French Government of the time, which is applied the French Government of the time, invited several Governments. It also had discussions in Paris with representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Argentine and Chile in 1948. At the time when Mr. Farquhar made a lecture to the Royal Society in London in 1949, the Department of Mines in Pretoria, the Department of Mines which included the following details of the views of South Africa's interests in the continent.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.



UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

Tel. No.
Ref. No.
Verw. No.

30/18



OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,
KANTOOR VAN DIE HOË KOMMISSARIS,
CANBERRA.

11th March, 1955.

AIRMAIL.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Union of South Africa,
51 Avenue Hoche,
PARIS (8).

International Scientific Research in
the Antarctic.

I wish to thank you for your kindness in having sent me copy of your interesting despatch 36/6 of the 3rd March, 1955, to the Secretary for External Affairs, Cape Town, on the subject noted above.

I may mention that I have over the past year sent Head Office numerous reports on Australian activities in the Antarctic region.

Copies of future reports which may have a direct bearing on the subject of your despatch will be forwarded to you.

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

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de Cervin (indiqué par une flèche sur la photo ci-dessus). De près la ressemblance est frappante (à dr.). Byrd a survolé des sommets de plus de 7 000 m sur la Terre Marie-Byrd.

trise du passage est essentielle pour des nations comme l'Angleterre ou les Etats-Unis à cause de la fragilité des « raccourcis » de Panama ou de Suez.

Les grandes compagnies aériennes mettent sur pied, en ce moment, les futurs tracés des lignes intercontinentales antarctiques qui joindront la Patagonie ou Buenos Aires au Cap en faisant escale à l'île Bouvet ou aux Sandwich du Sud ou encore à la Nouvelle-Zélande ou à l'Australie en faisant escale sur une base qui serait aménagée sans doute par les Américains sur la côte de Marie-Byrd. La France peut jouer un rôle important dans l'établissement de ces liaisons aériennes, en assurant aux îles Kerguelen une escale indispensable pour les appareils venant du Cap et se dirigeant vers l'Australie. Mais le budget voté à l'Assemblée pour la participation française à l'expédition scientifique internationale de 1957 a été amputé de telle sorte que les Expéditions Polaires Françaises, chargées de la préparation des bases antarctiques, ris-

quent de ne plus pouvoir assurer leur personnel de toute la sécurité désirable et, par là même, de voir compromis le travail des équipes scientifiques. Il n'est même pas certain, d'autre part, que les îlots français de Crozet puissent être occupés par des météorologues, à moins qu'une entente soit établie avec des scientifiques allemands.

L'appel des glaces

Pour percer les secrets du pôle Sud, bien gardés, les expéditions modernes ont, en effet, besoin d'un matériel si coûteux qu'elles prennent désormais un caractère non seulement national, mais international. C'est ainsi qu'au cours de la grande année géophysique internationale de 1957-58, des milliers de techniciens et de savants de toutes nationalités vont former sur le continent antarctique une communauté étonnante qui se partagera un énorme programme de recherches internationales.

Pierre GENDRON



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Un autre Himalaya serait au Pôle Sud

Les expéditions allemandes « Schabenland » ont photographié sur la Terre de la Reine Maud des montagnes si ressemblantes aux Alpes qu'ils ont baptisé leur plus haut sommet (3 300 m) du nom

terrible produit des phénomènes curieux. A — 55°, le pétrole gèle et la flamme meurt sur la mèche. Le caoutchouc naturel est cassant. Au-dessous de — 60° toutes les huiles normales se coagulent, les bouteilles thermos éclatent et les minuscules gouttelettes en suspension dans l'haléine gèlent instantanément en produisant à chaque expiration un craquement de pétard. « A — 80°, raconte Byrd, la respiration devient douloureuse, il se forme entre les cils une couche de glace qui aveugle et il faut utiliser un masque muni d'un tuyau pour la respiration. »

Le pôle, proie des stratèges

Les nations qui vont envoyer ces énormes et coûteuses expéditions au pôle Sud n'ont pas seulement en vue les recherches scientifiques. Le désir d'accaparement du continent vierge est aussi inscrit dans leurs préoccupations secrètes. On a découvert déjà, en surface, d'énormes quantités de charbon, mais d'assez mauvaise qualité. Un jour

viendra où on en aura peut-être besoin. Des indices font espérer aussi des gisements d'or, d'argent, de cuivre, de soufre natif, de chrome, de molybdène, de graphite, de pyrite. En comparant les couches de la Terre de Palmer à celles des Andes et celles d'autres zones à celles du grand Nord canadien, on a pu conclure qu'il y avait de l'uranium et du pétrole au pôle Sud. Inexploitables pour l'instant, ces minerais constituent cependant une réserve rassurante pour l'avenir...

Dans le domaine des utopies et des hypothèses, on a suggéré l'utilisation possible de l'antarctique comme gigantesque frigidaire où serait stocké indéfiniment l'excédent des récoltes mondiales. Des savants ont aussi proposé de capter les violents courants aériens à l'aide d'éoliennes.

Il suffit, enfin, de jeter un coup d'œil sur la carte de l'hémisphère Sud pour comprendre le rôle stratégique que pourraient jouer des bases polaires. La Terre de Graham n'est pas éloignée du cap Horn et la mai-

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Pris par les glaces le Belge De Gerlache dérive avec son navire pendant 12 mois en 1898.

Les Américains Pendleton et Palmer organisent la 1^{re} mission scientifique en 1829.

Amerigo Vespucci découvre la Georgie du Sud (1502).

Les Américains organisent en 1946-47 l'opération « High Jump », 12 avions, 13 navires et 4 000 hommes. C'est la plus grande expédition polaire. Les découvertes font réviser une grande partie de la carte du pôle Sud. Byrd survole le Pôle pour la 2^e fois le 15-2-1947.

Cook aperçoit ces terres en 1771. Il suppose l'existence d'un continent polaire bien qu'il ne l'ait pas aperçu au cours de son périple dans l'Océan Antarctique.

1 million de baleines ont été pêchées dans les mers antarctiques depuis 80 ans.

1^{re} expédition commerciale : l'Argentin Carlos Timbion ramène 20 000 peaux de phoques en 1819.

En 1820, les Russes Bellinghausen et Lazarev aperçoivent le continent et en font le tour.

Bouvet de Lozier atteint cette île en 1738.

2 avions de l'expédition allemande Schwabenland (1938) photographient une surface de territoire plus grande que la France.

Sur cette côte se dressent d'énormes cathédrales de glace bleue.



Georgie du Sud

I. Sandwichs du Sud

MER DU ROI HAAKON VII

Ile Bouvet

LA CONQUETE DU POLE SUD



La France à la même échelle.

| | Rocqueries de manchots | Zones de pêche à la baleine |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Afrique du Sud | ▲ | ◊ |
| Argentine | ■ | ◊ |
| Australie | ● | ◊ |
| Chili | ● | ◊ |
| Etats Unis | ▲ | ◊ |
| France | ▲ | ◊ |
| Gr Bretagne | ▲ | ◊ |
| Nile-Zélande | ▲ | ◊ |
| Norvege | ▲ | ◊ |

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Scott échoue dans sa 1^{re} tentative d'atteindre le Pôle avec 40 chiens de traîneaux en 1902.

Avec des équipages de poneys sibériens Shackleton atteint 88° 23' 5" le 9-1-1908.

Au cours d'un raid éclair, le Norvégien Amundsen atteint le 1^{er} le pôle Sud, le 14-12-1911.

Scott meurt héroïquement avec ses 4 compagnons après avoir atteint le Pôle où flottait le drapeau norvégien, le 17-1-1912.

Les plus hauts sommets de l'Antarctique ont été découverts ici en 1947.

Byrd installe la « Petite Amérique » et survole pour la 1^{re} fois le Pôle le 29-11-1929.

Byrd reste seul pendant 7 mois au cours d'une de ses expéditions (1934).

En franchissant la ligne de changement de date internationale, Dumont d'Urville oubliera de sauter un jour sur son livre de bord.

La barrière glaciaire de la mer de Ross couvre une surface de 500 000 km².

Ces volcans géants ont été vus pour la 1^{re} fois par l'Anglais Ross en 1840.

Des fossiles ont été trouvés ici par le Norvégien Larsen en 1892.

Selon Byrd ces montagnes enferment les plus importantes réserves de charbon du monde.

L'Anglais Borchgrevink hiverne avec une mission scientifique (1899).

Le plus grand glacier du monde: 250 km de long, 50 km de large.

Dumont d'Urville baptise cette terre française du nom de sa femme: c'est la Terre Adélie (1840).

En Terre Adélie, les expéditions Polaires Françaises effectuent des recherches scientifiques de la plus haute importance de 1950 à 1953.

Charcot ramène, en 1903, la 1^{re} grande moisson d'observations scientifiques.

1^{er} vol transantarctique en 4 escales: Ellsworth en 1936. Terre de Graham, -mer du Ross.



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Ces photos aériennes prises par Byrd en 1947 montrent 2 aspects les plus surprenants du Pôle : ci-dessus, des vallées aussi profondes

que le Colorado et dont les falaises regorgent de charbon ; en bas, à g., des oasis dégelées avec des dizaines de lacs d'eau tiède.

algues. L'origine de ces oasis mystérieux est encore inconnue. Ils sont peut-être le résultat de phénomènes volcaniques ou géomagnétiques.

Le continent antarctique excite la curiosité des paléontologues, car il contient des indices fossiles qui peuvent conduire à la révision totale de certains chapitres de l'histoire de la vie et de l'évolution. Les étonnantes ressemblances entre la flore et la faune d'Amérique du Sud et celles d'Australie et de Tasmanie d'une part, entre celles de Madagascar et celles de la Nouvelle-Zélande d'autre part, sont restées pratiquement inexplicables jusqu'à ce jour.

La plupart des naturalistes sont conduits aujourd'hui à admettre la nécessité de « ponts » continentaux engloutis. Ainsi, l'Antarctique aurait été, alors, non seulement le relais entre les divers continents de l'hémisphère Sud, mais aussi un foyer de rayonnement de formes vivantes. La découverte de mines de charbon, de plantes fos-

siles spécifiques des régions tropicales (glossoptéris, troncs d'arbres silicifiés) en de nombreux points, en même temps que la présence de hauts fonds au large des continents en présence confirment cette hypothèse. Elle aura, en tout cas, à vérifier l'hypothèse des plus hardies selon laquelle la vie serait apparue d'abord aux pôles, le refroidissement de ceux-ci, surtout du pôle Sud, ayant précédé celui des autres zones du globe.

L'étude des conditions météorologiques du pôle Sud est un des buts principaux de la prochaine expédition internationale.

Les bizarreries du froid

Les conditions de travail seront terribles. La moyenne annuelle de température est de -25° . L'été, la température ne remonte jamais au-dessus de 0° , et descend souvent à -20° . Pendant l'hiver, le thermomètre descend parfois à -80° et ne monte jamais au-dessus de -50° pendant plusieurs mois. Ce froid

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Une richesse à évaluer : le charbon Un secret à percer : les lacs tièdes

pour l'instant, le point culminant du pôle Sud avec 7 000 mètres d'élévation !

Quant à la Terre de Graham, elle constitue, elle aussi, une énigme géologique : elle est entièrement différente des régions qui l'entourent ; s'étendant sur un front de 1 500 km, elle a l'aspect d'une chaîne alpine envahie par la mer et les géologues montrent sa similitude de structure avec les Andes. Des gisements de cuivre et d'uranium en seraient une preuve.

L'expédition allemande « Schwabenland », en 1938, et plus récemment encore l'expédition norvégienne, suédoise et anglaise « Maudheim » ont photographié en totalité et exploré en partie une autre chaîne côtière, celle de la Nouvelle-Souabe,

longue également d'un millier de km qui reconstitue, en plein désert de glace, le merveilleux spectacle de nos plus belles chaînes alpines européennes.

Il serait faux de prendre aujourd'hui le pôle Sud pour une terre morte et ensevelie dans la glace ; au cours des milliers d'explorations aériennes de l'expédition américaine « High Jump », en 1947, les aviateurs ont eu la surprise de découvrir, en plusieurs points, de vastes zones entièrement libres de glace où étincelaient d'admirables lacs bleus ou rouges. Sur certains d'entre eux, des hydravions purent se poser. Les équipages se baignèrent dans une eau à température « relativement » élevée et purent recueillir des mousses, des lichens et des

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Sur la route du pôle, 40 ans d'évolution technique

1. C'est avec des chiens de traîneaux qu'Amundsen a atteint le premier 90° Sud en 1911.
2. L'équipe héroïque de Scott, Bowers, Oates, Wilson et Evans et leur traîneau (1912).
3. Les expéditions de 1955/1958 effectueraient leurs raids à l'aide de véhicules spéciaux, les « Sno-Cat », à 4 chenilles indépendantes, permettant de franchir de très grandes distances.

Illettes et les véhicules à pneus géants

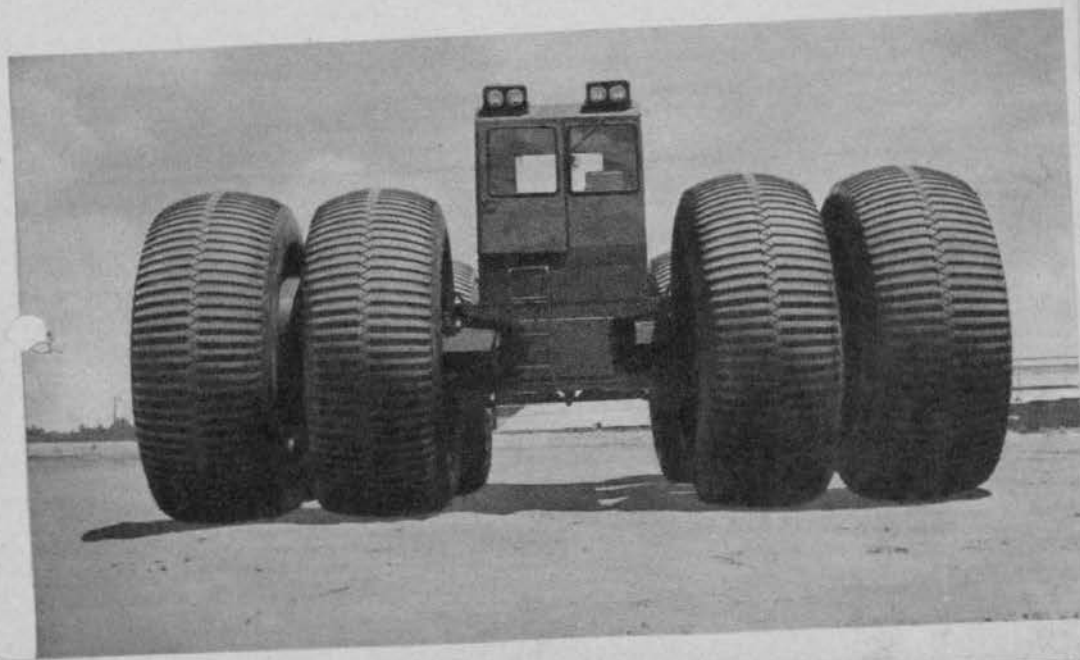
porte des surprises. Les vols de Byrd, en 1947, ont ainsi révélé une vaste baie de 50 000 km² pénétrant de 500 km à l'intérieur du continent sur les côtes de la mer d'Amundsen !

Sur les côtes de la Terre Victoria se dresse le plus grand complexe volcanique du monde avec le Terror et l'Erebus (4 300 mètres). Le cratère actif de ce dernier mesure 1 km de diamètre et 300 m de profondeur et projette d'énormes nuages de cendres et de gaz toxiques colorés en rouge par la lave bouillante. Suivant les dernières évaluations de l'expédition Byrd, la chaîne de la Reine Maud, longue de 2 500 km, aurait une altitude moyenne de 4 000 mètres. Les plus hauts massifs sont découpés

en dents de scie ou en aiguille et atteignent souvent 5 000 mètres.

Fait extraordinaire, dans la partie centrale de cette chaîne, Byrd a survolé, en 1947, un immense Colorado dépourvu de glace, dont les falaises roses, rouges et pourpres montraient, à ciel ouvert, sur des centaines de km de longueur, les veines noires d'un des plus importants gisements houillers du monde. Un peu plus loin se dressaient d'étranges montagnes de basalte de forme hexagonale sur un haut plateau tabulaire.

Dans la Terre de Marie-Byrd, tout au long de la Chaîne du Comité exécutif, les récentes explorations américaines ont découvert et survolé un sommet qui serait.



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Pour cette nouvelle expédition les chen

et l'autre en Alaska. Il est aussi vaste que les Etats-Unis et l'Europe ensemble.

En dépit de ses dimensions, il est resté longtemps caché aux yeux des navigateurs qui, au XVIII^e siècle, doutaient encore de son existence... Les relations du voyage de Cook autour du monde, en 1773, nous en donnent la raison. Lorsque le grand navigateur prit contact avec la nature antarctique, il la trouva si terrible qu'il crut de bonne foi que personne n'irait plus loin que lui. Or, il n'avait atteint le cercle arctique que dans les parages des îles Sandwich.

Les fleuves de glace du pôle

Le continent du Pôle Sud se défend derrière une énorme banquise et des barrières de glace qui atteignent parfois plus de 1 000 km de long et érigent, en certains points, de véritables chaînes de montagnes composées d'icebergs bleuâtres de plusieurs centaines de mètres de hauteur. Au vrai rivage continental s'annexe parfois un faux rivage glaciaire qui, pendant des siècles, a trompé les navigateurs. Ainsi, Dumont d'Urville avait-il trouvé et nommé, à l'ouest de la Terre Adélie, une terre, la côte Clarie, qui ne fut plus jamais aperçue par la suite : elle n'était qu'un de ces énormes amas glaciaires dont les côtes du pôle Sud sont parsemées.

La quasi-totalité du continent est recouverte par une croûte de glace de 2 000 m d'épaisseur. Seuls les sommets des très hautes montagnes en émergent. Cet inlandsis s'écoule lentement dans l'océan et y devient flottant. Des hautes vallées du pôle descendent d'autres fleuves solides qui sont les

plus vastes glaciers du monde, longs de centaines de km et larges de 50. Ils poussent leurs langues terminales géantes à des dizaines de km en mer. C'est ainsi que s'est constituée la barrière de Ross qui, avec ses 500 000 km², est beaucoup plus grande que la France et flotte entièrement sur la mer jusqu'aux abords de la petite Amérique et de l'île de Ross. Ces barrières sont capables de partir à la dérive et leur rupture explique la prodigieuse abondance des icebergs dans les mers australes.

Les deux larges échancrures qui donnent à l'Antarctique l'aspect du continent australien et qui ont été baptisées mer de Ross et mer de Weddell, posent une des grandes énigmes du pôle Sud. On se demande si les baies qu'elles ferment ne seraient pas l'amorce d'une grande dépression qui partagerait le pôle en deux blocs distincts, l'un très vaste sur l'hémisphère oriental, l'autre petit dont l'archipel sud-américain ne serait qu'une dépendance. L'isthme central serait invisible, caché par un pont de glace. Cette hypothèse n'a pu encore être vérifiée. La région qui s'étend entre les deux mers est, en effet, totalement inexplorée. Chaque nouvelle expédition ap-

Byrd caressait depuis 20 ans le projet d'un véhicule géant, véritable char polaire, capable de franchir les crevasses et de rouler dans n'importe quelle forme de neige ou de glace. Les Ets Letoumeau (Texas) ont réalisé un modèle de 20 m de long et l'ont essayé à la base groenlandaise de Thulé. Les résultats sont excellents en cas de surfaces planes ou molles, mais le véhicule (*photo ci-contre*), franchit difficilement les arêtes de glace malgré ses pneus de 3 m de diamètre.

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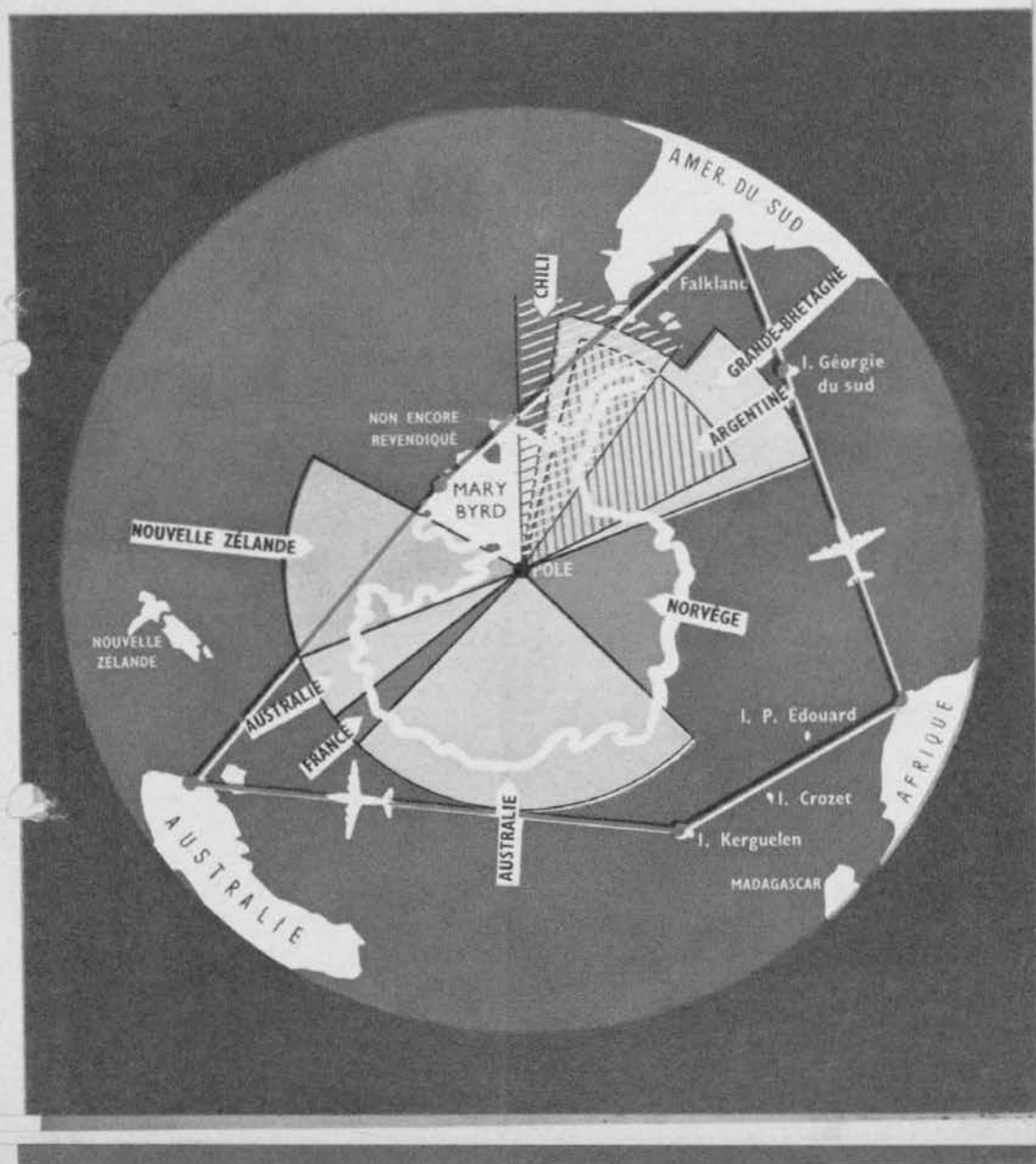
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3000 savants des terres inconnues du POLE SUD

36/6

COMMISSIONER,
KOMMISSARIS,

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1955.



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Le « Terra Nova », bateau de Scott, en vue de l'Antarctide (1911).

Une mission de à l'assaut des terr

CETTE année vont commencer au pôle Sud les premiers débarquements des éléments avancés de la plus grande expédition scientifique de tous les temps qui groupera, en 1957-58, 36 nations membres du Conseil International des Unions Scientifiques (I.C.S.U.).

A l'automne 55, des navires polaires lourdement chargés quitteront successivement la France, l'Angleterre, les Etats-Unis, la Nouvelle-Zélande, l'Afrique du Sud, l'Australie, le Chili, l'Argentine, pour cingler vers le pôle antarctique. Ils iront installer de nouvelles bases sur le continent polaire austral, bases qui seront occupées un an plus tard par des centaines de techniciens et de savants. Ainsi, la France va réoccuper la Terre Adélie à Pointe Géologie, et innovera une base avancée à 350 km à l'intérieur du continent antarctique, là même où se situera le pôle magnétique en 1957. La mission permanente aux îles Kerguelen prendra part à ces recherches, en particulier pour l'étude des bases aériennes.

Les Anglais, outre leurs bases météorologiques de la Terre de Graham et des Shetland, prévoient audacieusement une station au cœur de la zone inexplorée en retrait de la côte de la mer de Weddell.

L'Australie, se servant de la Station Mawson, déjà occupée depuis quelques mois, implantera, elle aussi, une base avancée sur la Terre Enderby. La Nouvelle-Zélande occupera des îles dans l'archipel de Ross, sur les côtes de la Terre Victoria.

L'Afrique du Sud s'intéresse à l'île Bou-

vet, au large de la Terre de la Reine Maud, et Argentine et Chili rénoveront leurs bases météorologiques permanentes des Shetland et de l'archipel qui borde la Terre de Graham. Quant aux Etats-Unis, ils préparent une expédition fabuleuse décidée à dévoiler les derniers mystères du pôle Sud. Déjà, en 1947, l'expédition « High Jump », dirigée par Byrd, avait bouleversé toutes les données cartographiques du continent en photographiant 800 000 km² de côtes. Mais, en 1957, 10 000 hommes, 50 navires spéciaux, une flotte aérienne et sous-marine considérable, des véhicules amphibies et des camions géants, conçus spécialement pour la glace, comptent achever la reconnaissance totale de l'immense empire glacé.

Les observations accumulées par les nombreux explorateurs permettent, cependant, d'avoir aujourd'hui une vue générale assez exacte du continent Antarctique : c'est un gigantesque bouclier convexe de 14 millions de km² couvrant le pôle Sud. S'il était situé dans l'hémisphère nord, une de ses extrémités reposerait sur le Danemark

Le partage du Pôle Sud repose sur le principe des appropriations fondées sur la découverte et la présence effective : France, Australie, Norvège, Grande-Bretagne, Nouvelle-Zélande, et sur le principe des secteurs d'influence : revendications de l'Argentine et du Chili. Les Américains ne l'admettent pas et réservent leurs droits sur le principe d'une occupation permanente. Les Russes invoquent la primauté historique des découvertes de Bellinghausen pour réserver aussi leurs droits. Sur la carte ci-contre, le tracé des futures liaisons aériennes intercontinentales.

JKU/CH.

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LE COURRIER DE LA PRESSE
«LIT TOUT»
RENSEIGNE SUR TOUT.
ce qui est publié dans les Journaux et Publications
de tous les pays
et en fournit les Extraits sur tous Sujets et Personnalités

Ch. DEMOGEOT, Directeur
21, Boulevard Montmartre, PARIS-2^e

Une mission de l'assaut des terr

SCIENCE ET LA VIE
5, RUE DE LA BAUME
PARIS 8^{ME}

FEB. 1955

36/6

36/6

COMMISSIONER,
KOMMISSARIS,
A.
1955.

Signé

*François Antonicelli
télé
DS*

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Star 6th May 1953

Cabinet approves idea of Union taking part in Antarctic expedition

Sapa's Parliamentary Service

House of Assembly, Friday.

THE CABINET has approved in principle the participation of South Africans in the British expedition to Antarctica in 1957, the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Louw, told the Assembly yesterday.

The Minister said he had secured Cabinet approval because he thought a role in the expedition would help the Union's claim in Antarctica when the time came for a decision to be taken in that part of the world.

Mr. Louw said that when he was in Paris in 1948 he had discussions with delegations of France, Britain, Australia, Chile and the Argentine on the Antarctic in which South Africa had a distinct interest.

South Africa was one of the few continents near Antarctica, which had been regarded as a kind of no-man's-land. It had not been effectively occupied but certain countries had staked claims there.

RUSSIA'S INTEREST

In 1946 the United Kingdom raised the question and in 1948 the United States suggested an international control or trusteeship of the Antarctic regions. Russia was also taking an interest.

As far as the Union Government were concerned they were distinctly interested from a meteorological point of view as well as from the point of view of a very valuable whaling industry.

When he saw the various delegations in Paris he gave them to understand that the Union was interested.—Sapa.

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be regarded as terra nullius. The Union is

51 Avenue Hoche,
PARIS. (8e).

19th May, 1955.

The Secretary for External Affairs,
CAPE TOWN. (In duplicate).

Antarctica.

The Embassy has noted in the Johannesburg Star of 6th May a statement reported to have been made by the Minister of External Affairs that the Cabinet has approved in principle South African participation in the British expedition to Antarctica in 1957.

The Embassy has, from time to time, in informal discussions with Quai d'Orsay officials, drawn attention to South Africa's interest in the development of Antarctica and of the Southern Ocean. We should accordingly be glad to have confirmation of the press report, since the impression conveyed by the chapter on Antarctica appearing on page 20 of the last issue of Policy Review was that the Government was against South African participation in the proposed trans-Antarctica expedition.

The Embassy would also be grateful to learn in due course what decision is taken regarding the project for the occupation of Bouvet Island during the international Geophysical Year.

D.B. SOLE

AMBASSADOR.

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SPECIAL AIR MAIL

36/6.

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PARIS. (8e).

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CAPE TOWN. (In duplicate).

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D. E. SOLE

D. Sole
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AMBASSADOR.

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51 Avenue Hoche, Paris (8e)
4th June, 1955.

Dear Anthony,

Antartica

I notice from reports in the French press that the United States Government has invited the seven powers having claims in Antartica (France, Britain, Norway, Australia, New Zealand, Chile and Argentine) to nominate observers to take part in an American expedition to Antartica this year.

Ever since I discovered, when serving as a member of the Commonwealth Polar Committee, that in the twenties South Africa was short-sighted enough to reject a British suggestion that we occupy what is now Queen Maude Land, I have been trying to revive South African interest in Antartica.

This latest step by the Americans seems to be further evidence that they are moving in the direction of some internationally agreed solution of the problem of Antartctic claims. If this is so I would hope that South Africa could also somehow be brought into the picture. Do you think that there is any hope of the United States Government agreeing to invite a South African observer, provided Head Office can first be persuaded to seek an American invitation?

If you have sent out any report to the Union on the American invitation to the other power I should be interested to see it.

Yours sincerely,

D.B. SOLE

Mr. A.A.M. Hamilton,
South African Embassy,
WASHINGTON

DBS/CS

*M. B. Sole
to London
F.*

Note for Antarctica File.

Informed by Mr. Schrab that a meeting of 10 countries connected with Int. Geophysical Year to be held in Paris, July 6-10.

South Africa may be concerned.

Contact was made with H. Paul-Jules Victor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Int. Geophysical Year. For his address and telephone number see Pettin.

Paul ✓
DS

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Mr. A.A.H. Hamilton,
South African Embassy,
WASHINGTON 222/CS

Yours sincerely,

D.E. SOLE

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKADEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

KAAPSTAD.

14-6-1955

1. Amb. Stockholm ✓
2. R. Stockholm ✓
3. R. Hamburg ✓
4. R. Stockholm ✓

Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur
van die Unie van Suid-Afrika,
PARYS.

Die Suidpoolstreek.

Met verwysing na u diensbrief nr. 36/6 van 19 Mei 1955 laat ek hier volg wat die Minister op 5 Mei in die Volksraad oor die Unie se belange in die Suidpoolstreekgebied gesê het:

"Ek het my departement n ruk gelede gevra om aan my alle moontlike inligting te verskaf oor die Suid-Afrikaanse belange in die Suidpoolstreek. Toe ek in 1948 in Parys was, het ek hierdie saak behandel en ek het samesprekings gehad met die afvaardigings van Frankryk, Brittanje, Australië, Chili en Argentinië. Suid-Afrika het baie besliste belang in die Suidpoolstreek want ons is een van die weinige lande wat naby die Suidpoolstreek is. Tot hiertoe is die Suidpoolstreek beskou as niemandsland. Dit is effektief beset in terme van die Volkereg, maar sekere lande maak aanspraak op die Suidpoolstreek en daar is lyne getrek wat uitstrek vanaf die Suidpool as middelpunt. Die lande is Noorweë, Australië, Frankryk, Nieu-Seeland en die Verenigde Koninkryk. Die Verenigde Koninkryk het reeds in 1946 die saak aanhangig gemaak. Die Verenigde State het die een of ander vorm van internasionale beheer aan die hand gegee - n soort trustbeheer, of n ander vorm van beheer oor die Suidpoolstreke. Intussen het Rusland ook daarby gekom en belang begin stel in die Suidpoolstreke. Sover dit ons aanbetref, stel ons beslis belang daarin, nie alleen geografies nie, maar ook uit die oogpunt van weerkundige stasies en die waardevolle walvisbedryf. Toe ek hierdie mense in Parys gespreek het, het ek dit duidelik gestel aan hulle dat ons belang stel in die Suidpoolstreek en dat ons op die saak sou ingaan. n Ekspedisie wat georganiseer word deur die Verenigde Koninkryk sal in 1957 na die Suidpoolstreke gaan, en ek het in beginsel Kabinetsgoedkeuring verkry vir Suid-Afrika se deelname aan daardie ekspedisie, saam met Australië en Nieu-Seeland. Ek dink dat dit sal help om ons aansprake te steun wanneer die tyd aanbreek, soos dit ongetwyfeld moet aanbreek, dat die een of ander besluit moet geneem word oor die Suidpoolstreke waarin ons n wesenlike belang het".

Die vorm wat die Unie se deelneming in die transsuidpoolekspedisie van Statebondslande gaan aanneem, is nog onder oorweging.

nous occuper de la question.

Le Royaume Uni organise actuellement l'expédition qui en 1957 se rendra dans l'Antarctique. Je viens d'obtenir du Cabinet une acceptation de principe autorisant l'Afrique du Sud à participer à cette expédition avec l'Australie et la Nouvelle Zélande. Je crois que ceci nous permettra ultérieurement d'étayer nos revendications dans l'Antarctique lorsque les temps seront venus de prendre une décision au sujet des régions antarctiques."

La forme que doit revêtir la participation de l'Afrique du Sud à l'expédition antarctique du Commonwealth est encore à l'étude et je vous ferai part des développements à venir.

D'autre part, vous savez certainement qu'en corrélation avec l'Année Géophysique Internationale le Gouvernement sud-africain a récemment envoyé une expédition de reconnaissance à l'île Bouvet afin d'y étudier les possibilités d'une occupation temporaire pendant la durée de l'Année Géophysique Internationale. Aucune décision finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

D.E. SOLE

Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Monsieur Pierre LANTIER,
Sous-Direction d'Afrique,
Direction des Affaires Politiques,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
PARIS.

Handwritten notes:
11/10/56
Avec...
le 10/11/56
le 12/11/56

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris (8e)
23 juin 1955

Cher Collègue,

Vous serez peut-être intéressé par la déclaration suivante faite à la Chambre des Députés de Cape Town, le 5 mai, par le Ministre sud-africain des Affaires Extérieures au sujet des intérêts sud-africains dans l'Antartique :

... "Il y a quelque temps j'ai demandé à mon Département de me donner toutes les précisions possibles au sujet des intérêts sud-africains dans l'Antartique. Lors de mon passage à Paris, en 1948, je m'étais occupé de la question et en avait discuté avec les délégations française, britannique, australienne, chilienne et argentine. L'Afrique du Sud - l'un des quelques pays situés à proximité de l'Antartique - au fait de sa position géographique s'intéresse tout particulièrement à ce dernier continent. Jusqu'à présent les régions antartiques étaient considérées comme terra nullius ; de fait, aux termes du droit international elles n'ont pas été encore occupées mais certains pays ont revendiquées et des zones ont été délimitées au moyen de lignes partant en éventail du centre du pôle sud. Il s'agit de la Norvège, de l'Australie, de la France, de la Nouvelle Zélande et du Royaume Uni. La Grande Bretagne souleva la question en 1946 et ultérieurement, en 1948, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Ces derniers suggérèrent une sorte de conseil de tutelle, ou tout autre moyen, permettant un contrôle international des régions antartiques. La Russie elle aussi s'intéresse maintenant à l'Antartique. Quant à nous nous portons à celui-ci un intérêt indéniable tant du point de vue de notre situation géographique que de ceux des stations météorologiques et de l'importance de l'industrie baleinière sud-africaine. Au cours de mes entretiens de Paris, j'avais clairement donné à entendre que l'Antartique nous intéressait et que nous allions

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous-Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique-Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
PARIS

DBS/CS

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1. *11/12/55*
Accès aux
developpements -
ce fut
2. *Re Service*
3. *p 23/7.*

C O P YAIRMAIL

3rd June, 1955

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CAPE TOWN.

Antarctica

Further to my minute of the 9th April, I enclose two copies of a press release dated 1st June from which it will be observed that the United States has invited the Governments of those countries which have claims in the Antarctic to designate observers to accompany the preparatory expedition which will sail for Antarctica later this year under Admiral Byrd.

Neither the British nor the New Zealand Embassies are able to indicate whether their Governments will accept the invitation.

Our New Zealand colleague believes that the invitation results from a suggestion he made to the State Department earlier this year that observers be invited to accompany the next preparatory expedition and he is hopeful that his other suggestion, that the technical data gathered by the ATKA expedition be made available to other 'friendly' governments, will also bear fruit.

In my report on this subject of the 15th March I referred to an invitation by the United States to the New Zealand Government to make shipping space available for New Zealand supplies and equipment in the vessels which will take part in this expedition. We are informed that the New Zealand Government are still considering this offer and that they have asked the United States Government to hold it in abeyance for a while.

Ambassador

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Direction d'Afrique,
Région Levant.

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

36/6

COPY

43/44

3rd June, 1955

17th June, 1955

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,

AIRMAIL CAPE TOWN.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CAPE TOWN.

Antarctica

In my minute of the 3rd June I referred to an invitation by the United States Government to the Governments of countries which have claims in Antarctica to designate observers to accompany the preparatory expedition which will sail for Antarctica later this year.

We have now learned that the United States deliberately invited only those countries with claims in Antarctica for they feared too many difficulties would arise if they extended the invitation to include all countries interested.

It would be very helpful if you could inform us whether it has been decided that the Union will participate in the trans-Antarctic Expedition with the British, the Australians and the New Zealanders.

Counsellor of Embassy

vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Direction d'Afrique,
Monsieur Levant.

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

23-6-55 36/6.

36/6.

COPY

43/44

3rd June, 1955

17th June, 1955



Airmail

With the
Compliments of the
Embassy
of the
Union of South Africa
Washington, D.C.

Mr. D.B. Sole,
South African Embassy,
PARIS, France.

For information. With reference to
your letter 36/6 of the 4th June,
addressed to Mr. Hamilton.

AFFAIRS,

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Counsellor of Embassy

ambassador

Monsieur Pierre Lavery,
Direction d'Afrique,
Paris

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Secrétaire d'Ambassade

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... "Il y a quelque temps j'ai demandé à mon Département de me donner toutes les précisions possibles au sujet des intérêts sud-africains dans l'Antarctique. Lors de mon passage à Paris, en 1948, je m'étais occupé de la question et en avait discuté avec les délégations française, britannique, australienne, chilienne et argentine. L'Afrique du Sud, l'un des quelques pays situés à proximité de l'Antarctique - du fait de sa position géographique s'intéresse tout particulièrement à ce dernier continent. Jusqu'à présent les régions antarctiques étaient considérées comme terra nullius ; de fait, aux termes du droit international elles n'ont pas été encore occupées mais certains pays les ont revendiquées et des zones ont été délimitées au moyen de lignes partant en éventail du centre du pôle sud. Il s'agit de la Norvège, de l'Australie, de la France, de la Nouvelle Zélande et du Royaume-Uni. La Grande Bretagne souleva la question en 1946 et ultérieurement, en 1948, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Ces derniers suggérèrent une sorte de conseil de tutelle, ou tout autre moyen, permettant un contrôle international des régions antarctiques. La Russie elle aussi s'intéresse maintenant à l'Antarctique. Quant à nous nous portons à celui-ci un intérêt indéniable tant du point de vue de notre situation géographique que de ceux des stations météorologiques et de l'importance de l'Industrie baleinière sud-africaine. Au cours de mes entretiens de Paris, j'avais clairement donné à entendre que l'Antarctique nous intéressait et que nous allions nous occuper de la question.

Le Royaume-Uni organise actuellement l'expédition qui en 1957 se rendra dans l'Antarctique. Je viens d'obtenir du Cabinet une acceptation de principe autorisant l'Afrique du Sud à participer à cette expédition avec l'Australie et la Nouvelle Zélande. Je crois que ceci nous permettra ultérieurement d'étayer nos revendications dans l'Antarctique lorsque les temps seront venus de prendre une décision au sujet des régions antarctiques."...

La forme que doit revêtir la participation de l'Afrique du Sud à l'expédition antarctique du Commonwealth est encore à l'étude et je vous ferai part des développements à venir. D'autre part, vous savez certainement qu'en corrélation avec l'Année Géophysique Internationale le Gouvernement sud-africain a récemment envoyé une expédition de reconnaissance à l'île Bouvet afin d'y étudier les possibilités d'une occupation temporaire pendant la durée de l'Année Géophysique Internationale. Aucune décision finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

AIR MAIL

South African Embassy
51 Avenue Hoche, Paris (8e)
28 June 1955

36/6 Collège,

Vous serez peut-être intéressé par la déclaration
récente faite à la Chambre des Députés de Cape Town
le 5 mai par le Ministre sud-africain des Affaires Ex-
térieures au sujet des Antares 51 Avenue Hoche, Paris (8e)
territoire.
28th June, 1955

Dear Anthony,
Antarctic

Many thanks for sending me copies of
your letters of 3rd and 17th June to Head Office.

As regards your enquiry re South African
participation in the Commonwealth Antarctic expedition,
see Minister Louw's statement in the External Affairs
debate on 5th May. I attach a copy of a letter I
recently wrote to the Quai d'Orsay drawing attention
to this. D.B. SOLE

A.A.M. Hamilton, Esquire,
South African Embassy,
WASHINGTON

F.

DBS/CS

de l'Année Géophysique Internationale. Aucune décision
finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisa-
tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de
vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
PARIS

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Royal Society of New Zealand
 N.Z. National Committee for the Int. Geo. Year
 c/o N.Z. Oceanographic Institute
 Dept of Scientific & Industrial Research
 P.O. Box 8018, Government Bldgs
 Wellington, C.I.

13th June, 1955
 Monday

Monsieur G.E. Laclavère
 General Secretary
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
 30, Avenue Rapp
 Paris 7e
 France

Dear Sir,

On behalf of Dr A.F. Barnett, Chairman of the N.Z. National Committee for I.G.Y., I have to thank you for your invitation to attend discussions in Paris on work in the Antarctic. I regret that it is not possible for Dr Barnett to attend. Nevertheless, arrangements have been made for New Zealand Legation in Paris, who has no doubt been in touch with you.

As yet government approval to participation in I.G.Y. observations in Antarctica, and of the N.Z. I.G.Y. programme, have not been obtained. However, it is anticipated that this will not be long delayed.

The New Zealand government is committed to participation in the trans-polar journey from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea, and is to establish a base in the Ross Sea for this purpose. In all probability this same base could be used for I.G.Y. observations.

My Committee is acting as an overall advisory body. The scientific interests concerned in participation in I.G.Y. have set up an executive committee which will be considering details of work within the next few weeks.

We are of course extremely interested in the outcome of your discussions and wish the Conference every success.

Yours sincerely,

J.W. Brodie
 Secretary

de l'Année Géophysique internationale
 finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
 Sous Direction d'Afrique,
 Direction Afrique Levant,
 MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
 PARIS

D.B. Sole
 Secrétaire d'Ambassade

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APPENDIX VII

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

P.O. Box 395

PRETORIA

15th June, 1955.

Dr. G. Laclavère
General Secretary I.U.C.G.,
50 Avenue Rapp
PARIS 7e

Dear Sir,

We duly received your communication of May 14th concerning the Antarctic Conference to be held in Paris on June 15th. My reply was delayed as Dr. Schumann, the Chairman of our national committee of A.G.I. was absent at the time.

Your subsequent letter indicating a later date and a further item for the agenda was also received, as well as your letter of June 9th, informing us that the date will now probably be July 6th.

The matter has now been discussed with Dr. Schumann. He advises that it will be quite impossible for him or another suitable representative to attend the meeting. He is of opinion that no useful purpose will be served if your Conference were attended by a member of our Scientific Liaison Office in London or some S.A. scientist now in Europe as the majority of the items are matters that have to be considered by senior government officials or by an expert meteorologist (items 6 & 8).

Dr. Schumann will endeavour to give further consideration to the Agenda and to let you know by letter if he can at this stage express any views which might assist the meeting.

Yours faithfully,

S.M. Naudé

PRESIDENT: COUNCIL FOR
SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

de l'Année 1955-1956
finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

3. L'Equipement prévu comprend:

Station Principale: environ 500 m² couvert de bâtiments qui seront occupés par 15 à 20 hommes suivant les années.

Station Satellite: une petite construction couvrant 25 m² occupée par 3 hommes à partir de Janvier ou Fevrier 1957.

Transports 2 sno-cats
3 weasels (portés probablement à 5 en Janvier 1957)
7 traîneaux en alliage léger portant chacun 2 tonnes.

En principe, il n'est pas prévu d'utiliser des chiens.

4. La première expedition doit quitter la France en automne 1955 à bord du navire norvégien "NORSEL" et débarquer en Terre Adélie en Janvier 1956. On effectuera à bord du navire, pendant la traversée, des observations météorologiques et océanographiques. Une liaison gravimétrique France - Terre Adélie, sera également réalisée à cette occasion.

Le transport du matériel nécessaire à la Station satellite (environ 15 tonnes) sera fait par la première expedition pendant le printemps 1956. Les hivernants de cette station satellite arriveront en Terre Adélie par le Norsel en Janvier 1957 et seront relevés ainsi que tout le reste du personnel en Janvier 1958. Il est espéré qu'un sup ort aérien permette en Janvier 1957 de compléter le matériel de la Base Satellite et de constituer sur le plateau antarctique un stock d'essence pour les raids envisagés.

La France est prête à envisager une collaboration avec d'autres nations, en particulier, dans le secteur de la mer de Ross, pour utiliser conjointement le navire de l'expedition pendant les campagnes de Janvier 1958 et de Janvier 1959.

finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
PARIS

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Rapport sur la participation Française dans l'Antarctique pendantl'Année Géophysique Internationale 1957 - 1958

1. La France a projeté d'installer une base en Terre Adélie de Janvier 1956 à Janvier 1959. La station principale serait située en principe dans l'Archipel de Pointe Géologie, (approximativement $140^{\circ} 01' E$ et $60^{\circ} 40' S$). Elle serait complétée de Janvier 1957 à Janvier 1959 par une station satellite à environ 350 km au Sud, sur le Plateau antarctique.

2. Ces deux stations s'occuperont principalement d'études de météorologie, de physique de la haute atmosphère et des phénomènes connexes.

Le programme météorologique comprend 8 observations de surface par jour. De Janvier 1957 à Janvier 1959 il est prévu un radio-sondage et un Rawin quotidien. On diffusera normalement un message météo quotidien, exceptionnellement plusieurs si cela pouvait être utile à d'autres expéditions.

En plus des observations régulières, on envisage des mesures de rayonnement et de gradient thermique au voisinage du sol, en particulier à la station satellite, ainsi que des mesures d'ozone à la station de Pointe Géologie. Cette partie du programme serait complétée par: des mesures classiques de glaciologie et par des sondages sismiques de l'épaisseur de l'Inlandsis pendant les différents trajets sur le plateau antarctique et pendant l'hivernage à la station satellite.

En ce qui concerne la haute atmosphère et les phénomènes connexés, l'étude des aurores se ferait par spectrographie, photométrie, et échos radioélectriques. Les appareils suivants sont en projet:

- Photomètre Gartelein (Recommandé par le C.S.A.G.I.)
- Détecteur fixe et détecteur rotatif d'aurores à cellule photo-électrique
- Spectrographe à réseau pour l'étude de l'effet Doppler dans la raie H et des bandes de l'azote.
- Interféromètre Savart-Lyot, spectrographe pour ciel nocturne.
- Radar aurore fonctionnant sur 75 Mc/s. (Appareil identique à celui de Jordrell Bank Experimental Station).

L'étude de l'ionosphère sera entreprise à l'aide d'un sondeur panoramique et sans doute d'un dispositif de mesures des vents ionosphériques par la méthode des fadings.

L'étude du magnétisme comprendra des enregistrements lents classiques à la Station principale ainsi que l'enregistrement de la composante Z à la station satellite; des enregistrements rapides de pulsations aux deux stations avec un matériel actuellement à l'étude.

de l'Année Géophysique Internationale. Aucune décision finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

and the necessary means for transportation, probably a few tractors and about 20 dogs. The type of scientific equipment is evident from the outline of the programme under 2.

The personnel will probably comprise 14 persons, including a surveying party of three.

It is expected that the expedition will leave Norway in November 1956, on board a Norwegian seal catcher, and it is hoped that the main base can be established in January 1957. Only the main base will be permanently occupied, but a secondary station will be located at the place of unloading. This secondary station will be visited occasionally in order to attend to a few recording instruments to be placed there, and will be occupied during short periods in winter for the purpose of photographing aurora.

It is hoped that a visit to the station in 1957-58 and that the disembarkation of the station in January 1959 can be made in cooperation with other nations, such that it may not become necessary for Norway to send a ship to the Antarctic in the seasons of 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Oslo, 28 May 1955

K. U. SYDNEY
Sørsk Polarinstitutt, Oslo.

Finalis a's amara 1/2 price en ce qui concerne la réalisation de vos possibilités mais je ne pourrais pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lévay,
Bureau de l'Arctique,
Direction Arctique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
OSLO.

E. H. Galt
Secrétaire d'Administration

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

30, Avenue Rapp

PARIS 7^e

OBJECT: Antarctic Conference, 20-24 June 1955.

REPORT on the NORWEGIAN participation in the scientific programme in the ANTARCTIC during the INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR.

1. Norway plans to occupy a site on Queen Maud Land in the period January 1957 to January 1959. The station will probably be located on the shelf ice in about 1°W and 70°30'S, at a distance of about 30 miles from the barrier.

2. The station will primarily be a meteorological station. The regular meteorological programme will comprise 8 surface observations per day and 2 radiosonde ascents with measurements of winds aloft. It is assumed that meteorological reports will be sent out twice a day.

In addition to the regular observations there will be undertaken radiation measurements and special measurements of temperature and wind profiles up to a height of 8-10 metres, as well as measurements of ozon.

Glaciological observations will comprise measurements of the temperature in the shelfice and measurements of the snow accumulation in the vicinity of the base station.

Visual observations of aurora will be made, and simultaneous photographs will be obtained from two stations about 30 miles apart. Routine magnetic observations will be undertaken.

In addition to the geophysical work at the base station a field party will undertake a topographic survey of the mountain range between the meridians of 0 and 15°E, in order to establish correct charts from the eastern region which was first photographed from the air by the German "Schwabenland" expedition in 1939. The western part of the area was visited during the 1949-52 expedition. The field party will also undertake limited glaciological work.

3. The facilities of the station will be limited to housing

.../

finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS
30, Avenue Rapp
PARIS 7^e

Paris, May 31st 1955

OBJECT: Antarctic Conference 20-24 June 1955

ADDITION to the DRAFT AGENDA.

8. Weather Central in Antarctica.

The United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year has proposed that a concept of a Weather Central in Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year be discussed during the Antarctic Conference.

Such a Weather Central could, for example, undertake the following:

1. Collect and relay meteorological messages from other Antarctic Stations, field parties, aircraft and ships operating in or close to Antarctica.
2. Keep in touch with all field parties which would be required to submit meteorological messages on a definite schedule. Such close contact with field parties would serve as a necessary safety measure as well as coordinating scientific work in the field.
3. Receive weather information from Southern Hemisphere countries both in the form of weather data and coded weather charts.
4. Transmit Antarctic weather reports on regularly scheduled broadcasts for use of all countries.
5. Prepare, from all available weather reports and map analyses, a once-daily surface-weather chart of the Southern Hemisphere and twice-daily weather charts of Antarctica and adjacent waters, including those for upper levels.

If an Antarctic Weather Central is approved, the Conference should designate a country to be responsible for its operation.

finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

REPORTS BY NATIONAL DELEGATIONS TO THE ANTARCTIC CONFERENCE

In order to make the Antarctic Conference technically effective, the National Delegations are kindly requested to prepare reports on their Scientific program in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year to be submitted to the Conference.

Such reports should contain the following information:

1. List of stations to be occupied with probable dates of occupation.
2. Description of total Scientific effort at each station in the various disciplines covered by the International Geophysical Year.
3. Description of facilities including Scientific equipment and technical personnel.
4. Timetable of scheduled operations at each station.

Il est demandé aux délégations de préparer des rapports sur leur programme scientifique en Antarctique pendant l'Année Géophysique Internationale à soumettre à la Conférence.

Monsieur Pierre LeVay,
Bureau de l'Antarctique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D. L. Solo
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

List of bases to be established in the Antarctica
during the International Geophysical Year 1957-1958.

ARGENTINA (one or more bases)

1. One base at Palmer Peninsula
2. Second base (discussed in argentinan newspapers).

AUSTRALIA (two bases)

1. Main base - Mawson
2. Auxiliary base - 250 miles inland towards Southpole

CHILE

No information on bases to be occupied.

FRANCE (two or three bases)

1. Main base - Point Geologie
2. Satellite base - 250 miles inland towards Pole
3. Maintenance of existing base at Kerguelen Islands

GREAT BRITAIN (one or more bases)

1. Palmer Peninsula
2. Discussion reported in newspapers concerning possibility of second base at Vahsel Bay
3. Possibility of a subantarctic base at Gough Island

NEW ZEALAND (one base)

1. Near Ross Island

NORWAY (one base)

1. Discussion of the establishment of a base at Princess Astrid Land

SOUTH AFRICA (one base)

1. One base at Bouvet Island

UNITED STATES (three or four bases)

1. Main base - Kainan
2. Satellite base - Marie Byrd Land
3. Satellite base - Southpole
4. The U.S. is considering the possibility of establishing a fourth base either at Vahsel Bay, if this is not occupied by another nation, or possibly on the Knox Coast near the Shackleton Ice Shelf.

There will be additional bases in subantarctic regions of Tasmania, New Zealand, South America and islands contiguous thereto.

It is quite clear that very nearly all of the locations recommended by the CSAGI will be occupied between 1957-58 and that many of them will be occupied during 1956.

finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

1. Coordination of distribution of Bases.

The uncertainty as to which nation will occupy which of the as yet unassigned bases should be cleared up as quickly as possible. For example, if the British intend to occupy the Vahsel Bay base, the Americans would probably be quite content with this arrangement. In this event, the U.S. might consider the occupation of the fourth base on the Knox Coast near the Shackleton Ice Shelf. On the other hand, if the British do not expect to occupy the Vahsel Bay base, then the U.S. might prefer to occupy this base in preference to the Knox Coast, since this base would be better suited to the auxiliary support of a base in Marie Byrd Land.

2. Mutual logistic support.

It is entirely possible that one nation could support the field operations of another by bringing in caches of fuel or supplies to insure their availability for field operations.

3. Mutual support for overland operations.

A number of nations are planning overland traverses to enhance the scientific effort and particularly to provide information on the geomorphology of the ice and land structure of the continent. Such traverses can best be planned through mutual collaboration to insure the mutual support of bases of other nations and to provide for scientific information on all traverses that can mutually support common scientific objectives.

4. Aids to navigation (aerial and terrestrial).

The problem of navigation both by field parties on the ground and in the air is always serious in the Antarctic. With wide distribution of bases now planned, it may be possible to conceive the operation of an improved navigation system that would be available to the parties of all nations in support of their field operations.

5. Emergency Procedures.

The relatively dense operation of the Antarctic should make possible certain elements of mutual support in the event of an emergency. Plans for such emergency support should be made in advance.

.../

finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la répartition de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

The meeting, as I said before, will be held in Paris, but at the moment the location has not yet been fixed.

I have established a draft Agenda, which is attached as appendix I, and which I submit to your agreement, asking you to send me your comments at your earliest possible convenience, as well as any other item you would like to have included in the Agenda.

I hope that your country will be represented at the conference, and I would appreciate to receive their names and addresses as soon as possible. I include herewith forms for hotel reservations, which they should fill out and send me by air mail.

Yours sincerely

G. Laclavere

G. R. LACLAVERE
Secretary General, International
Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.
Member of the Special Committee
for the International Geophysical
Year (CSAGI).

Encl.

Finale n'a encore été...
tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de
vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

30, avenue Rapp

PARIS 7^e

Paris, May 14th 1955

OBJECT; Antarctic Conference.

Dear Sir,

In my capacity as General Secretary of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and at the request of the Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year (CSAGI) I have organised an Antarctic Conference to be held in Paris from ~~Monday June 20, 1955 to Friday June 24, 1955~~ Wednesday 6 July to Sunday 10 July 1955

It has been considered that, in view of the complexity of planning of the wide scale activity to be developed in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year it would be of an extreme importance to call a conference of the nine nations that will be involved in direct Antarctic exploration during the International Geophysical Year. These nations are Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa and the United States.

I much deplore to call the conference at such short notice. But for various reasons and in particular, owing to my absence from Paris, I was unable to do it before. On the other hand, many Antarctic operations will have been commenced by September 1st, and therefore the matter has now become most urgent.

I have the honour to invite your country to send a delegation to this meeting. I deeply regret that the available funds in the CSAGI or in the IUGG do not permit to cover the travelling expenses of the delegates.

However if difficulties are incurred to obtain from your government all the necessary funds, will you kindly advise me and I will see what I can do to help.

.../

finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

36/6

Paris, 30^{14h 1955} juin 1955

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

J'ai l'honneur de me référer à la discussion que nous avons eue au téléphone au sujet de la Conférence de l'Antartique qui aura lieu à Paris du 6 au 10 juillet, alors que j'espérais y assister en qualité d'observateur de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud bien qu'il a'eut été impossible de participer effectivement aux discussions techniques.

Malheureusement je viens de recevoir ce jour par télégramme des instructions m' enjoignant d'assister à une conférence qui s'ouvrira à Londres le 4 juillet. Dans ces conditions je ne me pourrai me rendre à cette réunion sur l'Antartique et je vous demanderai de bien vouloir avoir l'extrême obligeance de faire parvenir à cette Ambassade, en triple exemplaire, le procès-verbal de la Conférence.

Je vous en exprime à l'avance tous mes remerciements et vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

D.B. SOLE

Monsieur le-Dr. G.E. Laclavère,
Secrétaire Général
de l'Union Internationale de
Géodésie et de Géophysique,
30 Avenue Rapp,
PARIS (7e)

lexus Secrétaire d'Ambassade

*In la clavier
Iw.03.7*

DBS/CS

*Mr. Sole
F.*

finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

30, avenue Rapp

PARIS 7^e

Letter received from Dr. T. SCHUMANN
Director, Weather Bureau
PRETORIA
Union of South Africa.

25 - 6 - 1955

Dr. G. Laclavère,
General Secr. I.U.G.G.,
30, avenue Rapp,
Paris (7^e)

Dear Sir,

I wish to refer to a letter 14/1/6 of June 15th to you from Dr. S.M. Naudé regarding the agenda for your Paris meeting. In connection with items 6 and 8, I am herewith enclosing a brief memorandum, which might serve as a basis of discussion.

Unfortunately, I am obliged to state that the South African Government has not as yet decided upon the establishment of a station on Bouvet Island. A second reconnaissance party will probably leave Cape Town on August 25th, and it is likely that a final decision will be taken only after the return of this party in September. At this stage I can only express the hope that it will indeed prove possible to have a station there although the difficulties are recognized to be considerable.

May I express the wish that your conference in Paris will be very successful and that useful results will be attained.

Yours very sincerely

T. SCHUMANN

DIRECTOR

(Please turn over)

finale n'a encore été prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
PARIS

D. B. Sola
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

(6) Seismology: Measurements of short period vertical and medium or long period horizontal

Equipment: 2 seismographs and photographic paper to be installed

Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous

(7) Possibly gravity observations

300 MILES SOUTH OF VAHSEL B Y
(Trans-antarctic Expedition Base)

Occupation dates: April-November 1957

Observations to be made: Surface meteorological observations

Personnel: Members of Expedition

Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily

... prise en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Equipment: 3 seismographs and photographic paper to be installed
Personnel: Part-time assistant
Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous for at least a year

(3) Auroral Observations: Visual

Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous record

(4) Geomagnetism: Measurement and continuous recording of D.H.Z. components

Equipment: Q.H.M. (H) Kew unifilar magnetometer (D)
B.M.Z. (Z)
2 La Cour magnetographs of different sensitivities

Personnel: Permanent staff

Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous record

Occupations dates: January 1957 - January 1959

Observations to be made:

(5) Oceanography: Measurement of tides and long waves. Possibly measurement of seasonal changes in sea temperature and salinity

Equipment: Tide gauge, long-wave recorder attached to rocks or staging.
Microbarograph, bathythermograph

Personnel: Part-time assistance

Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous recording records changes weekly

6. HOPE BAY 63°25'S - 57°W

Occupation dates: Permanent station

Observations to be made:

(1) Glaciological measurements of simple type on adjacent glaciers

Equipment: Minor standard equipment

Personnel: Permanent staff

Timetable of scheduled operations: As opportunity affords

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

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Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

- (2) Ionospheric measurements of vertical incidence ionospheric characteristics (possibly other ionospheric and atmospheric noise measurements may be made)

Equipment: automatic recorder available
Personnel: 1 officer
Timetable of scheduled Operations: Continuous

- (3) Meteorology: Limited observations

Personnel: Permanent staff
Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous

5. ARGENTINE ISLAND 65°15'S - 64°16'W

Occupation dates: Permanent Station

Observations to be made:

- (1a) Meteorology: Meteorological measurements by one RS radio sonde (temperature, humidity) daily including IGY days

Equipment: Standard British radio sonde equipment (1 big balloon (BB) on all days
Personnel: Permanent staff
Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily during IGY

- (1b) Meteorology: Radiation measurements of total and diffuse radiation on horizontal surface and flux of total radiation over land.

Equipment: Thermophile solarimeters with thread recorder flux radiometers with either photographic or pen recorder

Personnel: Same as above
Timetable of scheduled Operations: Continuous record

- (1c) Meteorology: Ozone measurements of total ozone amount

Equipment: Dobson spectrophotometer
Personnel: Same as above
Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous record

- (1d) Normal meteorological observations

- (2) Seismological measurements of short period vertical and medium or long period horizontal

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Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

June 27, 1955

OBJECT: Antarctic Conference

Report by the U.K. National Delegation
to the Antarctic Conference for the
International Geophysical Year

Paris 6-10 July 1955

1. PORT STANLEY - 51°42'S - 57°52'W.

Occupation dates: Permanent StationObservations to be made:

- (1a) Meteorology: Aerological Measurements by one radio sonde (temperature, humidity) and one radar wind (wind direction and speed) daily including IIII days.

Equipment: Standard British RS and RF equipment using EB (bigger balloon) for greater heights on all days

Personnel: Permanent staff

Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily during IGY

- (1b) Meteorology: Radiation measurements of total and diffuse radiation on horizontal surface and flux of total radiation.

Equipment: Thermopile solarimeter with thread recorder, flux radiometers with either photographic or pen recorder.

Personnel: Permanent Staff

Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily during IGY.

- (1c) Meteorology: Normal Meteorological Observations

Personnel: Permanent Staff

Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily during IGY

- (2a) Ionospheric measurements of vertical incidence ionospheric characteristics.

Equipment: Automatic recorder for v.i.c.

Personnel: 3 officers to be appointed

Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous

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Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Royal Society of New Zealand
 N.Z. National Committee for the Int. Geo. Year
 c/o N.Z. Oceanographic Institute
 Dept of Scientific & Industrial Research
 P.O. Box 8018, Government Bldgs
 Wellington, C.I.

13th June, 1955
 Monday

Monsieur G.E. Laclavère
 General Secretary
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
 30, Avenue Rapp
 Paris 7e
 France

Dear Sir,

On behalf of Dr A.F. Barnett, Chairman of the N.Z. National Committee for I.G.Y., I have to thank you for your invitation to attend discussions in Paris on work in the Antarctic. I regret that it is not possible for Dr Barnett to attend. Nevertheless, arrangements have been made for New Zealand Legation in Paris, who has no doubt been in touch with you.

As yet government approval to participation in I.G.Y. observations in Antarctica, and of the N.Z. I.G.Y. programme, have not been obtained. However, it is anticipated that this will not be long delayed.

The New Zealand government is committed to participation in the trans-polar journey from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea, and is to establish a base in the Ross Sea for this purpose. In all probability this same base could be used for I.G.Y. observations.

My Committee is acting as an overall advisory body. The scientific interests concerned in participation in I.G.Y. have set up an executive committee which will be considering details of work within the next few weeks.

We are of course extremely interested in the outcome of your discussions and wish the Conference every success.

Yours sincerely,

J.W. Brodie
 Secretary

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 vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
 Sous Direction d'Afrique,
 Direction Afrique Levant,
 DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D.B. Sole
 Secrétaire d'Ambassade

APPENDIX VII

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

P.O. Box 395

PRETORIA

15th June, 1955.

Dr. G. Laclavère
General Secretary I.U.G.C.,
30 Avenue Rapp
PARIS 7e

Dear Sir,

We duly received your communication of May 14th concerning the Antarctic Conference to be held in Paris on June 15th. My reply was delayed as Dr. Schumann, the Chairman of our national committee of A.G.I. was absent at the time.

Your subsequent letter indicating a later date and a further item for the agenda was also received, as well as your letter of June 9th, informing us that the date will now probably be July 6th.

The matter has now been discussed with Dr. Schumann. He advises that it will be quite impossible for him or another suitable representative to attend the meeting. He is of opinion that no useful purpose will be served if your Conference were attended by a member of our Scientific Liaison Office in London or some S.A. scientist now in Europe as the majority of the items are matters that have to be considered by senior government officials or by an expert meteorologist (items 6 & 8).

Dr. Schumann will endeavour to give further consideration to the Agenda and to let you know by letter if he can at this stage express any views which might assist the meeting.

Yours faithfully,

S.M. Naudé

PRESIDENT: COUNCIL FOR
SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

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vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Rapport sur la participation Française dans l'Antarctique pendant
l'Année Géophysique Internationale 1957 - 1958

1. La France a projeté d'installer une base en Terre Adélie de Janvier 1956 à Janvier 1959. La station principale serait située en principe dans l'Archipel de Pointe Géologie, (approximativement 140° 01' E et 60° 40' S). Elle serait complétée de Janvier 1957 à Janvier 1959 par une station satellite à environ 350 km au Sud, sur le Plateau antarctique.

2. Ces deux stations s'occuperont principalement d'études de météorologie, de physique de la haute atmosphère et des phénomènes connexes.

Le programme météorologique comprend 8 observations de surface par jour. De Janvier 1957 à Janvier 1959 il est prévu un radio-sondage et un Rawin quotidien. On diffusera normalement un message météo quotidien, exceptionnellement plusieurs si cela pouvait être utile à d'autres expéditions.

En plus des observations régulières, on envisage des mesures de rayonnement et de gradient thermique au voisinage du sol, en particulier à la station satellite, ainsi que des mesures d'ozone à la station de Pointe Géologie. Cette partie du programme serait complétée par: des mesures classiques de glaciologie et par des sondages sismiques de l'épaisseur de l'Inlandsis pendant les différents trajets sur le plateau antarctique et pendant l'hivernage à la station satellite.

En ce qui concerne la haute atmosphère et les phénomènes connexés, l'étude des aurores se ferait par spectrographie, photométrie, et échos radioélectriques. Les appareils suivants sont en projet:

- Photomètre Gartelein (Recommandé par le C.S.A.G.I.)
- Détecteur fixe et détecteur rotatif d'aurores à cellule photo-électrique
- Spectrographe à réseau pour l'étude de l'effet Doppler dans la raie H et des bandes de l'azote.
- Interféromètre Savart-Lyot, spectrographe pour ciel nocturne.
- Radar aurore fonctionnant sur 75 Mc/s. (Appareil identique à celui de Jordrell Bank Experimental Station).

L'étude de l'ionosphère sera entreprise à l'aide d'un sondeur panoramique et sans doute d'un dispositif de mesures des vents ionosphériques par la méthode des fadings.

L'étude du magnétisme comprendra des enregistrements lents classiques à la Station principale ainsi que l'enregistrement de la composante Z à la station satellite; des enregistrements rapides de pulsations aux deux stations avec un matériel actuellement à l'étude.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

REPORTS BY NATIONAL DELEGATIONS TO THE ANTARCTIC CONFERENCE

In order to make the Antarctic Conference technically effective, the National Delegations are kindly requested to prepare reports on their Scientific program in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year to be submitted to the Conference.

Such reports should contain the following informations:

1. List of stations to be occupied with probable dates of occupation.
2. Description of total Scientific effort at each station in the various disciplines covered by the International Geophysical Year.
3. Description of facilities including Scientific equipment and technical personnel.
4. Timetable of scheduled operations at each station.

... encore une fois en ce qui concerne la réalisation de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

List of bases to be established in the Antarctica
during the International Geophysical Year 1957-1958.

ARGENTINA (one or more bases)

1. One base at Palmer Peninsula
2. Second base (discussed in argentinan newspapers).

AUSTRALIA (two bases)

1. Main base - Mawson
2. Auxiliary base - 250 miles inland towards Southpole

CHILE

No information on bases to be occupied.

FRANCE (two or three bases)

1. Main base - Point Geologie
2. Satellite base - 250 miles inland towards Pole
3. Maintenance of existing base at Kerguelen Islands

GREAT BRITAIN (one or more bases)

1. Palmer Peninsula
2. Discussion reported in newspapers concerning possibility of second base at Vahsel Bay
3. Possibility of a subantarctic base at Gough Island

NEW ZEALAND (one base)

1. Near Ross Island

NORWAY (one base)

1. Discussion of the establishment of a base at Princess Astrid Land

SOUTH AFRICA (one base)

1. One base at Bouvet Island

UNITED STATES (three or four bases)

1. Main base - Kainan
2. Satellite base - Marie Byrd Land
3. Satellite base - Southpole
4. The U.S. is considering the possibility of establishing a fourth base either at Vahsel Bay, if this is not occupied by another nation, or possibly on the Knox Coast near the Shackleton Ice Shelf.

There will be additional bases in subantarctic regions of Tasmania, New Zealand, South America and islands contiguous thereto.

It is quite clear that very nearly all of the locations recommended by the CSAGI will be occupied between 1957-58 and that many of them will be occupied during 1956.

Je vous prie de me tenir au courant de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

DRAFT AGENDA of the ANTARCTIC CONFERENCE, PARIS 30-24 JUNE 1955

1. Coordination of distribution of Bases.

The uncertainty as to which nation will occupy which of the as yet unassigned bases should be cleared up as quickly as possible. For example, if the British intend to occupy the Vahsel Bay base, the Americans would probably be quite content with this arrangement. In this event, the U.S. might consider the occupation of the fourth base on the Knox Coast near the Shackleton Ice Shelf. On the other hand, if the British do not expect to occupy the Vahsel Bay base, then the U.S. might prefer to occupy this base in preference to the Knox Coast, since this base would be better suited to the auxiliary support of a base in Marie Byrd Land.

2. Mutual logistic support.

It is entirely possible that one nation could support the field operations of another by bringing in caches of fuel or supplies to insure their availability for field operations.

3. Mutual support for overland operations.

A number of nations are planning overland traverses to enhance the scientific effort and particularly to provide information on the geomorphology of the ice and land structure of the continent. Such traverses can best be planned through mutual collaboration to insure the mutual support of bases of other nations and to provide for scientific information on all traverses that can mutually support common scientific objectives.

4. Aids to navigation (aerial and terrestrial).

The problem of navigation both by field parties on the ground and in the air is always serious in the Antarctic. With wide distribution of bases now planned, it may be possible to conceive the operation of an improved navigation system that would be available to the parties of all nations in support of their field operations.

5. Emergency Procedures.

The relatively dense operation of the Antarctic should make possible certain elements of mutual support in the event of an emergency. Plans for such emergency support should be made in advance.

.../

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Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

The meeting, as I said before, will be held in Paris, but at the moment the location has not yet been fixed.

I have established a draft Agenda, which is attached as appendix I, and which I submit to your agreement, asking you to send me your comments at your earliest possible convenience, as well as any other item you would like to have included in the Agenda.

I hope that your country will be represented at the conference, and I would appreciate to receive their names and addresses as soon as possible. I include herewith forms for hotel reservations, which they should fill out and send me by air mail.

Yours sincerely

G. R. LACLAVERE
Secretary General, International
Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.
Member of the Special Committee
for the International Geophysical
Year (IGY).

Encl.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

30, avenue Rapp

PARIS 7^e

Paris, May 14th 1955

OBJECT; Antarctic Conference.

Dear Sir,

In my capacity as General Secretary of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and at the request of the Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year (CSAGI) I have organised an Antarctic Conference to be held in Paris from ~~Monday June 20, 1955 to Friday June 24, 1955~~ Wednesday 6 July to Sunday 10 July 1955

It has been considered that, in view of the complexity of planning of the wide scale activity to be developed in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year it would be of an extreme importance to call a conference of the nine nations that will be involved in direct Antarctic exploration during the International Geophysical Year. These nations are Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa and the United States.

I much deplore to call the conference at such short notice. But for various reasons and in particular, owing to my absence from Paris, I was unable to do it before. On the other hand, many Antarctic operations will have been commenced by September 1st, and therefore the matter has now become most urgent.

I have the honour to invite your country to send a delegation to this meeting. I deeply regret that the available funds in the CSAGI or in the IUGG do not permit to cover the travelling expenses of the delegates.

However if difficulties are incurred to obtain from your government all the necessary funds, will you kindly advise me and I will see what I can do to help.

.../

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Monsieur Pierre Levéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Royal Society of New Zealand
 N.Z. National Committee for the Int. Geo. Year
 c/o N.Z. Oceanographic Institute
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13th June, 1955
 Monday

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We are of course extremely interested in the outcome of your discussions and wish the Conference every success.

Yours sincerely,

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 Secretary

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Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
 Sous Direction d'Afrique,
 Direction Afrique Levant,
 DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
 Secrétaire d'Ambassade

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

P.O. Box 395

PRETORIA

15th June, 1955.

Dr. G. Laclavère
General Secretary I. U. G. G.,
30 Avenue Rapp
PARIS 7e

Dear Sir,

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Yours faithfully,

S.M. Naudé

PRESIDENT: COUNCIL FOR
SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

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Monsieur Pierre Levéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D.B. Sola
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

3. L'Equipement prévu comprend:

Station Principale: environ 300 m² couvert de bâtiments qui seront occupés par 15 à 20 hommes suivant les années.

Station Satellite: une petite construction couvrant 25 m² occupée par 3 hommes à partir de Janvier ou Février 1957.

Transports 2 sno-cats
3 weasels (portés probablement à 5 en Janvier 1957)
7 traîneaux en alliage léger portant chacun 2 tonnes.

En principe, il n'est pas prévu d'utiliser des chiens.

4. La première expedition doit quitter la France en automne 1955 à bord du navire norvégien "NORSEEL" et débarquer en Terre Adélie en Janvier 1956. On effectuera à bord du navire, pendant la traversée, des observations météorologiques et océanographiques. Une liaison gravimétrique France - Terre Adélie, sera également réalisée à cette occasion.

Le transport du matériel nécessaire à la Station satellite (environ 15 tonnes) sera fait par la première expedition pendant le printemps 1956. Les hivernants de cette station satellite arriveront en Terre Adélie par le Norseel en Janvier 1957 et seront relevés ainsi que tout le reste du personnel en Janvier 1958. Il est espéré qu'un support aerien permette en Janvier 1957 de compléter le matériel de la Base Satellite et de constituer sur le plateau antarctique un stock d'essence pour les raids envisagés.

La France est prête à envisager une collaboration avec d'autres nations, en particulier, dans le secteur de la mer de Ross, pour utiliser conjointement le navire de l'expedition pendant les campagnes de Janvier 1958 et de Janvier 1959.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Rapport sur la participation Française dans l'Antarctique pendant

l'Année Géophysique Internationale 1957 - 1958

1. La France a projeté d'installer une base en Terre Adélie de Janvier 1956 à Janvier 1959. La station principale serait située en principe dans l'Archipel de Pointe Géologie, (approximativement 140° 01' E et 60° 40' S). Elle serait complétée de Janvier 1957 à Janvier 1959 par une station satellite à environ 350 km au Sud, sur le Plateau antarctique.

2. Ces deux stations s'occuperont principalement d'études de météorologie, de physique de la haute atmosphère et des phénomènes connexes.

Le programme météorologique comprend 8 observations de surface par jour. De Janvier 1957 à Janvier 1959 il est prévu un radio-sondage et un Rawin quotidien. On diffusera normalement un message météo quotidien, exceptionnellement plusieurs si cela pouvait être utile à d'autres expéditions.

En plus des observations régulières, on envisage des mesures de rayonnement et de gradient thermique au voisinage du sol, en particulier à la station satellite, ainsi que des mesures d'ozone à la station de Pointe Géologie. Cette partie du programme serait complétée par: des mesures classiques de glaciologie et par des sondages sismiques de l'épaisseur de l'Inlandsis pendant les différents trajets sur le plateau antarctique et pendant l'hivernage à la station satellite.

En ce qui concerne la haute atmosphère et les phénomènes connexés, l'étude des aurores se ferait par spectrographie, photométrie, et échos radioélectriques. Les appareils suivants sont en projet:

- Photomètre Gartelein (Recommandé par le C.S.A.G.I.)
- Détecteur fixe et détecteur rotatif d'aurores à cellule photo-électrique
- Spectrographe à réseau pour l'étude de l'effet Doppler dans la raie H et des bandes de l'azote.
- Interféromètre Savart-Lyot, spectrographe pour ciel nocturne.
- Radar aurore fonctionnant sur 75 Mc/s. (Appareil identique à celui de Jordroll Bank Experimental Station).

L'étude de l'ionosphère sera entreprise à l'aide d'un sondeur panoramique et sans doute d'un dispositif de mesures des vents ionosphériques par la méthode des fadings.

L'étude du magnétisme comprendra des enregistrements lents classiques à la Station principale ainsi que l'enregistrement de la composante Z à la station satellite; des enregistrements rapides de pulsations aux deux stations avec un matériel actuellement à l'étude.

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Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

and the necessary means for transportation, probably a few tractors and about 20 dogs. The type of scientific equipment is evident from the outline of the programme under 2.

The personnel will probably comprise 16 persons, including a surveying party of three.

It is expected that the expedition will leave Norway in November 1956, on board a Norwegian seal catcher, and it is hoped that the main base can be established in January 1957. Only the main base will be permanently occupied, but a secondary station will be located at the place of unloading. This secondary station will be visited occasionally in order to attend to a few recording instruments to be placed there, and will be occupied during short periods in winter for the purpose of photographing aurora.

It is hoped that a visit to the station in 1957-58 and that the disembarkation of the station in January 1959 can be made in cooperation with other nations, such that it may not become necessary for Norway to send a ship to the Antarctic in the seasons of 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Oslo, 26 May 1955

H. U. SVENNER
Norsk Polarinstittutt, Oslo.

Vous trouverez ci-joint le rapport de l'expédition polaire norvégienne de 1956-57.
Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute estime et de mon respect.

Monsieur Pierre Lévry,
Bureau Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères

D. E. Sola
Bureau Direction d'Afrique

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS
30, Avenue Rapp
PARIS 7^e

OBJECT: Antarctic Conference, 20-24 June 1955.

REPORT on the NORWEGIAN participation in the scientific programme in the ANTARCTIC during the INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR.

1. Norway plans to occupy a site on Queen Maud Land in the period January 1957 to January 1959. The station will probably be located on the shelf ice in about 1°W and 70°30'S, at a distance of about 30 miles from the barrier.

2. The station will primarily be a meteorological station. The regular meteorological programme will comprise 8 surface observations per day and 2 radiosonde ascents with measurements of winds aloft. It is assumed that meteorological reports will be sent out twice a day.

In addition to the regular observations there will be undertaken radiation measurements and special measurements of temperature and wind profiles up to a height of 8-10 metres, as well as measurements of ozone.

Glaciological observations will comprise measurements of the temperature in the shelfice and measurements of the snow accumulation in the vicinity of the base station.

Visual observations of aurora will be made, and simultaneous photographs will be obtained from two stations about 30 miles apart. Routine magnetic observations will be undertaken.

In addition to the geophysical work at the base station a field party will undertake a topographic survey of the mountain range between the meridians of 0 and 15°E, in order to establish correct charts from the eastern region which was first photographed from the air by the German "Schwabenland" expedition in 1939. The western part of the area was visited during the 1949-52 expedition. The field party will also undertake limited glaciological work.

3. The facilities of the station will be limited to housing

.../

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS
30, Avenue Rapp
PARIS 7^e

Paris, May 31st 1955

OBJECT: Antarctic Conference 20-24, June 1955

ADDITION to the DRAFT AGENDA.

8. Weather Central in Antarctica.

The United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year has proposed that a concept of a Weather Central in Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year be discussed during the Antarctic Conference.

Such a Weather Central could, for example, undertake the following:

1. Collect and relay meteorological messages from other Antarctic Stations, field parties, aircraft and ships operating in or close to Antarctica.
2. Keep in touch with all field parties which would be required to submit meteorological messages on a definite schedule. Such close contact with field parties would serve as a necessary safety measure as well as coordinating scientific work in the field.
3. Receive weather information from Southern Hemisphere countries both in the form of weather data and coded weather charts.
4. Transmit Antarctic weather reports on regularly scheduled broadcasts for use of all countries.
5. Prepare, from all available weather reports and map analyses, a once-daily surface-weather chart of the Southern Hemisphere and twice-daily weather charts of Antarctica and adjacent waters, including those for upper levels.

If an Antarctic Weather Central is approved, the Conference should designate a country to be responsible for its operation.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Africain Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

REPORTS BY NATIONAL DELEGATIONS TO THE ANTARCTIC CONFERENCE

In order to make the Antarctic Conference technically effective, the National Delegations are kindly requested to prepare reports on their Scientific program in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year to be submitted to the Conference.

Such reports should contain the following informations:

1. List of stations to be occupied with probable dates of occupation.
2. Description of total Scientific effort at each station in the various disciplines covered by the International Geophysical Year.
3. Description of facilities including Scientific equipment and technical personnel.
4. Timetable of scheduled operations at each station.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

List of bases to be established in the Antarctica
during the International Geophysical Year 1957-1958.

ARGENTINA (one or more bases)

1. One base at Palmer Peninsula
2. Second base (discussed in argentinan newspapers).

AUSTRALIA (two bases)

1. Main base - Mawson
2. Auxiliary base - 250 miles inland towards Southpole

CHILE

No information on bases to be occupied.

FRANCE (two or three bases)

1. Main base - Point Geologie
2. Satellite base - 250 miles inland towards Pole
3. Maintenance of existing base at Kerguelen Islands

GREAT BRITAIN (one or more bases)

1. Palmer Peninsula
2. Discussion reported in newspapers concerning possibility of second base at Vahsel Bay
3. Possibility of a subantarctic base at Gough Island

NEW ZEALAND (one base)

1. Near Ross Island

NORWAY (one base)

1. Discussion of the establishment of a base at Princess Astrid Land

SOUTH AFRICA (one base)

1. One base at Bouvet Island

UNITED STATES (three or four bases)

1. Main base - Kainan
2. Satellite base - Marie Byrd Land
3. Satellite base - Southpole
4. The U.S. is considering the possibility of establishing a fourth base either at Vahsel Bay, if this is not occupied by another nation, or possibly on the Knox Coast near the Shackleton Ice Shelf.

There will be additional bases in subantarctic regions of Tasmania, New Zealand, South America and islands contiguous thereto.

It is quite clear that very nearly all of the locations recommended by the CSAGI will be occupied between 1957-58 and that many of them will be occupied during 1956.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

6. Meteorological Network and Radio Transmissions.

The network of stations will involve some 25 or 30 permanent bases augmented during the summertime by as many as 15 or 20 field operations. In addition, a large number of whalers and whale chasers off the coast of Antarctica could provide meteorological information during the season. It should be possible, therefore, with cooperation among these bases and field operations, to establish an Antarctic meteorological network involving prompt radio transmission of all necessary meteorological data. Such a meteorological network would provide for at least daily formation of weather maps and forecasts that would be of inestimable value to the Antarctic operations of all of the nations concerned.

Moreover, such forecasts would make possible a great extension of the air activities in the Antarctic Continent, thus greatly enhancing the scientific results that could be obtained. To establish such a network immediate steps should be taken to insure that each nation is equipped with appropriate meteorological and radio equipment and that suitable radio frequency allocations are made to formalize the network.

7. Training of Scientific and Technical personnel.

The possibility of mutual assistance between the countries operating in the Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year, for the training of Scientific and Technical Personnel will be discussed during the conference.

vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
LES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

1. Coordination of distribution of Bases.

The uncertainty as to which nation will occupy which of the as yet unassigned bases should be cleared up as quickly as possible. For example, if the British intend to occupy the Vahsel Bay base, the Americans would probably be quite content with this arrangement. In this event, the U.S. might consider the occupation of the fourth base on the Knox Coast near the Shackleton Ice Shelf. On the other hand, if the British do not expect to occupy the Vahsel Bay base, then the U.S. might prefer to occupy this base in preference to the Knox Coast, since this base would be better suited to the auxiliary support of a base in Marie Byrd Land.

2. Mutual logistic support.

It is entirely possible that one nation could support the field operations of another by bringing in caches of fuel or supplies to insure their availability for field operations.

3. Mutual support for overland operations.

A number of nations are planning overland traverses to enhance the scientific effort and particularly to provide information on the geomorphology of the ice and land structure of the continent. Such traverses can best be planned through mutual collaboration to insure the mutual support of bases of other nations and to provide for scientific information on all traverses that can mutually support common scientific objectives.

4. Aids to navigation (aerial and terrestrial).

The problem of navigation both by field parties on the ground and in the air is always serious in the Antarctic. With wide distribution of bases now planned, it may be possible to conceive the operation of an improved navigation system that would be available to the parties of all nations in support of their field operations.

5. Emergency Procedures.

The relatively dense operation of the Antarctic should make possible certain elements of mutual support in the event of an emergency. Plans for such emergency support should be made in advance.

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tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

The meeting, as I said before, will be held in Paris, but at the moment the location has not yet been fixed.

I have established a draft Agenda, which is attached as appendix I, and which I submit to your agreement, asking you to send me your comments at your earliest possible convenience, as well as any other item you would like to have included in the Agenda.

I hope that your country will be represented at the conference, and I would appreciate to receive their names and addresses as soon as possible. I include herewith forms for hotel reservations, which they should fill out and send me by air mail.

Yours sincerely

G. Laclavere

G. R. LACLAVERE
Secretary General, International
Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.
Member of the Special Committee
for the International Geophysical
Year (CSAGI).

Encl.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de
vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

36/6 .

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

30, avenue Rapp

PARIS 7^e

Paris, May 14th 1955

OBJECT; Antarctic Conference.

Dear Sir,

In my capacity as General Secretary of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and at the request of the Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year (CSAGI) I have organised an Antarctic Conference to be held in Paris from ~~Monday June 26, 1955 to Friday June 28, 1955~~ Wednesday 6 July to Sunday 10 July 1955

It has been considered that, in view of the complexity of planning of the wide scale activity to be developed in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year it would be of an extreme importance to call a conference of the nine nations that will be involved in direct Antarctic exploration during the International Geophysical Year. These nations are Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa and the United States.

I much deplore to call the conference at such short notice. But for various reasons and in particular, owing to my absence from Paris, I was unable to do it before. On the other hand, many Antarctic operations will have been commenced by September 1st, and therefore the matter has now become most urgent.

I have the honour to invite your country to send a delegation to this meeting. I deeply regret that the available funds in the CSAGI or in the IUGG do not permit to cover the travelling expenses of the delegates.

However if difficulties are incurred to obtain from your government all the necessary funds, will you kindly advise me and I will see what I can do to help.

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tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Les Services du Secrétariat seront assurés par Mademoiselle Jacqueline Laclavère et par Madame Bouché (des Expéditions Polaires Françaises).

L'interprétation sera faite en trois langues (français, anglais et russe) par Madame H. Makaroff.

G. Laclavère
G. LACLAVÈRE
Secrétaire Général

(Le numéro de téléphone de M. Laclavère est: Invalides 03-27).

... dans les limites de vos possibilités mais je ne pourrais pas de
vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavié,
Sous-Directeur à l'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
des Affaires étrangères

R. L. Sals
Secrétaire d'Antennes

La première Séance sera consacrée

- à l'élection du Président et du Secrétaire de la Conférence,
- à la désignation des Groupes de Travail,
- à la désignation des Comités de Rédaction,
- à l'adoption de l'ordre du jour.

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Les Délégués sont invités, avec les personnes qui les accompagnent, à une Cocktail Party que Monsieur et Madame Laclavère donneront le Mercredi 6 Juillet à 18 h 30 à leur domicile, 30, Avenue Rapp, Paris 7^e.

Ils sont également invités à une réception que donneront les Expéditions Polaires Françaises le Samedi 9 Juillet à leur Siège, 47, Avenue du Maréchal Fayolle, à 16 h 00. M. Paul Emile Victor fera visiter les locaux et présentera le matériel des Expéditions Polaires Françaises. Un film sera projeté. Un cocktail terminera la réception.

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Afin d'assurer la rédaction rapide des Comptes-Rendus de la Conférence je proposerai que les séances prennent fin à 17 h 00 chaque jour. Un groupe de rédaction, composé de trois délégués qui changeront chaque jour, se réunira alors pour rédiger le Compte-Rendu de la journée en s'aidant des notes qu'ils auront prises et de celles qu'auront également prises les Secrétaires. Le Compte-Rendu sera ronéotypé chaque jour et immédiatement remis aux délégués.

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Les Pays suivants seront représentés à la Conférence:

Argentine, Australie, Belgique, Chili, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, France, Grande-Bretagne, Norvège, Nouvelle-Zélande, U.R.S.S.

Le Japon, qui a manifesté le désir de se faire représenter, ne pourra sans doute le faire.

Enfin l'Union Sud Africaine, a adressé ses regrets de ne pouvoir prendre part à la réunion et a adressé ses vœux de succès à la Conférence.

L'Allemagne enverra un observateur, M. le Professeur Georgi, qui a participé aux Expéditions Wegener.

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tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

1. Amb: you will notice that U.S.S.R is also represented
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UNION GEODESIQUE ET GEOPHYSIQUE INTERNATIONALE

30, Avenue Rapp

PARIS 7^e

O B J E T: Conférence Antarctique (6-10 Juillet 1955)

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que les réunions de la Conférence Antarctique se tiendront à l'Institut d'Astrophysique, 98bis, Boulevard Arago, Paris 14^e (Téléphone: DANton 89-52).

Le nombre élevé des délégués, qui approchera de 40, m'a obligé à renoncer à l'idée de les réunir autour d'une table et M. le Prof. A. Danjon, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences, et Directeur de l'Observatoire de Paris, a eu la grande obligeance de vouloir bien mettre à notre disposition l'amphithéâtre de l'Institut d'Astrophysique et une salle où pourront se réunir des groupes de travail.

L'Institut d'Astrophysique est tout proche de la station de Métro de Denfert Rochereau où passent trois lignes du métropolitain. La Place Denfert Rochereau est desservie par plusieurs lignes d'autobus.

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La première Séance aura lieu le mercredi 6 Juillet à 10 heures. MM. les Délégués qui en auront la possibilité sont invités à se présenter à partir de 9 h 30 pour y remplir les formalités d'inscription et pour recevoir les documents qui auront été préparés à leur intention.

Au cours de cette première Séance prendront la parole:

M. le Prof. A. Danjon, Directeur de l'Observatoire de Paris, Membre du Comité Spécial de l'Année Géophysique Internationale.

M. le R.P. Pierre Lejay, Président du Comité National Français de l'Année Géophysique Internationale.

M. G. Laclavère, Secrétaire Général de l'Union Géodésique et Géophysique Internationale.

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tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
 Sous Direction d'Afrique,
 Direction Afrique Levant,
 DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D.B. Sole
 Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Royal Society of New Zealand
 N.Z. National Committee for the Int. Geo. Year
 c/o N.Z. Oceanographic Institute
 Dept of Scientific & Industrial Research
 P.O. Box 8018, Government Bldgs
 Wellington, C.I.

13th June, 1955
 Monday

Monsieur G.E. Laclavère
 General Secretary
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
 30, Avenue Rapp
 Paris 7e
 France

Dear Sir,

On behalf of Dr A.F. Barnett, Chairman of the N.Z. National Committee for I.G.Y., I have to thank you for your invitation to attend discussions in Paris on work in the Antarctic. I regret that it is not possible for Dr Barnett to attend. Nevertheless, arrangements have been made for New Zealand Legation in Paris, who has no doubt been in touch with you.

As yet government approval to participation in I.G.Y. observations in Antarctica, and of the N.Z. I.G.Y. programme, have not been obtained. However, it is anticipated that this will not be long delayed.

The New Zealand government is committed to participation in the trans-polar journey from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea, and is to establish a base in the Ross Sea for this purpose. In all probability this same base could be used for I.G.Y. observations.

My Committee is acting as an overall advisory body. The scientific interests concerned in participation in I.G.Y. have set up an executive committee which will be considering details of work within the next few weeks.

We are of course extremely interested in the outcome of your discussions and wish the Conference every success.

Yours sincerely,

J.W. Brodie
 Secretary

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de
 vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
 Sous Direction d'Afrique,
 Direction Afrique Levant,
 DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
 Secrétaire d'Ambassade

APPENDIX VII

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

P.O. Box 395

PRETORIA

15th June, 1955.

Dr. G. Laclavère
General Secretary I. U. G. G.,
30 Avenue Rapp
PARIS 7e

Dear Sir,

We duly received your communication of May 14th concerning the Antarctic Conference to be held in Paris on June 15th. My reply was delayed as Dr. Schumann, the Chairman of our national committee of A.G.I. was absent at the time.

Your subsequent letter indicating a later date and a further item for the agenda was also received, as well as your letter of June 9th, informing us that the date will now probably be July 6th.

The matter has now been discussed with Dr. Schumann. He advises that it will be quite impossible for him or another suitable representative to attend the meeting. He is of opinion that no useful purpose will be served if your Conference were attended by a member of our Scientific Liaison Office in London or some S.A. scientist now in Europe as the majority of the items are matters that have to be considered by senior government officials or by an expert meteorologist (items 5 & 8).

Dr. Schumann will endeavour to give further consideration to the Agenda and to let you know by letter if he can at this stage express any views which might assist the meeting.

Yours faithfully,

S. M. Naudé

PRESIDENT: COUNCIL FOR
SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de
vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Africain Levant,
DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

3. L'Équipement prévu comprend:

Station Principale: environ 300 m² couvert de bâtiments qui seront occupés par 15 à 20 hommes suivant les années.

Station Satellite: une petite construction couvrant 25 m² occupée par 3 hommes à partir de Janvier ou Février 1957.

Transports 2 sno-cats
3 weasels (portes probablement à 5 en Janvier 1957)
7 traîneaux en alliage léger portant chacun 2 tonnes.

En principe, il n'est pas prévu d'utiliser des chiens.

4. La première expédition doit quitter la France en automne 1955 à bord du navire norvégien "NORSEL" et débarquer en Terre Adélie en Janvier 1956. On effectuera à bord du navire, pendant la traversée, des observations météorologiques et océanographiques. Une liaison gravimétrique France - Terre Adélie, sera également réalisée à cette occasion.

Le transport du matériel nécessaire à la Station satellite (environ 15 tonnes) sera fait par la première expédition pendant le printemps 1956. Les hivernants de cette station satellite arriveront en Terre Adélie par le Norsel en Janvier 1957 et seront relevés ainsi que tout le reste du personnel en Janvier 1958. Il est espéré qu'un sup ort aérien permette en Janvier 1957 de compléter le matériel de la Base Satellite et de constituer sur le plateau antarctique un stock d'essence pour les raids envisagés.

La France est prête à envisager une collaboration avec d'autres nations, en particulier, dans le secteur de la mer de Ross, pour utiliser conjointement le navire de l'expédition pendant les campagnes de Janvier 1958 et de Janvier 1959.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Rapport sur la participation Française dans l'Antarctique pendantl'Année Géophysique Internationale 1957 - 1958

1. La France a projeté d'installer une base en Terre Adélie de Janvier 1956 à Janvier 1959. La station principale serait située en principe dans l'Archipel de Pointe Géologie, (approximativement $140^{\circ} 01' E$ et $60^{\circ} 40' S$). Elle serait complétée de Janvier 1957 à Janvier 1959 par une station satellite à environ 350 km au Sud, sur le Plateau antarctique.

2. Ces deux stations s'occuperont principalement d'études de météorologie, de physique de la haute atmosphère et des phénomènes connexes.

Le programme météorologique comprend 8 observations de surface par jour. De Janvier 1957 à Janvier 1959 il est prévu un radio-sondage et un Rawin quotidien. On diffusera normalement un message météo quotidien, exceptionnellement plusieurs si cela pouvait être utile à d'autres expéditions.

En plus des observations régulières, on envisage des mesures de rayonnement et de gradient thermique au voisinage du sol, en particulier à la station satellite, ainsi que des mesures d'ozone à la station de Pointe Géologie. Cette partie du programme serait complétée par: des mesures classiques de glaciologie et par des sondages sismiques de l'épaisseur de l'Inlandsis pendant les différents trajets sur le plateau antarctique et pendant l'hivernage à la station satellite.

En ce qui concerne la haute atmosphère et les phénomènes connexes, l'étude des aurores se ferait par spectrographie, photométrie, et échos radioélectriques. Les appareils suivants sont en projet:

- Photomètre Gartelein (Recommandé par le C.S.A.G.I.)
- Détecteur fixe et détecteur rotatif d'aurores à cellule photo-électrique
- Spectrographe à réseau pour l'étude de l'effet Doppler dans la raie H et des bandes de l'azote.
- Interféromètre Savart-Lyot, spectrographe pour ciel nocturne.
- Radar aurore fonctionnant sur 75 Mc/s. (Appareil identique à celui de Jordrell Bank Experimental Station).

L'étude de l'ionosphère sera entreprise à l'aide d'un sondeur panoramique et sans doute d'un dispositif de mesures des vents ionosphériques par la méthode des fadings.

L'étude du magnétisme comprendra des enregistrements lents classiques à la Station principale ainsi que l'enregistrement de la composante Z à la station satellite; des enregistrements rapides de pulsations aux deux stations avec un matériel actuellement à l'étude.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

and the necessary means for transportation, probably a few tractors and about 20 dogs. The type of scientific equipment is evident from the outline of the programme under 2.

The personnel will probably comprise 14 persons, including a surveying party of three.

4. It is expected that the expedition will leave Norway in November 1956, on board a Norwegian seal catcher, and it is hoped that the main base can be established in January 1957. Only the main base will be permanently occupied, but a secondary station will be located at the place of unloading. This secondary station will be visited occasionally in order to attend to a few recording instruments to be placed there, and will be occupied during short periods in winter for the purpose of photographing aurora.

It is hoped that a visit to the station in 1957-58 and that the disembarkation of the station in January 1959 can be made in cooperation with other nations, such that it may not become necessary for Norway to send a ship to the Antarctic in the seasons of 1957-58 and 1958-59.

H. U. SVERDRUP
Norsk Polarinstitutt, Oslo.

Oslo, 28 May 1955

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de
vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

30, Avenue Rapp

PARIS 7^e

OBJECT: Antarctic Conference, 20-24 June 1955.

REPORT on the NORWEGIAN participation in the scientific programme in the ANTARCTIC during the INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR.

1. Norway plans to occupy a site on Queen Maud Land in the period January 1957 to January 1959. The station will probably be located on the shelf ice in about 1°W and 70°30'S, at a distance of about 30 miles from the barrier.

2. The station will primarily be a meteorological station. The regular meteorological programme will comprise 8 surface observations per day and 2 radiosonde ascents with measurements of winds aloft. It is assumed that meteorological reports will be sent out twice a day.

In addition to the regular observations there will be undertaken radiation measurements and special measurements of temperature and wind profiles up to a height of 8-10 metres, as well as measurements of ozon.

Glaciological observations will comprise measurements of the temperature in the shelfice and measurements of the snow accumulation in the vicinity of the base station.

Visual observations of aurora will be made, and simultaneous photographs will be obtained from two stations about 30 miles apart. Routine magnetic observations will be undertaken.

In addition to the geophysical work at the base station a field party will undertake a topographic survey of the mountain range between the meridians of 0 and 15°E, in order to establish correct charts from the eastern region which was first photographed from the air by the German "Schwabenland" expedition in 1939. The western part of the area was visited during the 1949-52 expedition. The field party will also undertake limited glaciological work.

3. The facilities of the station will be limited to housing

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Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sols
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS
30, Avenue Rapp
PARIS 7^e

Paris, May 31st 1955

OBJECT: Antarctic Conference 20-24 June 1955

ADDITION to the DRAFT AGENDA.

8. Weather Central in Antarctica.

The United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year has proposed that a concept of a Weather Central in Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year be discussed during the Antarctic Conference.

Such a Weather Central could, for example, undertake the following:

1. Collect and relay meteorological messages from other Antarctic Stations, field parties, aircraft and ships operating in or close to Antarctica.
2. Keep in touch with all field parties which would be required to submit meteorological messages on a definite schedule. Such close contact with field parties would serve as a necessary safety measure as well as coordinating scientific work in the field.
3. Receive weather information from Southern Hemisphere countries both in the form of weather data and coded weather charts.
4. Transmit Antarctic weather reports on regularly scheduled broadcasts for use of all countries.
5. Prepare, from all available weather reports and map analyses, a once-daily surface-weather chart of the Southern Hemisphere and twice-daily weather charts of Antarctica and adjacent waters, including those for upper levels.

If an Antarctic Weather Central is approved, the Conference should designate a country to be responsible for its operation.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

APPENDIX III

REPORTS BY NATIONAL DELEGATIONS TO THE ANTARCTIC CONFERENCE

In order to make the Antarctic Conference technically effective, the National Delegations are kindly requested to prepare reports on their Scientific program in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year to be submitted to the Conference.

Such reports should contain the following informations:

1. List of stations to be occupied with probable dates of occupation.
2. Description of total Scientific effort at each station in the various disciplines covered by the International Geophysical Year.
3. Description of facilities including Scientific equipment and technical personnel.
4. Timetable of scheduled operations at each station.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Levéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
LES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

List of bases to be established in the Antarctica
during the International Geophysical Year 1957-1958.

ARGENTINA (one or more bases)

1. One base at Palmer Peninsula
2. Second base (discussed in argentinan newspapers).

AUSTRALIA (two bases)

1. Main base - Mawson
2. Auxiliary base - 250 miles inland towards Southpole

CHILE

No information on bases to be occupied.

FRANCE (two or three bases)

1. Main base - Point Geologie
2. Satellite base - 250 miles inland towards Pole
3. Maintenance of existing base at Kerguelen Islands

GREAT BRITAIN (one or more bases)

1. Palmer Peninsula
2. Discussion reported in newspapers concerning possibility of second base at Vahsel Bay
3. Possibility of a subantarctic base at Gough Island

NEW ZEALAND (one base)

1. Near Ross Island

NORWAY (one base)

1. Discussion of the establishment of a base at Princess Astrid Land

SOUTH AFRICA (one base)

1. One base at Bouvet Island

UNITED STATES (three or four bases)

1. Main base - Kainan
2. Satellite base - Marie Byrd Land
3. Satellite base - Southpole
4. The U.S. is considering the possibility of establishing a fourth base either at Vahsel Bay, if this is not occupied by another nation, or possibly on the Knox Coast near the Shackleton Ice Shelf.

There will be additional bases in subantarctic regions of Tasmania, New Zealand, South America and islands contiguous thereto.

It is quite clear that very nearly all of the locations recommended by the CSAGI will be occupied between 1957-58 and that many of them will be occupied during 1956.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

6. Meteorological Network and Radio Transmissions.

The network of stations will involve some 25 or 30 permanent bases augmented during the summertime by as many as 15 or 20 field operations. In addition, a large number of whalers and whale chasers off the coast of Antarctica could provide meteorological information during the season. It should be possible, therefore, with cooperation among these bases and field operations, to establish an Antarctic meteorological network involving prompt radio transmission of all necessary meteorological data. Such a meteorological network would provide for at least daily formation of weather maps and forecasts that would be of inestimable value to the Antarctic operations of all of the nations concerned.

Moreover, such forecasts would make possible a great extension of the air activities in the Antarctic Continent, thus greatly enhancing the scientific results that could be obtained. To establish such a network immediate steps should be taken to insure that each nation is equipped with appropriate meteorological and radio equipment and that suitable radio frequency allocations are made to formalize the network.

7. Training of Scientific and Technical personnel.

The possibility of mutual assistance between the countries operating in the Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year, for the training of Scientific and Technical Personnel will be discussed during the conference.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

DRAFT AGENDA of the ANTARCTIC CONFERENCE, PARIS 20-24 JUNE 1955

1. Coordination of distribution of Bases.

The uncertainty as to which nation will occupy which of the as yet unassigned bases should be cleared up as quickly as possible. For example, if the British intend to occupy the Vahsel Bay base, the Americans would probably be quite content with this arrangement. In this event, the U.S. might consider the occupation of the fourth base on the Knox Coast near the Shackleton Ice Shelf. On the other hand, if the British do not expect to occupy the Vahsel Bay base, then the U.S. might prefer to occupy this base in preference to the Knox Coast, since this base would be better suited to the auxiliary support of a base in Marie Byrd Land.

2. Mutual logistic support.

It is entirely possible that one nation could support the field operations of another by bringing in caches of fuel or supplies to insure their availability for field operations.

3. Mutual support for overland operations.

A number of nations are planning overland traverses to enhance the scientific effort and particularly to provide information on the geomorphology of the ice and land structure of the continent. Such traverses can best be planned through mutual collaboration to insure the mutual support of bases of other nations and to provide for scientific information on all traverses that can mutually support common scientific objectives.

4. Aids to navigation (aerial and terrestrial).

The problem of navigation both by field parties on the ground and in the air is always serious in the Antarctic. With wide distribution of bases now planned, it may be possible to conceive the operation of an improved navigation system that would be available to the parties of all nations in support of their field operations.

5. Emergency Procedures.

The relatively dense operation of the Antarctic should make possible certain elements of mutual support in the event of an emergency. Plans for such emergency support should be made in advance.

.../

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D.B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

The meeting, as I said before, will be held in Paris, but at the moment the location has not yet been fixed.

I have established a draft Agenda, which is attached as appendix I, and which I submit to your agreement, asking you to send me your comments at your earliest possible convenience, as well as any other item you would like to have included in the Agenda.

I hope that your country will be represented at the conference, and I would appreciate to receive their names and addresses as soon as possible. I include herewith forms for hotel reservations, which they should fill out and send me by air mail.

Yours sincerely

G. Laclavere

G. R. LACLAVERE
Secretary General, International
Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.
Member of the Special Committee
for the International Geophysical
Year (ISAGI).

Encl.

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de
vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

30, avenue Rapp

PARIS 7^e

Paris, May 14th 1955

OBJECT: Antarctic Conference.

Dear Sir,

In my capacity as General Secretary of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and at the request of the Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year (CSAGI) I have organised an Antarctic Conference to be held in Paris from ~~Monday June 20, 1955 to Tuesday June 21, 1955.~~ Wednesday 6 July to Sunday 10 July 1955

It has been considered that, in view of the complexity of planning of the wide scale activity to be developed in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year it would be of an extreme importance to call a conference of the nine nations that will be involved in direct Antarctic exploration during the International Geophysical Year. These nations are Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa and the United States.

I much deplore to call the conference at such short notice. But for various reasons and in particular, owing to my absence from Paris, I was unable to do it before. On the other hand, many Antarctic operations will have been commenced by September 1st, and therefore the matter has now become most urgent.

I have the honour to invite your country to send a delegation to this meeting. I deeply regret that the available funds in the CSAGI or in the IUGG do not permit to cover the travelling expenses of the delegates.

However if difficulties are incurred to obtain from your government all the necessary funds, will you kindly advise me and I will see what I can do to help.

.../

tion de ces possibilités mais je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant.

Monsieur Pierre Lavéry,
Sous Direction d'Afrique,
Direction Afrique Levant,
DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

D. B. Sole
Secrétaire d'Ambassade

34/16

36/6

This should go on 36/6 D.S.

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris (8e)
21 juin 1955.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Ainsi que vous le savez certainement l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud participe à certaines activités de l'Année Internationale de Géophysique et le Directeur des Services Météorologiques sud-africains fait partie du petit comité institué à propos de cette manifestation par l'Organisation Mondiale de la Météorologie.

J'ai été tout récemment avisé par mon collègue de Nouvelle Zélande à Paris qu'une réunion des représentants des pays qui participent à l'Année Internationale de Géophysique sera organisée à Paris du 6 au 10 juillet prochain. Bien que je n'ai reçu aucune instruction de mon Gouvernement à ce sujet j'aimerais, étant donné la participation de l'Afrique du Sud au programme de l'Année Internationale de Géophysique, obtenir des renseignements complémentaires sur la réunion projetée, entre autres, si elle intéresse l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud et si vous prévoyez la présence au cours de ses séances d'un représentant de mon pays.

Bref, je vous serai infiniment reconnaissant de toutes précisions que vous pourriez me donner en la matière et je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

D.B. SOLE

Secrétaire d'Ambassade.

Monsieur le Directeur
de l'Expédition Polaire
Française,
47 Rue du Maréchal Foyolle
PARIS (16e)

DBS/CS

p 30/6

- (6) Seismology: Measurements of short period vertical and medium or long period horizontal

Equipment: 2 seismographs and photographic paper to be installed

Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous

- (7) Possibly gravity observations

300 MILES SOUTH OF VAHSEL B Y
(Trans-antarctic Expedition Base)

Occupation dates: April-November 1957

Observations to be made: Surface meteorological observations

Personnel: Members of Expedition

Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily

- (1c) Meteorology: Ozone measurements of total ozone amount
Equipment: Dobson spectrophotometer
Timetable of scheduled operations: as frequent as possible
- (2) Geomagnetism: Measurements and continuous of D.H.Z. components
Equipment: Q.H.M. (E) Kew unifilar magnetometer (D)
B.M.Z. (Z) 2 La Cour magnetographs of different sensitivities
Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous record
- (3) Aurora: auroral observations, visual and photographic and radio echo
Equipment: All sky camera. Special radio echo equipment and aerials
Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous
- (4a) Ionospheric measurements: Vertical incidence ionospheric characteristics
Equipment: automatic recorder for v.i.c.
Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous
- (4b) Ionospheric measurements: absorption measurements
Equipment: Manual recorders
Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous
- (4c) Ionospheric measurements: atmospheric noise measurements
Equipment: Manual recorders
Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous
- (4d) Ionospheric measurements: ionospheric drift
Equipment: Manual recorders
Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous
- (5) Glaciology: Accumulation measurement, movement in relation to a surveyed network of stakes; past vicissitudes of annual and perhaps seasonal accumulation to be obtained by means of examination of the section within a pit, or boring apparatus and microscopic examination of cores.
Equipment: Standard minor equipment
Timetable of scheduled operations: as frequent as possible

26/6

(2) Meteorology Normal meteorological observations

Equipment: Standard equipment
Personnel: Same as above

7. MARGUERITE B.Y 68°15'S - 67°W

Occupation dates: Permanent station

Observations to be made:

- (1) Glaciological measurements of simple type on adjacent glaciers

Equipment: Minor standard equipment
Personnel: Permanent staff
Timetable of scheduled operations: As opportunity affords

- (2) Auroral observations: Visual

- (3) Meteorology: Normal meteorological observations

Equipment: Standard equipment

8. VAHSEL B.Y 77°S - 35°W

Occupation dates: January 1957 - January 1959

Personnel: 15 persons

Observations to be made:

- (1a) Meteorology: Aerological measurements by 2 RS (radio sonde (temperature, humidity) daily, including VMI days. Possibly upper wind measurement.

Equipment: Standard British radio sonde equipment (2 big balloons (BB) on all days.

Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily

- (1b) Meteorology: Radiation measurements of total and diffuse radiation on horizontal surface and flux of total radiation over land.

Equipment: Thermophile solarimeters with thread recorder flux radiometers with either photographic or pen recorder

Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous record

Equipment: 3 seismographs and photographic paper to be installed
Personnel: Part-time assistant
Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous for at least a year

(3) Auroral Observations: Visual

Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous record

(4) Geomagnetism: Measurement and continuous recording of D.H.Z. components

Equipment: Q.H.M. (H) Kew unifilar magnetometer (D)
B.M.Z. (Z)
2 La Cour magnetographs of different sensitivities
Personnel: Permanent staff
Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous record

Occupation dates: January 1957 - January 1959

Observations to be made:

(5) Oceanography: Measurement of tides and long waves. Possibly measurement of seasonal changes in sea temperature and salinity

Equipment: Tide gauge, long-wave recorder attached to rocks or staging.
Microbarograph, bathythermograph
Personnel: Part-time assistance
Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous recording records changes weekly

6. HOPE BAY 63°25'S - 57°W

Occupation dates: Permanent station

Observations to be made:

(1) Glaciological measurements of simple type on adjacent glaciers

Equipment: Minor standard equipment
Personnel: Permanent staff
Timetable of scheduled operations: as opportunity affords

- (2) Ionospheric measurements of vertical incidence ionospheric characteristics (possibly other ionospheric and atmospheric noise measurements may be made)

Equipment: automatic recorder available
Personnel: 1 officer
Timetable of scheduled Operations: Continuous

- (3) Meteorology: Limited observations

Personnel: Permanent staff
Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous

5. ARGENTINE ISLAND 65°15'S - 64°15'W

Occupation dates: Permanent Station

Observations to be made:

- (1a) Meteorology: serological measurements by one RS radio sonde (temperature, humidity) daily including 24 hours

Equipment: Standard British radio sonde equipment (1 big balloon (BB) on all days
Personnel: Permanent staff
Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily during IGY

- (1b) Meteorology: Radiation measurements of total and diffuse radiation on horizontal surface and flux of total radiation over land.

Equipment: Thermophile solarimeters with thread recorder flux radiometers with either photographic or pen recorder

Personnel: Same as above
Timetable of scheduled Operations: Continuous record

- (1c) Meteorology: Ozone measurements of total ozone amount

Equipment: Dobson spectrophotometer
Personnel: Same as above
Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous record

- (1d) Normal meteorological observations

- (2) Seismological measurements of short period vertical and medium or long period horizontal

Occupation dates: April 1957 to December 1958

Observations to be made:

- (3) Oceanography: Measurements of tides and long waves. Possibly measurements of seasonal changes in sea temperature and salinity in water.

Equipment: Recording apparatus fitted to Govt. jetty at Grytviken. Microbarograph and bathythermograph.
 Personnel: Local personnel part-time
 Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous recording.
 Records changed weekly

3. KING GEORGE ISLAND - (Admiralty Bay- 62°03'S - 58°24'W)

Occupation dates: Whole of IGY period

Observations to be made

- (1) Glaciological measurements: Position and movement of snouts of glaciers. Establishment of survey marks. Study of accumulation and ablation in relation to local conditions.

Equipment: Hut and meteorological and survey-observers available
 Additional survey equipment, snow-sampling gear and marking stakes.

Personnel: Permanent Staff plus 1 additional officer
 Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous

- (2) Meteorology: Normal meteorological Observations

Personnel: Permanent staff
 Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous

4. PORT LOCKROY 64°49'S - 63°30'W

Occupation dates: Permanent station

Observations to be made:

- (1) Auroral Observations. Visual (alternative in Marguerite Bay)

Personnel: Permanent staff
 Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous

(2b) Ionospheric measurements of absorption

Equipment: Manual recorders
Personnel: Same as (2a)
Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous

(2c) Ionospheric measurements of atmospheric noise

Equipment: Manual recorders
Personnel: same as (2a)
Timetable of scheduled operations: continuous

(3) Seismological measurements of short period vertical and medium or long period horizontal

Equipment: 3 seismographs and photographic paper to be installed
Personnel: Part-time assistant
Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous for at least one year

2. SOUTH GEORGIA - 54°16'S - 36°31'W

Occupation dates: Whole of IGY period

Observations to be made:

(1) Meteorology: Normal meteorological observations at Grytviken

Personnel: Permanent Staff
Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily during IGY

(2) Glaciological measurements: Position of snouts of accessible glaciers. Level of snow line. Precipitation as snow. Banding in relation to accumulation. Local meteorological observations. Study of ablation. Physical properties of local glaciers.

Equipment: Hut to be provided instruments to include survey equipment, theodolites, base-measuring apparatus, stakes, photographic apparatus, microscopes, minor equipment.

Personnel: 3 officers
Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous

June 27, 1955

OBJECT: Antarctic Conference

Report by the U.K. National Delegation

to the Antarctic Conference for the

International Geophysical Year

Paris 6-10 July 1955

1. PORT STANLEY - 51°42'S - 57°52'W.

Occupation dates: Permanent Station

Observations to be made:

(1a) Meteorology: Aerological Measurements by one radio sonde (temperature, humidity) and one radar wind (wind direction and speed) daily including III days.

Equipment: Standard British RS and R equipment using BB (bigger balloon) for greater heights on all days

Personnel: Permanent staff

Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily during IGY

(1b) Meteorology: Radiation measurements of total and diffuse radiation on horizontal surface and flux of total radiation.

Equipment: Thermopile scalarimeter with thread recorder, flux radiometers with either photographic or pen recorder.

Personnel: Permanent Staff

Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily during IGY.

(1c) Meteorology: Normal Meteorological Observations

Personnel: Permanent Staff

Timetable of scheduled operations: Daily during IGY

(2a) Ionospheric measurements of vertical incidence ionospheric characteristics.

Equipment: Automatic recorder for v.i.c.

Personnel: 3 officers to be appointed

Timetable of scheduled operations: Continuous

6. METEOROLOGICAL NETWORK AND RADIO TRANSMISSIONS
and 8. WEATHER CENTRAL IN ANTAROTICA

These matters are closely related and could well be considered together. The Union Weather Bureau is one of the two collecting centres for Weather reports sent by radio from whaling ships in the Antarctic and has for a number of years compiled and broadcast Antarctic inferences for use of the whaling fleets. This service would be maintained at least during the summer (December to April) months of the Geophysical Year and could be extended to include analyses and to meet additional requirements of land operations in areas where data are available.

Experience in the collection and exchange of meteorological data in the Southern Hemisphere has proved that in any arrangement using one collecting and broadcasting centre interception at all places requiring the data is most unlikely to be regular and reliable. It is therefore suggested that two such centres should be established each acting as a collecting centre for half the hemisphere and exchanging reports with the other. Depending on requirements of expeditions or other uses each centre should then broadcast data for the whole hemisphere or for the part for which it is the responsible collecting centre.

In informal discussions with U.S. authorities it was suggested that Cape Town and Little America might act as these two collecting centres. Radio engineers here consider that reliable communication between these places could be carried out on 13-14 mcs between 0400-0800 and 1800-2200 GMT using a transmitter with an output of about 15 kilowatt. Although formal approval would have to be obtained it is probable that equipment meeting these requirements could be made available in Cape Town.

Reports from Tristan da Cunha, Marion Island, Mawson, Kerguelen and Amsterdam Island are received daily by radio in Cape Town and I would like to suggest that provision be made for direct communication with Cape Town from all expeditions with bases in the sector 90°W to 90°E through the Greenwich Meridian.

3

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

30, avenue Rapp

PARIS 7^e

Letter received from Dr. T. SCHUMANN
Director, Weather Bureau
PRETORIA
Union of South Africa.

Im 03.27

25 - 6 - 1955

Dr. G. Laclavère,
General Secr. I.U.G.G.,
30, avenue Rapp,
Paris (7^e)

Dear Sir,

I wish to refer to a letter 14/1/6 of June 15th to you from Dr. S.M. Naudé regarding the agenda for your Paris meeting. In connection with items 6 and 8, I am herewith enclosing a brief memorandum, which might serve as a basis of discussion.

Unfortunately, I am obliged to state that the South African Government has not as yet decided upon the establishment of a station on Bouvet Island. A second reconnaissance party will probably leave Cape Town on August 25th, and it is likely that a final decision will be taken only after the return of this party in September. At this stage I can only express the hope that it will indeed prove possible to have a station there although the difficulties are recognized to be considerable.

May I express the wish that your conference in Paris will be very successful and that useful results will be attained.

Yours very sincerely

T. SCHUMANN

DIRECTOR

(Please turn over)

George J.

36/L

WINTER BASE SET FOR ANTARCTICA

Inland Station Is Scheduled for '57 to Support British Trek Across Pole

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, July 10—Britain is to establish a winter station on the inland Antarctic ice sheet in 1957. This brings to at least six the number of such stations projected for the next three years.

No man has ever wintered on the South Polar plateau, although Admiral Richard E. Byrd in 1934 kept a lonely winter vigil on the floating ice sheet south of Little America. Weakened by carbon monoxide poisoning, he finally had to be removed.

The plans for the British station became known during the conference of nations sending expeditions to the Antarctic. The station is to support a transcontinental tractor journey by Britons.

Conference Is Concluded

The Antarctic conference, before dissolving today, adopted a series of resolutions on the program of the coming years. It designated the United States to create a weather center to collect and process all weather data and also to convene a working group to prepare a communications plan.

It recommended that the Soviet Union set its inland base at the geomagnetic pole and that France put a station at the magnetic pole. The latter is the point where the magnetic force is vertical whereas the geomagnetic pole is where the theoretical axis of the earth's magnetic field pierces the earth's crust.

It is hoped that the British winter station can be placed 300 miles south of Vahsel Bay, the starting point of the transcontinental trek. It will give the British advance warning as to what mountain ranges and mazes of glacial crevasses must be crossed to reach the Pole.

Almost the entire 800 miles the British must traverse to the Pole is across unknown territory, but it is suspected that the Queen Maud Mountains, as lofty as the Alps, extend across this route.



The New York Times July 11, 1955

BASES IN ICY WASTES: Britain hopes to set up a camp about 300 miles south of Vahsel Bay (1). New Zealand plans one 300 miles south of McMurdo Sound (2).

6. METEOROLOGICAL NETWORK AND RADIO TRANSMISSIONS
and
8. WEATHER CENTRAL IN ANTARCTICA

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/COPY

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

30, avenue Rapp,

PARIS. 7^e

Letter received from Dr. T. SCHUMANN
Director, Weather Bureau
PRETORIA.
Union of South Africa.

Dr. G. Laclavère,
General Secr. I.U.G.G.,
30, avenue Rapp,
PARIS. (7^e)

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May I express the wish that your conference in Paris will be very successful and that useful results will be attained.

Yours very sincerely,

T. SCHUMANN

DIRECTOR.

/COPY.

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

P.O. BOX 392

PRETORIA

15th June, 1955.

Letter received from Dr. T. Schumann
Director, Weather Bureau
Pretoria -
Union of South Africa.

Dr. G. Laclavère
General Secretary I.U.G.G.,
30, Avenue Rapp
PARIS. 7^e.

Dr. G. Laclavère,
General Secy. I.U.G.G.,
Dear Sir, Rapp,
PARIS. (7^e)

We duly received your communication of May 14th concerning the Antarctic Conference to be held in Paris on June 15th. My reply was delayed as Dr. Schumann, the Chairman of our national committee of A.G.I. was absent at the time.

I wish to refer to a letter D/I/A of June 1955. Your subsequent letter indicating a later date and a further item for the agenda was also received, as well as your letter of June 9th, informing us that the date will now probably be July 6th.

The matter has now been discussed with Dr. Schumann. He advises that it will be quite impossible for him or another suitable representative to attend the meeting. He is of opinion that no useful purpose will be served if your Conference were attended by a member of our Scientific Liaison Office in London or some S.A. scientist now in Europe as the majority of the items are matters that have to be considered by senior government officials or by an expert meteorologist (items 6 & 8).

Dr. Schumann will endeavour to give further consideration to the agenda and to let you know by letter if he can at this stage express any views which might assist the meeting.

Yours very sincerely,

Yours faithfully,

S.M. Maudé.
PRESIDENT: COUNCIL FOR
SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

The main base is to be on the Knox Coast of the Australian sector at roughly Long. 104 degrees E. The expedition is to be carried aboard a specially fitted ship, the Ob. of 12,500 tons and 8,300 horsepower. Presumably it will require icebreaker escort. This is a type of navigation in which the Russians have had much experience.

The touchy problem of allocating base sites was resolved amicably this morning, thanks largely to the diplomacy of the conference chairman, Georges Laclavere.

Originally five nations expressed an interest in placing stations on the Knox Coast, but it appears now that the United States and the Soviet Union will be the only ones in that immediate area. The United States base will probably be at Long. 110 degrees E.

The multiple bases planned for the Antarctic are mostly linked to the International Geophysical Year. In the program, to run from 1957 to 1958, observers all over the world will take simultaneous observations of weather and other phenomena to try to learn more of the basic laws governing them.

The following bases were agreed to by the conferees this morning:

The United States, six stations: Knox coast, Long 110; McMurdo Sound; Kainan Bay (Little America); Marie Byrd Land; Vahsel Bay, South Pole.

Soviet Union, three stations: Knox coast, Long 104 degrees E., midway from there to the South Pole on Long. 105 E., in the vicinity of the pole.

Britain and Argentina, Vahsel Bay; New Zealand, McMurdo Sound; Norway, on coast at Long. zero (probably in Byrd Bay); Australia, at Mawson on Mac-Robertson coast, plus one station inland from that point; France, at Pointe Geologie in Adelle Land, plus one satellite station inland from there; Belgium, near Haswell Island at Long. 95 E.

Japan, at the request of the conference, will occupy Peter I Island. There are also a number of permanent Argentine, British and Chilean bases on the Palmer Peninsula.

Lawrence Gould, head of the United States delegation, said the United States planned to have twenty men at the Knox Coast station. If the bases are placed as announced today the Soviet and American outposts will be more than 100 miles apart, but site selection must ultimately depend on local conditions.

Although South Africa decided not to be represented at the Conference, in view of South Africa's interest in the Antarctic the Embassy was in touch with the Conference organisers prior to the meeting, and has arranged for copies of the proceedings to be made available in due course.

DBS/SW

D. E. SOLE
AMBASSADOR.

I append below a brief press report on the outcome of the Conference and would invite attention to the significance of the Conference's recommendation that the U.S.S.R. should establish a base on the Knox Coast of Antarctica:

Amicable Agreement is made at parley in Paris on the allocation of sites to nations forming Expeditions.

PARIS, July 8. The Soviet Union revealed plans today for a major expedition to cross about 1,600 miles of unknown terrain in the heart of Antarctic and establish three bases.

Prof. Vladimir Belousov, Soviet delegate to the conference here of nations sending expeditions to the Antarctic told the group this morning that one Soviet station would be near the South Pole. The United States has already completed plans for such a station.

Likewise a British trail party is scheduled to pass through the pole during the Antarctic operations of the next few years. A German expedition has spoken of establishing a base there, and it is thought that Argentina may make a dash to the pole from her new base at Vahsel Bay.

Thus the South Pole, which has been trod by only ten men --all within one month-- may become comparatively crowded. The only men to reach the pole on the surface were the parties of Scott and Amundsen who raced for that spot in the southern summer of 1911-12.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who is to lead the new United States expedition, has twice flown over the pole. Other delegates to the conference suggested that to avoid duplication of effort the Russians place a station near the "pole of inaccessibility" rather than at the geographical pole. The latter is the southernmost point on earth. The former is the more difficult to reach for it lies in the center of a region roughly the size of Europe that is completely unexplored. It is believed to be at least 10,000 feet high.

Professor Belousov said "we do not insist on the geographical pole", but added that the Soviet station should be in that general area. He said the views of the conferees would be passed on to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, which is preparing the expedition.

The Soviet delegate outlined the program of the expedition. It is to employ transport planes, helicopters and tractor trains for the placing of its bases. About eighty persons will be stationed ashore, including thirty at the polar station and fifteen at an intermedist station between there and the coast.

THE.....

International Geophysical Year, for the training of Scientific and Technical Personnel will be discussed during the conference.

8. Weather Central in Antarctica.

The United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year has proposed that a concept of a Weather Central in Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year be discussed during the Antarctic Conference.

Such a Weather Central could, for example, undertake the following:

1. Collect and relay meteorological messages from other Antarctic Stations, field parties, aircraft and ships operating in or close to Antarctica.
2. Keep in touch with all field parties which would be required to submit meteorological messages on a definite schedule. Such close contact with field parties would serve as a necessary safety measure as well as coordinating scientific work in the field.
3. Receive weather information from Southern Hemisphere countries both in the form of weather data and coded weather charts.
4. Transmit Antarctic weather reports on regularly scheduled broadcasts for use of all countries.
5. Prepare, from all available weather reports and map analyses, a once-daily surface-weather chart of the Southern Hemisphere and twice-daily weather charts of Antarctica and adjacent waters, including those for upper levels.

If an Antarctic Weather Central is approved, the Conference should designate a country to be responsible for its operation.

An invitation to attend the Conference was addressed to South Africa in the form of a letter from the Secretariat of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics dated May 14th, 1955 to Dr. S.M. Naudé, President of the C.S.I.R. Similar invitations were addressed to Argentina, Australia, Chili, France, Great-Britain, New Zealand, Norway, the United States. The U.S.S.R., Japan and Germany also showed interest in the proposed Conference and requested invitations.

South Africa decided not to be represented at the Conference, vide letters from Dr. Naudé and Dr. Schumann attached.

/I append.....

3. Mutual support for overland operations.

A number of nations are planning overland traverses to enhance the scientific effort and particularly to provide information on the geomorphology of the ice and land structure of the continent. Such traverses can best be planned through mutual collaboration to insure the mutual support of bases of other nations and to provide for scientific information on all traverses that can mutually support common scientific objectives.

4. Aids to navigation (aerial and terrestrial).

The problem of navigation both by field parties on the ground and in the air is always serious in the Antarctic. With wide distribution of bases now planned, it may be possible to conceive the operation of an improved navigation system that would be available to the parties of all nations in support of their field operations.

5. Emergency Procedures.

The relatively dense operation of the Antarctic should make possible certain elements of mutual support in the event of an emergency. Plans for such emergency support should be made in advance.

6. Meteorological Network and Radio Transmissions.

The network of stations will involve some 25 or 30 permanent bases augmented during the summertime by as many as 15 or 20 field operations. In addition, a large number of whalers and whale chasers off the coast of Antarctica could provide meteorological information during the season. It should be possible, therefore, with cooperation among these bases and field operations, to establish an Antarctic meteorological network involving prompt radio transmission of all necessary meteorological data. Such a meteorological network would provide for at least daily formation of weather maps and forecasts that would be of inestimable value to the Antarctic operations of all of the nations concerned.

Moreover, such forecasts would make possible a great extension of the air activities in the Antarctic Continent, thus greatly enhancing the scientific results that could be obtained. To establish such a network immediate steps should be taken to insure that each nation is equipped with appropriate meteorological and radio equipment and that suitable radio frequency allocations are made to formalize the network.

7. Training of Scientific and Technical personnel.

The possibility of mutual assistance between the countries operating in the Antarctica during the

/International....

36/6

BOUVET SAL WEER BESOEK WORD

Poging om in die Winter Daar te Land

(Eie Berig)

PRETORIA

SUID-AFRIKA se aandeel aan 'n wêreldpoging van 'n groep lande om gelyktydig natuurverskynsel te soek, sal op 'n konferensie bespreek word wat vir Augustus deur die Wetenskaplike en Industriële Navoringsraad in Pretoria belê is. Dit staan in verband met die sogenaamde geofisiese jaar waartydens 'n groep lande sal saamwerk om natuurtoestande na te spoor.

Suid-Afrika se aandeel sal waarskynlik hoofsaaklik op weerkundige gebied lê. As eerste bydrae het die Unie teen die end van verlede jaar 'n oorlogskip na die eiland Bouvet gestuur om na te gaan of daar 'n geskikte landingsplek op die eiland is om 'n weerkundige waarnemingspos op te rig. Daar is bevind dat wel geskied kan word. Die ekspedisie het in die somertyd plaasgevind.

Die plan is dat op 25 Augustus nog 'n Suid-Afrikaanse oorlogskip op 'n verkenningstrek na die eiland moet vertrek om vas te stel of dit ook in die winter moontlik is om daar 'n ekspedisie aan wal te sit en om

na te gaan watter geboue daar vir 'n nedersetting nodig sal wees.

Dit lê nie in die vooruitgang op Bouvet, wat 'n Noorse eiland suidwes van Kaapstad is, 'n bywende nedersetting vir weerkundige waarnemings te stig nie, maar om daar 'n ekspedisie te bevestig wat tydens die geofisiese jaar waarnemings kan maak.

Eiland Marion

Die konferensie van 17 Augustus in Pretoria sal hierdie saak moet bespreek, benewens ander moontlike gebiede waarop die Unie met natuurwaarnemings deur 'n reeks van internasionale navorsers saamwerk, o.m. op die gebied van weerkunde, aardbewings, sonstraling en storings in radio-uitvang.

Dit is ook die voorneme om binnekort na 'n ander ekspedisie van die weerdienst op die eiland Marion, suidoois van die Unie, 'n oorlogskip te stuur.

Op die eiland het die Unie 'n klein personeel vir weerkundige waarnemings wat eenmaal per jaar met die besoek van 'n oorlogskip afgevoer word, sowel te gelyk voorrade vir die onderhoud van die personeel aan wal gesit word. Die buitengewone belang van binnekort onderneem word is met die doel dat beter kennis vir die ekspedisie oorgedra word as die boustad waarin die ekspedisie in die koue winter van 1954-55 was.

**Les terres australes
et antarctiques françaises
sont érigées
en territoires autonomes**

L'Assemblée nationale vient de voter en dernière lecture la loi érigeant les terres australes et antarctiques françaises en territoires autonomes. Ce texte est une prise de position formelle de notre pays, qui entend ainsi consacrer ses droits sur les îles australes et la terre Adélie, au sein d'une région du globe naguère à peu près inaccessible, que les progrès des techniques modernes ont ouverte à l'activité humaine.

La France a matérialisé sa possession par l'établissement de bases administratives permanentes dans les îles australes et des expéditions scientifiques importantes sur le continent. Les îles de Saint-Paul et de la Nouvelle-Amsterdam des archipels des Crozet et de Kerguelen, la terre Adélie constituent un ensemble dont la surface dépasse deux fois celle de la France, dont l'intérêt stratégique est considérable, dont les ressources économiques ne sont pas négligeables et qui contient peut-être dans son sous-sol, à peu près inconnu, des richesses insoupçonnées.

Dès l'entrée en application de la nouvelle législation, des études seront entreprises pour la mise en place d'un équipement économique convenable, et des mesures seront prises pour la parfaite coordination de toutes les activités de recherches à effectuer dans les diverses parties du territoire. Cette loi, dont le ministre de la France d'outre-mer vient d'obtenir le vote, fera date dans l'histoire de l'Union française en consacrant la naissance d'un nouveau territoire.

LE FIGARO - 6/7 AOUT 1955 - 36/6

Les terres australes
et antarctiques françaises
sont érigées

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'Phoned the Assemblée
Nationale (Serv. Procès
Verbaux des Séances) è
The text of the law such as
it was voted upon will be
ready by Thursday next.

6.8.55

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Home Rule in Antarctic Regions Wins French Assembly Approval

Adelie Coast's and Isles' Scientists and Penguins Subjects of Reform

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 5—What is called "autonomous status" is being conferred by France on unnumbered penguins, 1,500 head of cattle and ninety Frenchmen who inhabit a territory as big as the mother country.

Unlike the natives of other French possessions, the inhabitants of this territory, known as the Southern and Antarctic French Lands, have not been agitating for home-rule reform.

The establishment of the new Autonomous Territory is an administrative move, according to the Ministry of Overseas France. The National Assembly approved it unanimously today.

What it means is that Adelie Coast in Antarctica, and the Crozet, Kerguelen, Saint Paul and Amsterdam Islands in the Southern Indian Ocean will cease to be dependencies of the big French island of Madagascar. From now on, the Southern and Antarctic Lands Administration will have its own budget and will be represented in Paris by a Consultative Council attached to the Overseas Ministry.

The Adelie Coast, discovered in 1840 by the French explorer Dumont d'Urville, is a sector of Antarctica between 136 degrees 20 minutes and 142 degrees 20 minutes East Longitude. France maintains there a meteorological station where some of the ninety Frenchmen work.

The 1,500 cows live about 2,000 miles to the northwest on Amsterdam Island. They are descended, according to legend at the Ministry of Overseas France, from a bull and a heifer left on the sixteen-square-mile island about half a century ago.

Amsterdam Island, at 37:50S, 77:34E, was discovered in 1552



The New York Times Aug. 6, 1955

France is giving the areas underlined on map a status separate from Madagascar.

and named in 1663 by the Dutch explorer Van Dieman. France claimed it in 1843. It has a meteorological station. Frenchmen.

The neighboring three-square-mile Saint Paul Island abounds with lobsters, but not with Frenchmen.

The Crozets, 1,500 miles off the southeast coast of Africa at about 46 S, 51 E, are a dozen isles so forbidding and dangerous to ships that only the most daring seal hunters go there.

The Kerguelens are about 300 islands and islets with an area of 2,700 square miles at about 49 S, 70 E. The largest is called Desolation Island. Frenchmen have tried to raise sheep there, but they gave up in 1932.

WORLD IS IN THE...
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...in the...
...1955...

JF/
UNION GÉODÉSIQUE ET GÉOPHYSIQUE INTERNATIONALE
(INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS)

PRÉSIDENT : PROF. S. CHAPMAN (Grande-Bretagne)
VICE-PRÉSIDENTS : PROF. J. BJERKNES (États-Unis) et PROF. G. CASSINIS (Italie)
SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL : GEORGES LACLAVÈRE, 30, AVENUE RAPP, PARIS (VII^e)

36/6 (?)

Paris, le 18 Août 1955

S. Ex.
Monsieur l'Ambassadeur de l'Union
de l'Afrique du Sud,
51, avenue Hoche,
Paris.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint le compte-
rendu de la Conférence de l'Antarctique qui s'est tenue à Paris du
6 au 10 Juillet .

Des exemplaires de ce compte-rendu ont été adressés vers
le début d'Août à M. le Président, Council for Scientific and Industrial
Research, P.O.Box 395, Pretoria.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, l'expression
de ma haute considération.

G. Laclavère
G. LACLAVÈRE
Secrétaire Général

P. J.



AIR BAG

original on file 311

UNION INTERNATIONALE ET GÉOPHYSIQUE INTERNATIONALE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODISY AND GEOPHYSICS

Copy on 36/6 —

Président - Prof. J. CHAPMAN (Southampton)
Vice-Président - Prof. J. HEDGECOCK (Cambridge) et Prof. G. CASATI (Paris)
Secrétaire Général - GEORGE LAFLAVIAL, 26 Avenue Saint-Pierre (Paris)

Paris, le 19th August, 1955

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
Monsieur l'Ambassadeur P R E T O R I A

de l'Afrique du Sud,
51, Avenue Louise,
Bruxelles

(in duplicate)

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Conference on Antarctica - Paris, July 6th to July 10th, 1955

With reference to my despatch of 15th July,
I send you herewith, as promised, a copy of the
proceedings and recommendations of the above Conference.
Copies have been sent direct by the Secretary General
of the Conference to the President of the C.S.I.R.,
Pretoria, who will no doubt make them available also
to Dr Schumann.

Please note the references to the Union
in paragraph II, paragraphe 27 and paragraph (f) of
Appendix II.

I recall a report in the South African
press recently that a meeting was to be held in
Pretoria this month to concert arrangements for
South Africa's participation in the International
Geophysical Year. I should be grateful if you would
ensure that this Embassy is informed of any decisions
of note which may be taken by this meeting.

D.B. SOLE

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

F

3) to consolidate, in the international sense, French claims to Adélie land.

The text (in French) of the new legislation is attached for record.

21 Avenue de la République, Paris (20)
19th August, 1957

D.B. SOLE

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

French Territories in Antarctica and the Antarctic Ocean

In continuation of previous messages on French interests in Antarctica, this is to report that last week French legislation was promulgated transferring administrative and financial powers on the French possessions in Antarctica and the Antarctic Ocean.

These possessions consist of the Islands of Saint Paul, Assommoir Islands, the Crozet Archipelago, the Terguelm Archipelago and Adélie land. Formerly they were administered as dependencies of the Administration of Madagascar and were under the control of the Commissioner in Madagascar.

DBS/GS

The legislation provides for the appointment of an "Administrator in Chief" to administer the territory who will be assisted by an Advisory Council which will meet at least twice a year. This Council will include representatives of the Ministers of Overseas of the Department of Maritime Fisheries, of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and of the Minister of the Merchant Shipping and will persons nominated by the Ministry of France. The Council will also be consulted in the scientific matters which have arisen in French Antarctic possessions. The Council will advise on matters relating to budgetary questions, development questions and scientific studies.

The purpose of the new legislation, which has been in gestation since 1955, is:

- 1) to highlight the importance attached by France to her Antarctic possessions;
- 2) to facilitate the making of special credits to develop these possessions (for some time there has been criticism in the French Parliament that the Government was showing insufficient initiative in this regard, particularly as regards the possibilities of exploitation);

AIR MAIL BAG

36/6

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3
To Stove
Paris 4/9
Paris 3/9
for Adm. of
the New States
to enquire again about
the proceedings in
Paris in July
21.6.55
Dr.

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris (8e)
19th August, 1955

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA

(in triplicate)

French Territories in Antarctica and the
Southern Ocean

In continuation of previous despatches on French interest in Antarctica this is to report that last week French legislation was promulgated conferring administrative and financial autonomy on the French possessions in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean.

These possessions consist of the Island of Saint Paul, Amsterdam Island, the Crozet Archipelago, the Kerguelen Archipelago and Adelle land. Formerly they were administered as dependencies of the Administration of Madagascar and came under the control of the High Commissioner in Tananarive.

The legislation provides for the appointment of an "Administrateur en Chef" to administer the territory who will be assisted by an Advisory Council which will meet at least twice a year. This Council will include representatives of the Department of Defence, of the Departments of Scientific Research, of the Department of Civil Aviation and of the Department of the Merchant Shipping plus two persons nominated by the Ministry of France d'Outremer who must have participated in the scientific missions which have visited the French Antarctic possessions. The Council will advise particularly on budgetary questions, development problems, and scientific missions.

The purpose of the new legislation, which has been in gestation since 1952, is :

- 1) to highlight the importance attached by France to her Antarctic possessions ;
- 2) to facilitate the voting of special credits to develop these possessions (For some time there has been criticism in the French Parliament that the Government has shown insufficient initiative in this respect, particularly as regards the possibilities of Kerguelen) ;

... 2 ...

36/6

From Antoinette Hill
21

Handwritten notes:
The 4/9 of the Antarctic
to appear in the
the paper

51, Avenue Roche,
PARIS. 8^e.

7th September, 1955.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA

Dear Bob,

Earlier this week I noted the welcome news in the London Times that the Government has decided to grant £10,000 towards the cost of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic expedition plus £8,000 for the purpose of equipment and to send two meteorologists with the party.

This is just to express my gratification at this decision and to convey my congratulations to you and others who were instrumental in persuading the Government to make the money available. I have brought the announcement informally to the notice of the Quai d'Orsay.

This will be my last letter to you from Paris and it goes to you with the hope that you are still enjoying life in Pretoria and progressively decreasing your handicap.

Handwritten mark: 28

Mr R. JONES
Department of
External Affairs
PRETORIA

I suggested to Dr. Schumann after the meeting that the Minister of External Affairs and Finance should have a copy of the memorandum which the deputation would lay before the Prime Minister. He agreed with me and he said he would make a personal approach to the Minister.

Gough Island was mentioned as an alternative to Bouvet Island and any decision to establish a base there alternatively to Bouvet or in addition for specific studies in radio-sonde would depend on a report of the scientific survey group which is to go there soon.

The meeting felt that Bouvet was far more important than Gough Island which lay north west of Tristan da Cunha and was therefore in an area already observed. It would be a bad second choice from all scientific points of view, and the meeting decided to do all in its power to establish a base on Bouvet Island.

Regarding the desire of the Germans to make certain ionospheric observations in South West Africa, I learnt from Dr. Hewitt of Telecommunications Research that it would be extremely difficult and costly for the Union authorities to undertake these studies. They were studies which had been recommended by C.S.A.G.I. and which the Union authorities would welcome and which they would much prefer the Germans to do.

The Department is probably aware that the Russians intend to establish a weather station in the Antarctic during the Geophysical Year and this will give them an excellent opportunity to study the Antarctic area extensively. I was unable to establish from private discussions what these specific scientific interests were likely to be or what the U.S. and British attitude to their establishing a base was.

I learnt that whaling restrictions in the waters of the American Sphere of influence in Antarctica would be lifted during the International Geophysical Year so that whaling ships could enter this area and so that weather reports from this unobserved area would become available.

Whether a base can be established before recommending a winter expedition to Norway or on the other hand a winter expedition is essential before a decision can be taken regarding the establishment of a base.

Dr. Schumann is leaving for Brussels next week to attend a meeting of C.S.A.G.I. and he would like to make this report regarding the desirability of sending a winter expedition. The matter is being discussed and has been taken into a number of the committee's reports.

Not having been recommended that an approach be made direct to the Prime Minister and that a deputation consisting of Dr. Schumann, Mr. Smith the President of C.S.A.G.I., Dr. Dallas and Dr. Beattie should call on the Prime Minister sometime next week.

Copy for work.

FIRST MEETING OF THE S.A. NATIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR.

This meeting was convened to arrange South Africa's scientific programme for the International Geophysical Year and began at 9.30 a.m. on 17 August, 1955, at S.A.T.V. House.

The question of most concern to this Department - the question of establishing a base on Bouvet Island during the International Geophysical Year - came under discussion in the afternoon.

The International Committee for the International Geophysical Year (C.S.A.G.I.) recommended that the Union establish a base on this island during the Geophysical Year for the purpose of observations in meteorology and magnetism and for the study of cosmic rays.

As regards the study of meteorology Bouvet Island is most important since it lies in an area of little information. Between Tristan da Cunha and Kerguelen there is a vast stretch of ocean from which there are no reports. Weather conditions west and south of Tristan which affect the Union's weather are therefore unobserved. During the International Geophysical Year, with the establishment of weather stations on the Antarctic continent, if there is a base on Bouvet Island a co-ordinated study of the whole belt between the Union and the Antarctic continent would be possible and the maximum benefit to the Union would be obtained.

Bouvet Island, furthermore lies in the sector chosen by C.S.A.G.I. for the study of cosmic rays and if we are to play our full part in international co-operation during the Geophysical Year then it is important as far as this field is concerned that a base be established on Bouvet.

On the basis of the information obtained on the summer expedition to Bouvet it would be possible to establish a base there. But it would be necessary to send a winter expedition to Bouvet as well in order to establish where the base should be erected if it is to survive during the winter, and to gain certain essential scientific information.

The Chief of the General Staff would wish to know whether a base can be established before recommending a winter expedition to Bouvet but on the other hand a winter expedition is essential before a decision can be taken regarding the establishment of a base.

Dr. Schumann is leaving for Brussels next week to attend a meeting of C.S.A.G.I. and he would like to make some report regarding the decision to send a winter expedition. The winter is nearing its end and these two factors make a decision in this connection urgent.

The meeting therefore recommended that an approach be made direct to the Prime Minister and that a deputation consisting of Dr. Schumann, Dr. Naudé the President of C.S.I.K., Dr. Hailes and Dr. Baumann should call on the Prime Minister sometime next week.

LUGPOS,
AIR MAIL



UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

102/2.
102/1.

36/6

① Take Amb. J. A. 21/9
② Mr. Stokke
③ F. 21/9



Departement van Buitelandse Sake.
Department of External Affairs.

PRETORIA.

15 SEP 1955

Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur
van die Unie van Suid-Afrika,
PARYS.

Suid-Afrikaanse deelneming aan die werk
van die Internasionale Geofisiese Jaar.

Met verwysing na u diensbrief nr. 36/6 van 19 Augustus 1955, moet ek u meedeel dat die vergadering om die Unie se wetenskaplike program gedurende die Internasionale Geofisiese Jaar te bespreek, op 17 Augustus in Pretoria gehou is.

Die Departement het 'n waarnemer na die vergadering gestuur om verslag te doen oor die besprekingspunte waarin die Departement in die besonder belangstel. 'n Afskrif van sy memorandum oor die vergadering word ter inligting aangeheg.

R. Jones
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

The winter is nearing its end and these two factors make a decision in this connection urgent.

The meeting therefore recommended that an approach be made direct to the Prime Minister and that a deputation consisting of Dr. Schumann, Dr. Naudé the President of C.S.I.K., Dr. Hailes and Dr. Baumann should call on the Prime Minister sometime next week.

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Air Mail Bag

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris
26th September, 1956

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
P R E T O R I A

French Austral and Antarctic Territories

I attach hereto, for your information, the original French text of a decree which was made on the 18th September, 1956, by the Ministry of Overseas territories, Paris, relative to the organisation of the administration of French Austral and Antarctic Territories.

The decree enforces the law of the 6th of August of last year which authorised the autonomy of France's Austral and Antarctic Territories with regard to administrative and financial affairs.

Chargé d' Affaires

(1) Mr. [Signature]
74-i.

(2) File.

W. [Signature]

AWS/CS

The meeting therefore recommended that an approach be made direct to the Prime Minister and that a deputation consisting of Dr. Schumann, Dr. Naudé the President of C.S.I.K., Dr. Hailes and Dr. Baumann should call on the Prime Minister sometime next week.

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Mr. Seitz

It seems now that the competent French Authorities would be the Presidence du Conseil, Direction de la Documentation (Mr. Koch, directeur), 14 Rue Lord Byron.

I phoned this morning this section and was told that they would be interested by the S.A. publication "Notes". But, before examining the question of an exchange of "Notes" against "Terres Australes et Antarctiques Francaises", they must have copies of the S.A. publication. So the first thing is to ask the S.A. competent authorities for the copies in question.

S.A. copies submitted and our request in writing for service of publications on exchange basis have to be sent together to the above address.

C.S.

25.11.58

7 ✓

The meeting therefore recommended that an approach be made direct to the Prime Minister and that a deputation consisting of Dr. Schumann, Dr. Haasé the President of C.S.I.K., Dr. Hailes and Dr. Baumann should call on the Prime Minister sometime next week.

1....

AFSKRIF/ES

WB 16/10

6/6
22/13

Telefoon: 4135
Uitbreiding 13
R.J. Venter

Departement van Vervoer,
Weerburo,

Possak 97

PRETORIA.

15 Oktober 1958.

CM. 14/11

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE: PRETORIA.



Insake: Tydskrif: T.A.A.F.

1. Hiermee erken ek met dank die skenking van dele 1, 2 en 3 van die kwartaallikse Franse tydskrif T.A.A.F. (Tarres Australis et Antarctique Francaises). Dit bevat waardevolle gegewens vanuit 'n weerkundige oogpunt beskou en ek sal dit waardeer indien u reëlings kan tref vir die gereelde toesending op 'n uitruil basis. My Buro publiseer die kwartaalblad "Notes" wat oor die weerkunde van die suidelike poolgebiede handel en geskik is vir uitruiling.

2. Graag wil ek u versoek om my beste komplimente aan die Redakteure van T.A.A.F. oor te dra.

(Get.) R.J. VENTER

namens DIREKTEUR

Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur
van die Unie van Suid-Afrika,
PARYS.

2/12/11
5/11/58

Vir afhandeling, asseblief.

E. A. Rosenberg

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Decision in this connection urgent.
The meeting therefore recommended that an approach be made direct to the Prime Minister and that a deputation consisting of Dr. Schumann, Dr. Naudé the President of C.S.I.K., Dr. Hailes and Dr. Baumann should call on the Prime Minister sometime next week.

/....

28 novembre 1958

Monsieur le Directeur,

Le "South African Weather Bureau" auquel ont été transmis les volumes 1,2,3 de "Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises", publication diffusée par le Ministère de l'Information, vient de charger cette Ambassade de remercier le Ministère et d'exprimer, par son intermédiaire, aux Autorités françaises responsables de l'édition de ce magnifique ouvrage, toutes ses félicitations.

Le Directeur du Bureau, comme cette Ambassade, vous en a fait part tout récemment par téléphone, souhaiterait le recevoir régulièrement en contre partie d'une revue trimestrielle "Notes" éditée par ses services.

Nous écrivons par même courrier aux Autorités sud-africaines afin d'obtenir quelques spécimens de cette revue que vous nous avez demandée. Dès réception, nous vous les transmettrons afin de vous permettre de déterminer s'il vous est possible d'envisager l'échange proposé par le "South African Weather Bureau".

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

A.W. SMIT

Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Monsieur le Directeur,
Direction de la Documentation
de la Présidence du Conseil,
14 Rue Lord Byron,
Paris 8e

/CS.

The meeting minutes recommend that an approach be made direct to the Prime Minister and that a deputation consisting of Dr. Schumann, Dr. Naudé the President of C.S.I.K., Dr. Hailes and Dr. Baumann should call on the Prime Minister sometime next week.

/....

Bag

22/13
6/6

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8e
28th November, 1958

The Director,
Weather Bureau,
Department of Transport,
Pretoria

I wish to refer to a minute WB 16/10 of the 15th October, 1958, addressed to the Secretary for External Affairs, in connection with the French publication "Terres Australes et Antartiques Françaises". The contents of your minute have been conveyed to the publishers: Le Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Information, Paris.

As to your suggestion about the exchange of publications, the French authorities would like to receive a few copies of "Notes" before making a decision in the matter. Would you therefore supply this Embassy with a few copies of your publication for transmission to the Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Information.

A.W. SMIT

Secretary of Embassy

(Air Mail Bag)

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
P R E T O R I A

Your endorsement 2/12/11 of the 5th October, 1958, refers.

A.W. SMIT

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

AWS / CS.

→ 22/13.
6/6.

51, Avenue Hoche,
Paris (8e).

15th January, 1959.

The Director,
Weather Bureau,
P.O. Box 97,
PRETORIA.

Publications : T.A.A.F.

I wish to refer to your minute WB 16/10 of the 15th October, 1958, and to inform you that two copies of the publication T.A.A.F. (Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises) have been conveyed to you under separate cover, by surface mail. With regard to the "Notes" published by your Bureau, it would be appreciated if they could, in future, be despatched direct to the following address :

T.A.A.F.,
27, rue Oudinot,
Paris (7e).

J.B. SWEARAR
Secretary of Embassy.

JBS/JM.

AWS / CS.

→22/13
6/6

le 15 Janvier 1959.

Monsieur le Directeur,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception des deux volumes de votre publication trimestrielle "Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises", qui ont été envoyés aux Autorités sud-africaines intéressées.

Faisant suite à ma lettre de référence 22/ sur 6/6, je vous prie de bien vouloir trouver ci-joint the deux exemplaires de la revue trimestrielle "Notes", publiée par le "South African Weather Bureau". Des es mesures ont été prises afin que, dorénavant, les "No soient envoyées directement à :-

T.A.A.F.,
27, rue Oudinot,
Paris (7e).

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

J.B. SNEARAR

Secrétaire d'Ambassade.

Monsieur le Directeur,
Direction de la Documentation
de la Présidence du Conseil,
14 rue Lord Byron,
Paris (8e).

JBS/JM.

AWS / CS.

21/20.



LUGPOS,
AIR MAIL

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

102/2/7.

Departement van Buitelandse Sake.
Department of External Affairs.

PRETORIA.

21.5.1959

W S met



The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa,
LONDON.
OTTAWA.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Union of South Africa,
WASHINGTON.
THE HAGUE.
→ PARIS.
COLOGNE.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Union of South Africa,
STOCKHOLM.

Acquisition of Vessel for Antarctic Research.

and The Union's future policy in Antarctica is currently being reviewed, and it has become apparent that a basic element of any coherent research policy in that region is the availability of suitable transport. The Department of Transport, whose activities in the field of meteorological/allied research are well-known, is consequently casting about for a solution to the problem of transport, and is considering, amongst others, the possibility of purchasing, or hiring, a vessel for the purpose.

What is envisaged is a vessel of approximately 1,000 tons, which without being an ice-breaker, is sufficiently reinforced to withstand pack-ice. It should also be suitable for adaptation for use in the various lines of oceanographic survey in southern waters, as well as for the relief of the island stations already maintained by the Union.

It would be appreciated if you would institute enquiries in the appropriate quarters as to the availability of a vessel answering these requirements, and advise me also as to the approximate cost of purchase or hiring.

X

J. S. F. Booysse
SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

21/20

Embassy of the Union
of South Africa, Paris

51, Avenue Hoche,
Paris, 8e.

6th June, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
P R E T O R I A.

On the subject of your minute 102/2/7 of May 25th 1959, I had occasion to speak to the Chairman of one of the shipping lines plying to South Africa and though so far nothing is offering in France, it may be of value to the Department to have his observations on the subject :

He said firstly that ships of that type of construction were rare in Southern Europe because the conditions were did not necessitate such quality in the construction of the ships, their routes for small ships being chiefly in the warm Mediterranean where a light construction of ship sufficed. A ship of 1,000 tons would mostly be of the size used in cabotage and France had no cabotage worth mentioning. He felt that we were more likely to find that type of ship in the Scandinavian countries where there was often need for the high resistant qualities under ice conditions.

Discussing another aspect of the question, he pointed out that, even if we were to buy a ship of such construction, we would still have to spend a very considerable sum of money on reshaping its interior for the purposes of our scientific research and surveys. The question then arose, whether it would not be more economic to buy a vessel of this nature already equipped for this type of work; he felt that if the French Navy had a ship which would meet our requirements, the French Government would gladly sell it in order to have another built and thereby bring some relief to the unemployment in their ship-building yards. In fact, he thought that if we could wait a year or more we could have a ship built to our specifications at the same outlay as buying an old ship which would have to be re-equipped, because in France, for instance, shipbuilding yards would, with Government assistance, have to undertake sub-economic building in order to keep themselves going.

Other contacts have been made and if any reply or offers come in, you will be advised.

John P. ...
AMBASSADOR.

Ambassador

with ref. to the request received from E.A. to investigate the possibilities of procuring or hiring a research vessel for the Min. of T. I have obtained the attached documents from G.E.N.E.M.A. (The French Association of Ship Builders) N.Y.O. a vessel for oceanographic research which is now being constructed by one of the French shipyards. The vessel is particularly intended for fishing vessels. G.E.N.E.M.A. intimates that if these specifications and particulars ^{should} be of interest to the Min. of T. details of cost could be provided; also when the vessel could be delivered.

12/1/59

... construction of such a ship of 1,000 tons would mostly be of the size used in cabotage and France had no cabotage worth mentioning. He felt that we were more likely to find that type of ship in the Scandinavian countries where there was often need for the high resistant qualities under ice conditions.

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Other contacts have been made and if any reply or offers come in, you will be advised.

... enquiries in the appropriate quarters as to the availability of a vessel answering these requirements and also as to the approximate cost of purchase.

Chas. Ross

AMBASSADOR.

J. P. Adams
 SECRETARY FOR SPECIAL AFFAIRS.

21/20.

51, AVENUE HOCHÉ,
PARIS (8).

16th June, 1959.

The Secretary for External Affairs,
PRETORIA.

Acquisition of Vessel for Antarctic Research

With further reference to your minute No. 102/2/7 of the 21st May and my minute No. 21/20 of the 6th instant, I now enclose specifications of an oceanographical research vessel which have been forwarded to the Commercial Secretary of this Embassy by G.E.N.E.M.A., the French Federation of Shipbuilders. No indication is given in how far this vessel is adapted or adaptable for ice conditions but the Federation states that the ship can be built according to any requirements for those conditions.

The vessel, states the Federation, is now in the process of construction at one of the French shipyards and is more specifically intended for fishing research. They have further intimated that if the specifications were of any interest to the Department of Transport, details of cost could be furnished as well as a date of delivery.

This submission by the Federation seems to point towards the circumstances set out in the latter half of my minute abovementioned.

Edw. Ross

AMBASSADOR

SF&T/SJJ

Edw. Ross
AMBASSADOR

E^m J. M. SCHWARZ
PARIS

Monsieur THERON
AMBASSADE DE L'UNION SUD AFRICAINE
51, avenue Hoche

Date: 2 juillet, 1959
N° :
Page: 2)

P A R I S

Référence :

EM/SL.

.../...

utilisateurs qui les fournissent :-

- treuils de pêche "Hydraulik" et la centrale de production d'huile sous pression
- treuils d'hydrologie "Hydraulik"

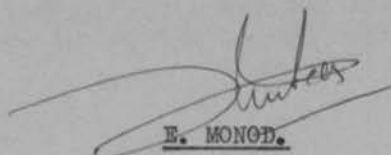
En effet, d'autres marques peuvent être préférées pour les treuils par l'utilisateur.

- l'installation et le matériel des salles de préparation du poisson, des laboratoires et locaux pour travaux spéciaux,
- les embarcations de service et de sauvetage,
- les appareils électroniques de radiotélégraphie et de radiophonie, les appareils de navigation et de recherches (gyrocompas, radars, sondeurs, etc...)
- le matériel de couchage et de cuisine ou de salles à manger,
- le matériel spécial destiné aux travaux de pêche, d'hydrologie et de recherches.

Si l'AFRIQUE DU SUD devait s'orienter définitivement vers la construction à l'étranger d'une unité neuve, les constructeurs français pourraient effectuer une étude complète conformément aux besoins des services océanographiques sud-africains.

Nous vous prions de croire, Cher Monsieur, à l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Pour les ETABLISSEMENTS J.M. SCHWARZ,



E. MONOD.

P.J. : I -

ET^S J. M. SCHWARZ

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME AU CAPITAL DE 1.000.000 DE FRF

8, CITÉ D'HAUTEVILLE

PARIS (10^e)

R.C. SEINE 57 B 18265

TÉLÉPHONE TAITBOU 48-20

TÉLÉGRAMMES EMESSEM-PARIS

PARIS, LE 2 juillet, 1959

Monsieur THERON
AMBASSADE DE L'UNION SUD AFRICAINE
50, avenue Hoche

PARIS (16^e)

EM/SL.

651
Cher Monsieur,

AFRIQUE DU SUD

A la suite de notre lettre du 8 juin '59, nous vous faisons parvenir, ci-joint, une notice établie en anglais vous donnant de plus amples détails concernant :

- a oceanographic research ship type,

de plus les chantiers navals intéressés font remarquer que :-

1°/ Le navire qu'ils construisent est renforcé, conformément à la réglementation du Bureau Veritas, pour l'obtention de la marque "Glace". Il ne s'agit donc pas d'un brise-glace mais d'un navire capable de naviguer dans les eaux polaires encombrées de glace dérivante "drift pack-ice".

2°/ Compte-tenu du volume des magasins prévus à bord de l'unité française, le navire construit actuellement pourrait être utilisé comme ravitailleur de stations de recherches. Cependant, le caractère succinct du programme communiqué dans la note que vous nous avez remise ne permet pas de répondre définitivement sur ce point. Il faudrait connaître avec plus de précision le tonnage exact de frêt qui serait à transporter pour assurer le ravitaillement des stations de recherches dépendant de l'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

3°/ Le port en lourd du navire est d'environ 475 tonnes et sa jauge brute totale de 1100 tonneaux environ.

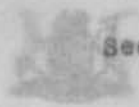
En ce qui concerne le prix, notre Associé nous indique que le prix approximatif pour un navire analogue à celui qu'il construit, actuellement, serait de l'ordre de :

- 1.280.000 \$ (un million deux cents quatre-vingts mille dollars).

ce prix étant calculé sur les bases des conditions économiques en vigueur au 1er Avril 1959.

Ce prix comprend le navire complet, livré au quai du chantier constructeur, après essais satisfaisants. Cependant les matériels suivants ne sont pas compris dans la fourniture, étant donné qu'en général ce sont les services

.../...



Secretary for Transport,
Private Bag 193,
Fountain Lane,
PRETORIA.

Enquiries. Mr. J.B. Reitz,
Tel. 3-3081 Exl. 47,

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

13. 4. 1960.

DEPARTMENT VAN BUITENLANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRETORIA.

5 - MAY 1960

No. A.15/114/2.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. of South Africa,
LONDON.

The Ambassador, Paris, and Plenipotentiary
CHARTER OF VESSEL FOR ANTACTICA.

1. In the above connection I wish to refer you to my
evenly numbered minutes of the 25th November, 1959 and the
25th and 26th March, 1960. Your reference number is
102/2/7/2.

2. As a result of experience gained during the recent
voyage of the Polarbjörn to the Antarctic, this Department
has come to the conclusion that a helicopter could be of
inestimable value on any future voyages to that continent.
It could for instance be used for reconnaissance of the
ice and for guiding the ships to open water ways, thereby
reducing or even eliminating the possibility and danger
of ice-besetment and obviating costly delays.

3. The Department is accordingly anxious to make use
of the services of a helicopter during future expedition
voyages, if one is available and if the ships conveying
the expeditions are equipped to carry such aircraft. In
the circumstances it would be appreciated if your Department
could enquire whether any ships that may be available for
hire, apart from being suitable in other respects, are also
equipped for helicopter-service.

I wish to refer to my minute 102/2/7 of the 21st
May, 1959, and subsequent correspondence in regard to the
purchase or hire of a vessel for Antarctic research and to
inform you that no decision has yet been reached in this
connection. The Department is accordingly still anxious
to receive details of any possible suitable vessels which
may come to the notice of Union Ministers abroad.

The Secretary for Transport recently requested that
(Sng.) you be asked to be advised which are suitable
for SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.
for the purpose of the Secretary's minute
in this connection (No. A.15/114/2 of the 13th April, 1960)
is attached for your information and it would be appreciated
if this further requirement could be borne in mind when
details of vessels are furnished.

[Handwritten signature]

LUGPOS.
AIRMAIL.



UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
PARIS
11 MAY 1960
SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
PARYS

21/20
102/2/7/2.
Private Bag 173,
Fontaine Leze,
PRETORIA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

PRETORIA.

6 - MAY 1960

The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa,
LONDON.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Union of South Africa,
→ PARIS.

1. WASHINGTON.
2. THE HAGUE.
3. COLOGNE.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Union of South Africa,
STOCKHOLM.

The Acting High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa,
OTTAWA.

Possible Purchase or Hire of a Vessel
for Undertaking Voyages to and from
Antarctica.

I wish to refer to my minute 102/2/7 of the 21st
May, 1959, and subsequent correspondence in regard to the
purchase or hire of a vessel for Antarctic research and to
inform you that no decision has yet been reached in this
connection. The Department is accordingly still anxious
to receive details of any possible suitable vessels which
may come to the notice of Union Missions abroad.

The Secretary for Transport recently requested that
enquiries be made as to whether ships which are suitable
in other respects for the purpose envisaged are also equipped
for helicopter service. A copy of the Secretary's minute
in this connection (No. A.15/114/2 of the 13th April, 1960)
is attached for your information and it would be appreciated
if this further requirement could be borne in mind when
details of vessels are furnished.

J. P. ...
SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

21/20.

51, AVENUE HOCHÉ,
PARIS (8).

13th May, 1960.

The Secretary for External Affairs,
PRETORIA.

Vessel for Antarctica

In reply to your minute No. 102/2/7/2 of the 5th May, 1960, I have to state that no further offers or possibilities have come to the knowledge of this Mission.

However, it may be of value to the authorities concerned to give here what I have been told by the Israeli Ambassador here about his country's research into the question of supplying their shipping needs. He stated, inter alia -

- (1) that they found it cheaper to have a new ship built than to buy an old one and have it adapted;
- (2) that with present slackness in French shipyards they found French shipbuilding cheapest and most likely to deliver on time;
- (3) that for engineering, designing and "gadgets" they found the French the most resourceful;
- (4) that while only Japanese shipyards were cheaper than the French, his Government decided on the latter because of the much higher resale value of a French-built ship than a Japanese-built;
- (5) that his Government is at present having a ship built here to carry 600 passengers for their luxury trade as well as other smaller vessels; they have commissioned here the reconstruction of a couple of "Victory" ships.

SF&T/SJJ

Lawrence
AMBASSADOR

21/20

10/12/72

The "American Support Program" is, for example, designed primarily for the support of United States stations and expeditions in Antarctica but does also provide the necessary assistance by formal agreement for the New Zealand operations in the Antarctic. As far as we know this is the only agreement of this type in existence but the Americans have also in the past been very co-operative in responding on an ad-hoc basis to calls for help from other expeditions which have found themselves in difficulties.

It is very likely that future South African expeditions which may find themselves ice-bound would be willingly assisted by ships and ice-breakers of other countries which happened to be in the vicinity, but this is a risky and uncertain chance to take. We are accordingly investigating the possibilities of a less haphazard arrangement such as, perhaps, a formal agreement with another country or countries in terms of which assistance might be sought and confidently expected. As a first step, and before actually making any formal approaches to other Governments, we are, however, anxious to obtain as much information as possible on the procedures and policies adopted by other countries with expeditions in Antarctica.

The United Kingdom is the only country which has a permanent presence in Antarctica.



(SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

As you are aware the Norwegian base on Queen Maud Land in Antarctica has been taken over on loan by the first South African National Antarctic Expedition.

One of the biggest hazards that all Antarctic expeditions face is the danger of relief vessels becoming ice-bound. This proved to be the case during the present Antarctic season when the *Inarctica*, the vessel that conveyed the South African personnel and equipment to Queen Maud Land, had to be assisted through the ice by an Argentine ice-breaker.

In the circumstances the Secretary for Transport has now requested the Department to enquire as to what policies and procedures, if any, are followed in various countries in regard to assistance rendered to non-national Antarctic ships and expeditions which may find themselves in such difficulties. It would accordingly be appreciated if the necessary enquiries in this regard could be made in the country of accreditation of each Mission to whom this minute is addressed. I should be grateful if the High Commissioner, London, could also represent the diplomatic representatives of Japan and Norway in this connection.

10/12/72

LUGPOS.
AIRMAIL.



UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

102/2/7/2.

21/20

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
PARIS
15 JUNE 1960
SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
PARYS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
PRETORIA.

The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa,
LONDON.
CANBERRA.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Union of South Africa,
PARIS.
BRUSSELS.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Union of South Africa,
BUENOS AIRES.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Union of South Africa,
SANTIAGO.

Possible Assistance in Antarctica.

As you are aware the Norwegian base on Queen Maud Land in Antarctica has been taken over on loan by the first South African National Antarctic Expedition.

One of the biggest hazards that all Antarctic expeditions face is the danger of relief vessels becoming ice-bound. This proved to be the case during the present Antarctic season when the Polarbjorn, the vessel that conveyed the South African personnel and equipment to Queen Maud Land, had to be assisted through the ice by an Argentine ice-breaker.

In the circumstances the Secretary for Transport has now requested the Department to enquire as to what policies and procedures, if any, are followed in various countries in regard to assistance rendered to non-national Antarctic ships and expeditions which may find themselves in such difficulties. It would accordingly be appreciated if the necessary enquiries in this regard could be made in the country of accreditation of each Mission to whom this minute is addressed. I should be grateful if the High Commissioner, London, could also approach the diplomatic representatives of Japan and Norway in this connection.

/.....

F

disposés à répondre sur une base ad hoc aux appels de secours d'autres expéditions se trouvant en difficulté.

Il est très probable que des futures expéditions sud-africaines se trouvant bloquées par les glaces, seraient aidées par les navires, ou briseurs de glace d'autres nations naviguant dans les parages; mais c'est un risque à courir des plus hasardeux. Les Autorités sud-africaines recherchent donc des arrangements d'un caractère moins aléatoire tels, par exemple, qu'un accord officiel avec un ou plusieurs pays, aux termes duquel l'assistance pourrait être demandée dans la certitude qu'elle sera obtenue. Toutefois, à titre préliminaire et avant d'effectuer des démarches officielles auprès d'autres Gouvernements, les Autorités sud-africaines souhaiteraient obtenir le maximum d'informations sur la politique adoptée en la matière par les différentes nations qui envoient des expéditions dans l'Antarctique.

As you are aware the Norwegian base in Queen Maud Land in Antarctica was first taken over in 1956 by the South African Antarctic Expedition.

One of the biggest hazards that all Antarctic expeditions face is the danger of being trapped by ice-bound. This proved to be the case during the present Antarctic season when the Falkenstein, the vessel that conveyed the South African personnel and equipment to Queen Maud Land, had to be assisted through the ice by an Argentine ice-breaker.

Paris, 17 juin 1960. In circumstances the Secretary for Transport has now requested the Government to enquire as to what policies and procedures, if any, are followed in various countries in regard to assistance rendered to non-national Antarctic ships and expeditions which may find themselves in such difficulties. It would accordingly be appreciated if the necessary enquiries in this regard could be made in the context of accreditation of such vessels to whom this advice is addressed. I should be grateful if the High Commissioner, London, could also suggest the appropriate representatives of Great Britain and Norway in this connection.

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8e

A I D E - M E M O I R E

La base norvégienne de Queen Maud Land, dans l'Antartique, a été prêtée par la Norvège à une expédition antartique sud-africaine, la première.

L'un des risques les plus grands qui menace toutes les expéditions antartiques est le blocage par les glaces des navires de relève. C'est ce qui s'est produit au cours de la présente saison antartique : le "Polarbjorn" qui transportait personnel et équipement sud-africains a dû être dégagé par un brise-glace argentin.

Dans ces circonstances, les Autorités sud-africaines cherchent à se documenter sur la ligne de conduite et les moyens, s'ils existent, adoptés en divers pays en ce qui concerne l'aide aux navires et expéditions étrangères qui peuvent se trouver en difficulté dans les régions antartiques.

Le Programme américain d'Aide, par exemple, est tout d'abord destiné à secourir les stations et expéditions antartiques des Etats-Unis, mais il comporte également, par accord officiel, l'aide nécessaire aux opérations antartiques de la Nouvelle Zélande. C'est d'ailleurs à la connaissance des Autorités sud-africaines le seul accord de ce genre existant actuellement. Mais les Américains se sont toujours montrés dans le passé

.. / ..

Handed
to Africa Section
S/M. Sh.
Lin.
7/7/60

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8e
19th July, 1960.

The Acting-Secretary for External Affairs,
Pretoria.

(in duplicate).

Possible Assistance in Antarctica.

The Embassy has discussed with the French Foreign Ministry the questions raised in your minute 102/2/7/2. The French authorities are alive to the importance of a regularised system of relief assistance to ice-bound research vessels in the Antarctic.

They feel, moreover, that this is a matter of equal importance to all the twelve signatories of the Treaty on Antarctica, which was signed at Washington on 1st December, 1959, and that its solution should be found within the framework of that Treaty.

Accordingly, the Foreign Ministry spokesman suggested that the matter might be raised by the South African representative in Washington at a meeting of the Committee which has been set up to study methods to implement the Treaty so that it should be in smooth running order by the time it is ratified. He considered that this procedure is fully acceptable in terms of Article 9.

In the meantime, the Foreign Ministry undertook to convey the South African viewpoint to its representative on the Committee and suggested that the two representatives contact each other in Washington. He pointed out that French interests and difficulties were very similar to ours in this respect as France possesses no icebreakers of its own. In the past helicopters have been the only means at their disposal in case of need.

J.B. SHEPHERD
Ambassador.

*Africa Section
Mfr. Sh.
C.M.
17/60*

21/20.

CODE TELEGRAM

To: The South African Embassy, Paris.
From: The Secretary for External Affairs, Pretoria.

Despatched: 25.10.1960 - 4.40 p.m.
Received: 26.10.1960 - 9.00 a.m.

Addressed to Paris No. 66.
Repeated Brussels No. 48.

South African Antarctic Expedition experience difficulty in finding pilots qualified to fly expedition's French Alouette Helicopters which will be operating from ship Polarhav for navigational spotting in ice and for Bouvet Island survey if landing by sea impossible.

Please approach authorities and enquire whether service qualified pilot preferably with Antarctic experience could be made available to expedition and on what terms. If desired he could join expedition as observer in terms of Article No. 3, Antarctic Treaty.

Pilot could either proceed to Union by air and join expedition in Cape Town before departure early in December or might travel in Polarhav leaving Norway for Cape next month. He would return from Antarctic in Polarhav early in February.

*Africa
Mr. ...
21/10/60*

JBS/CS.

quittera ce pays pour Le Cap ce mois-ci. Son retour de l'Antartique à bord du "Polarhav" aura lieu au début de février 1961.

L'Ambassade serait infiniment obligée au Ministère de la prompte attention qu'il voudra bien accorder à cette demande et dans l'attente d'une réponse à bref délai, elle saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère l'assurance de sa haute considération.

L'Expédition Antartique Sud-Africaine rencontre de grandes difficultés à trouver un pilote qualifié pour piloter l'hélicoptère français "Alouette" qui lui servira de base aéra pour mincir les canaux de passage du navire dans la glace et effectuer des survols d'inspection de l'île Bouvet au cas où le passage par mer se révélerait impossible.

Paris, le 3 novembre 1960.

Les Autorités en question souhaitent savoir s'il serait possible aux Autorités Françaises de mettre à la disposition de l'Expédition un pilote qualifié avec de préférence une expérience de l'Antartique, et à quelles conditions. Si les Autorités Françaises le désirent, il pourrait se joindre à l'Expédition en qualité d'observateur, conformément à l'Article 3 du Statut de l'Antartique.

Ce pilote pourrait soit rejoindre par avion en Union Sud-Africaine l'expédition avant son départ du Cap au début de décembre, soit rejoindre en Norvège le "Polarhav" qui

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
Quai d'Orsay 57,
Paris 7^e.

.../...

/on.

Reçu. 1979

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8e

L'Ambassade de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et a l'honneur de lui communiquer au nom des Autorités sud-africaines, la requête suivante :

L'Expédition Antartique Sud-Africaine éprouve des difficultés à trouver un pilote qualifié pour un appareil hélicoptère français "Alouette" qui du bord du "Polarhav" qui lui servira de base aura pour mission de relever les chenaux de passage du navire dans la glace et d'effectuer des survols d'inspection de l'île Bouvet au cas où un débarquement par mer se révélerait impossible.

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MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
Quai d'Orsay 37,
Paris 7e.

.../...

/CS.

Rem. 13/11

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/CS.

Send. 15/11

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8e

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MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
Quai d'Orsay 37,
Paris 7e.

.../...

/cs.

Prof. Robbarts
We have left this
with you if the
pilot is to go by
ship this month - would
you please see if
could be expedited
LIR
3/11/60.

qui quittera ce pays pour La Cap ce mois-ci. Son retour de l'Antartique à bord du "Polarhav" aura lieu au début de février 1961.

L'Ambassade serait infiniment obligée au Ministère de la prompte attention qu'il voudra bien accorder à cette demande et dans l'attente d'une réponse à bref délai, elle saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Paris, le 3 novembre 1960.

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MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
Quai d'Orsay 37.
T. 2. 1. 2. 12.

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8e.

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MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
Quai d'Orsay 37,
Paris 7e.

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Paris, le 3 novembre 1960.

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
Quai d'Orsay 57,
Paris 7e.

- 2 -
51 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8e.

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MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
Quai d'Orsay 37,
Paris 7e.

... / ...

Du: Général de Brigade J.H. Robbertze, D.S.O.

21/20.

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8e.

Attaché Militaire,
de l'Air et Naval,
51, Avenue Hoche,
PARIS (8).

4 Novembre 1960.

Suite à notre entretien d'avant-hier, veuillez trouver ci-inclus une copie de la lettre, au sujet de l'expédition antarctique, que vient d'adresser l'Ambassade sud-africaine au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

A ce sujet, la Société Sud-aviation me signale qu'il y a un pilote militaire ayant déjà l'expérience du pilotage d'hélicoptère en régions glaciaires; je crois comprendre qu'il s'agit d'un officier dont le nom est le Commandant Petitjean (?)

Etant donné la proximité de la date prévue pour le départ de l'expédition je vous saurais gré de toute intervention susceptible de provoquer une réponse dans le plus court délai.

En vous remerciant encore une fois, je vous prie d'agréer, mon Colonel, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.



Le Lieutenant-colonel Wattier,
51 Boulevard Latour-Maubourg,
PARIS (7e).

JHR/SJJ

'21/20.

CODE TELEGRAM

To: The South African Embassy, Paris.

From: The Secretary for External Affairs, Pretoria.

Despatched: 8.11.1960 - 10.10 a.m.
Received: 8.11.1960 - 2.45 p.m.

Addressed to Paris No. 69.

Brussels No. 51.

My telegram No. 66 to Paris and my telegram No. 48 to Brussels. Would appreciate early reply as matter now urgent.

21/20.

CODE TELEGRAM

To: The Secretary for External Affairs, Pretoria.

From: The South African Embassy, Paris.

Despatched: 10.11.1960 - 5.30 p.m.

No. 60.

Your telegram No. 69.

French Authorities able to make pilot available.

They will furnish name and other particulars next
week.

*Copy has been
sent to Brussels.*

*CMJ
11/4*

16 Groups

Allocation - C.3.

Certified Correct

CODE TELEGRAM

To: The Secretary for External Affairs, Pretoria.
From: The South African Embassy, Paris.

Despatched: 17.11.1960 - 5.30 p.m.

No. 61.

From Military Attaché. Your No. 66 dated 25.10.1960.

1. Experienced helicopter pilot, with excellent military record, prepared to undertake mission to Antarctic. He is however not qualified to fly Alouettes and must therefore first do a conversion course. This course I could probably arrange with little or no cost to the Union Government. His conditions are:

- (a) To be taken into the employ of the Union Government from the date of the commencement of the conversion course to the date of his return to France at the conclusion of the expedition.
- (b) During this time his transport and subsistence will be covered by the Union Government.
- (c) The Union Government will cover him with all customary insurances.
- (d) His salary for the whole of this period to be in the region of £240 (rather less) per month.

2. This person makes a very good impression and it is recommended that his offer be accepted.

3. It may be possible that he could be sent to the Union with one of the aircraft carrying helicopters.

4. Please reply immediately.

Para 2/11.
[Signature]

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur de faire savoir à l'Ambassade de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud qu'il est intervenu immédiatement à ce sujet auprès des Autorités françaises compétentes. Celles-ci ont recruté un pilote actuellement disponible dont les qualifications pourraient correspondre au désir des Autorités sud-africaines. Il s'agit de M. DAVID que le Secrétariat Général à l'Aviation Civile et Commerciale a invité à se mettre directement en rapport avec l'Ambassade.

Le Ministère espère que le pilote dont il s'agit pourra se mettre sans délai à la disposition de l'expédition Antarctique sud-africaine.

Il saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade les assurances de sa haute considération. /LD

Paris le 17 novembre 1960.



PARIS, LE



Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud et, se référant à Sa note en date du 3 novembre, a l'honneur de Lui exposer ce qui suit :

L'Ambassade a bien voulu signaler au Ministère les difficultés qu'éprouvait Son Gouvernement à recruter un pilote qualifié pour un appareil hélicoptère français "Alouette" qui, du bord du navire "Polarhav", doit participer à l'expédition antarctique sud-africaine.

AMBASSADE DE L'UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD
A PARIS

*Noted and actually
in contact with
person a hope to arrive at
a decision on the way
19/11/60*

PRIORITY CODE TELEGRAM

To: The South African Embassy, Paris.

From: The Secretary for External Affairs, Pretoria.

Despatched: 21.11.1960 - 11.05 a.m.

Received: 21.11.1960 - 12.30 p.m.

No. 71.

Your telegram No. 61.

Please thank French Authorities and pilot concerned for kind offer to pilot South African helicopter which it was proposed should accompany our Antarctic expedition. Express regret, however, that project now unavoidably cancelled as due to unforeseen circumstances no helicopter will in fact be available for this purpose at the time needed.

.....

Comme convenu, je me présenterai à votre AMBASSADE le Jeudi 18 Novembre
en début d'après midi.

Veillez agréer, MON GENERAL, à l'expression de mes respectueuses
salutations.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'L. J. ...', is written in the upper right quadrant of the page. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

PARIS le 17 Novembre 1960

Monsieur René DAVID
PILOTE PROFESSIONNEL HELICOPTERES
ECOLE des PARALYSES
BÈNERVILLE S/MER
(Calvados)
Tel: DEAUVILLE 88-32-58

à
Monsieur le GENERAL ROBBERTZE
Attaché Militaire

AMBASSADE SUD AFRICAINE

51 Ave HOCHE PARIS 8°

Comme suite à notre conversation du 16 Novembre 1960, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que je suis d'accord pour entreprendre cette mission à l'île BOUVET à titre de Pilote "ALOUETTE".

Mes conditions sont celles qui sont appliquées par les sociétés françaises pour ce genre de travail soit:

- Prise en compte pour toutes conditions de voyages ,hotel ,nourriture, équipements spéciaux, par votre Gouvernement.
- Salaire fixe par mois: 1.500 NF
- Prime d'éloignement par mois: 1.000 NF
- 40 H de vol garanties par mois à 20NF l'heure soit: 800 NF

Soit un total de 3.300NF par mois pour toute la durée de la Mission de Départ PARIS au Retour PARIS.

Reste à fixer les conditions d'assurance en cas d'Accident, d'Invalidité, ou de Décès.

Etant donné que votre Gouvernement accepte d'effectuer à son compte ma conversion sur ALOUETTE je ne demanderai que 1.300NF de Fixe au lieu de 1.500NF et seulement un minimum de 30 H de vol garanti par mois au lieu de 40 h.

Pendant la durée de cette conversion afin d'assurer ma subsistance à PARIS je vous demanderai de bien vouloir me régler cette période sur la base de 1.300NF par mois.

File

...../.....

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8e

Monsieur le GÉNÉRAL-CHIEF
DÉPUTÉ

DÉPARTEMENT DES ANGLAIS

L'Ambassade de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et se référant à la note du Ministère en date du 17 novembre 1960, a l'honneur de l'informer que les Autorités sud-africaines viennent de lui faire connaître ce jour, que par suite de circonstances imprévisibles aucun hélicoptère "Alouette" ne pouvant être mis à la disposition de l'Expédition Sud-Africaine Antarctique en temps voulu, celle-ci avait dû renoncer à se faire aider par l'un de ces appareils.

Les Autorités sud-africaines ont chargé l'Ambassade d'exprimer aux Autorités françaises ainsi qu'au Ministère, en même temps que leurs regrets de ce contre-ordre, leurs remerciements les plus chaleureux pour la promptitude et l'efficacité avec lesquelles le Ministère et les Autorités françaises se sont employés à donner satisfaction à la demande qu'elles avaient présentée.

L'Ambassade saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère les assurances de sa haute considération.

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
Section Amérique du Nord,
(Questions Arctiques et Antarctiques),
37 Quai d'Orsay,
Paris 7e.

Paris, le 21 novembre 1960.



51 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8e

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MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
Section Amérique du Nord,
(Questions Arctiques et Antarctiques),
37 Quai d'Orsay,
Paris 7e.

Paris, le 21 novembre 1960.



REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
Direction des Affaires Politiques
AFRIQUE

Ces renseignements sont transmis à l'Ambassade pour l'information de son gouvernement en application des dispositions de l'Article VII paragraphe 5 du Traité sur l'Antarctique signé à Washington le 1er décembre 1959.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud les assurances de sa très haute considération. /: *ca*

Paris, le 13 février 1962

37 Quai d'Orsay,
Paris 7e.



MINISTÈRE
DES
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

Direction des Affaires Politiques

AMÉRIQUE

LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PARIS, LE

~~21/20~~
21/20



Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères

présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud et a l'honneur de lui adresser ci-joint le programme des activités du gouvernement français dans l'Antarctique pour la campagne 1961/62.

.../...

AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD

A PARIS

37 Quai d'Orsay,
Paris 7^e.



Direction des Affaires Politiques

AMÉRIQUE

XXXXXXXX
XXXXXX

51, AVENUE HOCHÉ,
PARIS (8).

19th February, 1962.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
PRETORIA.

French Antarctic Programme : 1961/62

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent the Embassy the attached memorandum on the programme of activity of the French Government in the Antarctic during the 1961/62 season. The Ministry has requested that this information be transmitted to the South African Government in accordance with the provisions of article VII, paragraph 5, of the Antarctic Treaty signed at Washington on the 1st December, 1959.

J. R. JORDAAN,

AMBASSADOR

Enc.

IFAdEV/SJJ

Paris 7e.



VII. Principal scientific equipment.

(a) The principal scientific equipment at the base consists of the following:

- (i) One "Stoffregen" All-sky camera.
- (ii) One radiosonde receiver (Väisälä type).
- (iii) One radio theodolite.
- (iv) Meteorological instruments for surface observations.
- (v) Two QHM (Quartz Horizontal force Magnetometers).
- (vi) One BMZ (Magnetometric Zero Balance).

(b) Communication Equipment.

The principal communication equipment will consist of two "G.40" Redifon transmitters with a power output of 750 watt each, as well as two receivers.

VIII. Transportation Facilities.

There will be four tractors (three Muskeg caterpillar and one Oliver OC.3) as well as two dog teams at the base.

IX. Facilities for rendering assistance.

The expedition would be quite prepared to render any assistance within its means. Facilities for doing so are very limited, however, as there is no aircraft stationed at the base.

X. Other expeditions.

No other expedition(s) will be organized in or proceed from South African territory. Other expeditions might call at South African ports on their way to or from Antarctica but no particulars in this regard are available.

(c) Geology.

General reconnaissance of area between the base and approximately 2°W and 4°30'W, down to latitude 71°30'S. Samples for geological and palaeomagnetic studies will be collected.

(iv) Cartography.

Limited cartographic work will be carried out in the vicinity of the base and during traverses. Cartographic, navigational and survey assistance will be available to all disciplines.

(v) Glaciology.

Station and traverse observations will be carried out at, and in the vicinity of, the base measuring snow accumulation and ablation, stake patterns, snow surface observations, snow stratigraphy, Ramsonde soundings to 150 cm. below snow surface, and microscopic examinations of ice crystals. The distribution and nature of the pack ice will be recorded during the relief voyages from Cape Town to the base.

(vi) Oceanography.

During the relief trip the oceanographic programme will include the following:

- (i) sea-surface temperatures,
- (ii) bathythermograph measurements,
- (iii) water sampling,
- (iv) collection of plankton samples,
- (v) observations of marine and bird life.

(vii) Medical Programme.

This will be carried out at the new base. It will consist of an extension of the present programme of observations regarding the acclimatization of Man to cold and stress, with special reference to metabolic changes of calory and vitamin adjustments.

- (c) After the winter of 1962 several trips will be undertaken from the base to the ice shelf and in the direction of the mountains. During these trips various observations will be made. Samples will also be collected.

/

(i) Upper Atmosphere Physics.

(a) Ionosphere

- (i) Vertical incidence sounding
Antarctic Station (New Site)
- (ii) Oblique incidence sounding
Antarctic Station (New Site)
- (iii) Ionosphere recording programme
Antarctic Station (New Site).

(b) Aurora and Airglow

Visual observations will be made at the new base. All-sky photography will be carried out.

(ii) Meteorology.

The programme of conventional surface observations at the four standard hours 0000, 0600, 1200, 1800 GMT will be continued. Radiosonde and radiowind soundings will be carried out once daily at 1100 GMT. If possible wind and temperature measurements at several levels above the surface and snow temperature measurements down to 4 m will be continued. Blowing snow will be measured and optical phenomena will be observed and recorded.

(iii) Earth Sciences.

(a) Geomagnetism.

Continuation of present programme. Recording of vertical and horizontal components and declination of the earth's field using a low sensitivity magnetograph. Absolute measurements will be made at regular intervals with the QHM and BMZ apparatus. Magnetic traverses will be carried out in conjunction with seismic and gravimetric programmes in the area from the ice front to the mountains between roughly longitude 0° and 5°W. Field observations will be made with a Proton magnetometer.

(b) Gravity.

Surveys will be carried out at, and in the vicinity of, the base, using the Worden Master Model gravimeter. In addition, surveys will be carried out during traverses.

- (b) Pre-fabricated buildings and equipment for an entire new base have been sent out in the "RSA". A working team of 13 employees of the Department of Public Works accompanied the boat. They will be responsible for the erection of the buildings and will return with the ship. The new base will be put up at 70°16 S, 2°21 W and will be known as SANAE. (South African National Antarctic Expedition). When this base is completed, the existing base will be abandoned. No other bases will be established.

IV. Details of Personnel.

- (a) The 1962 expedition consists of 15 persons namely:

- 1 Radio technician (leader)
- 1 Medical officer
- 1 Radio operator
- 2 Diesel mechanics
- 5 Senior Assistant Meteorologists
- 3 Assistant Meteorologists
- 2 Carpenters.

These men will spend the winter of 1962 in Antarctica and will return to the Republic by February 1963.

- (b) The leader of the expedition is Mr. M.J. du Preez. He was deputy leader during 1960 and is well versed with Antarctic conditions.
- (c) The Master of the "RSA" is Captain K. McNish. The ship has a complement of 37 (14 officers and 23 crew members). During the present voyage Commander Netterberg of the South African Navy is acting as adviser. He accompanied the "Polarbjorn" during her visit to Antarctica (1959/1960 summer) and joined the United States' "Operation Deep Freeze 61" as South African observer.

V. Armaments possessed by personnel.

Only three .303 Lee Enfield rifles will be available for use by the personnel at the base.

VI. Programme of work, including scientific activities.

- (a) During the first part of their stay, the expedition members will assist the Public Works Department team with the erection of buildings for the new base, and will complete any work which may remain when the ship leaves.
- (b) The scientific programme for 1962 will include:

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INFORMATION CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICAN
ACTIVITIES IN ANTARCTICA : 1962.

I. Ships.

- (a) An Antarctic Research ship, the "RSA", was built for South Africa by a Japanese shipbuilding concern during 1961. The "RSA" is a 1550 gross ton cargo/passenger boat, with one turbo-charged diesel motor of 1560 BHP capacity. The vessel was constructed in accordance with Lloyd's Register of Shipping and has been certified as "+100 A1 +LMC Ice Class I Strengthening". She is capable of sailing at approximately 13.75 knots.
- (b) The "RSA" will be in operation in the Antarctic during the 1961/62 summer season. She left Cape Town on the 6th January, 1962, with the 1962 expedition on board. After her return from Antarctica she will also undertake relief voyages to the South African weather stations on the islands Marion and Gough (approximately March/April 1962).
- (c) The vessel has a helicopter platform but does not carry a helicopter or any other aircraft on the present mission. The ship is sailing from Cape Town direct to Antarctica and back. She will not call at any points during the voyage.
- (d) The date on which the vessel will return to Cape Town will depend on the progress made with the erection of buildings for a new base (see paragraph III(b)) but it is expected to be back by the beginning of March.

II. Armament and military equipment.

Except for one .303 Lee Enfield rifle the "RSA" does not carry any arms or military equipment. The rifle is being used to shoot seals to provide meat for the dogs at the base. No military equipment of any description is being kept at the South African base.

III. Bases.

- (a) The 1960 and 1961 expeditions occupied a base at 70°30 S, 2°52 W, on loan from the Norwegian Government.

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LUGPOS
AIRMAIL

21/20
E.A. 37.



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

102/2/7/1.

INFORMATION
ACTIVITIES IN ANTARCTICA

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRETORIA.

14.2.1962

I. SHIPS.

1-2-1962
SOUTH AFRICA

(a) An Antarctic expedition ship, the "RSA", was built for South Africa by a Japanese shipbuilding concern during 1961. The "RSA" is a 1990 gross tonnage vessel with one turbo-charged diesel engine. She is registered in accordance with Lloyd's Register of Shipping and has been certified as "Class I Strengthening". She is calling at approximately 13.75 knots.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa,
LONDON.
WASHINGTON.

(b) The "RSA" will be in operation in the Antarctic during the 1962 summer season. She left Cape Town on 11 January, 1962, with the 1962 expedition on board. After her return from Antarctica she will also undertake relief voyages to the island stations on the island of Gough (approximately April 1962).

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of South Africa,
SANTIAGO.

(c) The vessel has a helicopter platform but does not carry other aircraft on the present expedition. She will not call at any points during the voyage.

(d) I should be grateful if a copy of the attached memorandum summarising South Africa's proposed activities in Antarctica during 1962 could be forwarded to the government to which you are accredited for their information. It would be appreciated if the Ambassador, London, could also provide his Russian and New Zealand colleagues with copies for this purpose.

A copy of the memorandum is also being made available to the Norwegian and Japanese Governments through their Consuls-General in the Republic.

III. *[Handwritten signature]*

[Handwritten signature]
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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51 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et a l'honneur de lui adresser ci-joint le programme des activités du Gouvernement Sud Africain dans l'Antarctique, pendant l'année 1962.

Ces renseignements sont transmis au Ministère pour son information, en application des dispositions de l'article 7, paragraphe 5, du traité sur l'Antarctique signé à Washington le 1er Décembre 1959.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères les assurances de sa très haute considération.

Paris, le 6 Mars 1962

J.B. SHEARAR

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
37 Quai d'Orsey
Paris 7e.

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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10/10
a approuvé les recommandations adoptées lors de la
première réunion consultative qui a eu lieu à
Canberra (du 10 au 24) juillet 1961.

Le gouvernement français approuve en outre
les commentaires se rapportant aux recommandations
I.IX et I.XIII qui figurent aux points 10 et 12 du
rapport final de cette réunion consultative.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade
d'Afrique du Sud les assurances de sa très haute
considération. /.

Paris, le 6 mars 1962



Government.

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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MINISTÈRE
DES
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

21/210

Direction des Affaires Politiques
AMERIQUE

PARIS, LE

JOHN F. KENNEDY EMBASSY
PARIS
- 9 MAR 1962
SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
PARIS

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade d'Afrique du
Sud et a l'honneur de lui faire savoir que confor-
mément aux dispositions de l'Article 9 paragraphe 4
du Traité sur l'Antarctique le gouvernement français

.../...

AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD

A PARIS

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70°30 S, 2°52 W, on loan from the Belgian Government.

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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MINISTÈRE
DES
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Direction des Affaires Politiques

XXXXXXXXX
51 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et a l'honneur de lui accuser réception et de le remercier de sa note du 6 Mars 1962 relative à l'information concernant la première réunion consultative du traité sur l'Antarctique.

Cette information a été transmise aux Autorités Sud-Africaines.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères les assurances de sa haute considération.

Paris, le 12 Mars 1962

J.B. SNEARAR

Ministère des Affaires Étrangères
Direction des Affaires Politiques
Amérique
37 Quai d'Orsay
Paris

AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD

A PARIS

7030 S. 2052 W. on loan from the Norwegian Government.

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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51 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e.

12th March 1962

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs
PRETORIA

The Embassy has been informed by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs that in accordance with the terms of article 9, paragraph 4 of the Antarctic treaty, the French Government has approved the recommendations adopted during the first consultative meeting held in Canberra from 10th to 24th July, 1961.

The French Government has also approved the commentaries of recommendations I. IX and I. XIII which figure at points 10 and 12 of the final report of this consultative meeting.

J.B. SHEARAN

J.B. Shearan
AMBASSADOR

JBS:nh

Minister des Affaires Etrangères
Direction des Affaires Politiques
Paris

Government.) SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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200/2/7/2
200/2/7/3

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCES
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

of Antarctic publications from each of the other 11 Treaty powers. One copy will be kept in the Depository and the other copy will be given to the responsible scientific programme co-ordinators of the specific discipline covered by the publication in question. Where more than one discipline is involved further copies of any publication will where necessary and possible be made by the Depository for distribution also to other interested parties in the Republic.

- (2) Our Depository here will for its part send two copies of our Antarctic publications to a single address to be designated by each of the 11 other Treaty powers. If this is agreed to, a first selection of publications will be forwarded as soon as possible by surface mail.
- (3) It is further suggested that the foregoing proposal should in no way affect the existing exchange or gift systems which were arranged in the past between the South African Weather Bureau and other organisations in this country and abroad which should continue as heretofore.

We would emphasise that we are not necessarily wedded to the suggestions made in the preceding paragraphs, which have been proposed purely on a tentative basis in an attempt to formulate some standard procedure which will as far as possible meet the requirements of all the Treaty Powers. Our main purpose is to ascertain the views of the other Signatory States in this regard, particularly in relation to the number of copies of each publication which is deemed necessary and reasonable.

W. F. von Munching
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(b) Copy of a note of the 22nd August, 1961, from the Norwegian Embassy in Washington.

(c) Copy of a note dated 23rd August, 1961, from the Embassy of New Zealand in Washington.

Since the idea of an exchange of publications was mooted certain unforeseen practical difficulties have, however, arisen in the implementation of the proposed exchange. No publications have therefore yet been furnished by South Africa to the other Treaty Powers as such, other than those regularly supplied by the Weather Bureau and other institutions in the Republic to similar organisations abroad in terms of previous arrangements between these bodies themselves. The following difficulties, inter alia, are now being experienced in commencing the supply of our publications to the Treaty powers as well in terms of Article III of the Antarctic Treaty:

- (i) We will be confronted with financial and other problems if we furnish more than say two copies of each of our publications, i.e. 22 in all spread amongst the 11 other Treaty powers. Apart from the fact that some publications may on initial printing cost as much as R10.00 per copy, there are sometimes only a few copies available and the cost of having many extra copies made might be considerable.
- (ii) In the case of some of the Treaty powers we are uncertain as to the address to which our publications should be sent. We feel that the most effective procedure would be for each country to designate a single authority or organisation for this purpose, but not all of them have done so.
- (iii) We are not sure exactly which authorities overseas are in fact already receiving copies of our publications from Government departments, institutions etc. in the Republic outside the Treaty framework.

To assist us in overcoming the above difficulties we would now be grateful if you could discuss the matter informally with the appropriate authorities in the country to which you are accredited (including the local Japanese, Norwegian and New Zealand Missions in the case of London) to ascertain whether the following suggested procedure could perhaps serve as the basis for a mutually acceptable exchange of publications:-

- (1) It is proposed that the newly established South African Antarctic Book Depository, Private Bag 97, Pretoria, (and not the Weather Bureau as Washington was previously informed) should act as agent on behalf of the South African Government for the receipt of foreign publications. The Depository would like to receive two copies

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au Bureau Météorologique sud-africain
comme il avait été indiqué à l'Ambassade
sud-africaine de Washington.

Les onze autres Puissances signataires
du Traité de l'Antarctique, adresseraient
leurs publications en double exemplaire
au Dépôt en question qui en conserverait
un et transmettrait l'autre aux autorités
locales chargées de coordonner les pro-
grammes scientifiques dans la discipline
traitée par chacune de ces publications.
Si toutefois l'une de celles-ci se rap-
portait à plusieurs disciplines, le Dé-
pôt en ferait des copies supplémentaires
qui seraient distribuées en Afrique du
Sud aux parties intéressées.

(2) Le Dépôt ferait parvenir en double exem-
plaire les publications sud-africaines à
une adresse unique qui lui serait précisée
par chacune des onze autres Puissances si-
gnataires du Traité. Si cette proposition
était acceptée, il leur adresserait par
courrier ordinaire dès que possible une
première sélection de documents.

(3) Les modifications suggérées ci-dessus
n'affecteraient en rien les systèmes
d'échange ou de don de publications tels
qu'ils ont été convenus antérieurement
entre le Bureau Météorologique sud-africain
et les autres organisations de l'Afrique du
Sud et de l'étranger, qui continueraient à
être appliqués comme par le passé.

Les indications ci-dessus ne sont en fait que des
suggestions préliminaires au sujet desquelles le
Gouvernement sud-africain serait désireux de connaître
les vues des Autorités françaises intéressées.

Veillez agréer, Cher Monsieur, l'assurance
de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

J.B. SHEARER

Secrétaire d'Ambassade.

JBS/CS.

(5) For London.

(a) Copy of note No. P.59 of the 31st July,
1961, from the Japanese Embassy, Washington

M. de Villiers

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au Bureau Météorologique sud-africain
comme il avait été indiqué à l'Ambassade
sud-africaine de Washington.

Les deux autres publications
de l'Institut de l'Antarctique, 5 avril 1962.

Une publication en double exemplaire
en 1961 en question qui est conservée
et se transmettent l'autre aux autorités
locales. Les copies de conserver les pro-
cédure administratives dans la question
de la réception de ces publications.

Il est à noter que de celles-ci se rap-
portent à l'Institut de l'Antarctique, le Dé-
partement des Affaires Etrangères

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer l'entretien téléphonique que nous avons eu hier et de vous rappeler qu'au cours de l'année dernière, les Ambassades de France et d'Afrique du Sud à Washington discutèrent de la possibilité d'échanger des publications scientifiques relatives à l'Antarctique, ces échanges devant se faire entre les organisations françaises et sud-africaines intéressées. A toutes fins utiles je me permets de joindre à la présente lettre une copie de la note de l'Ambassade de France à Washington datée du 7 août 1961.

Les Autorités sud-africaines ayant rencontré des difficultés dans la réalisation de ce projet, suggèrent certaines modifications de la procédure adoptée, qui à première vue leur paraissent acceptables.

- (1) le soin de recevoir pour le compte du Gouvernement d'Afrique du Sud les publications étrangères serait confié au "South African Antarctic Book Depot" (adresse : Private Bag 97, Pretoria) qui vient d'être créé, et non plus

Monsieur Didier Ragueneau,
Direction des Affaires Politiques
Sous-Direction d'Amérique du Nord,
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,
Paris (7e).

Secrétaire d'Ambassade,

Copy of note No. P.59 of the 31st July, 1961, from the French Embassy, Washington.

(5) For London.

- (a) Copy of note No. P.59 of the 31st July, 1961, from the Japanese Embassy, Washington

Mr. de Villiers

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21/20

CODE TELEGRAM

From: Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Pretoria
To: South African Embassy, Paris

Despatched: 30.4.1962 - 3.15 p.m.
Received: 2.5.1962 - 9.00 a.m.

Addressed Buenos Aires P12, Canberra P3, Brussels P7,
Santiago de Chile P5, Paris P10, London P19, Washington P27

Please advise Government to which you are accredited and in case of London also New Zealand and Soviet Missions that the South African Government today approved all recommendations of first consultative meeting of Antarctic Treaty Powers held Canberra during July 1961. This information is also being transmitted to Norwegian and Japanese Missions in South Africa.

From the French Embassy, Washington
(57) For London
(a) Copy of note No. P.77 of the 11st July, 1961, from the Japanese Embassy, Washington

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L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et a l'honneur, en se référant à sa note du 6 mars 1962, de lui faire savoir que conformément aux dispositions de l'Article 9 paragraphe 4 du Traité sur l'Antarctique le gouvernement sud-africain a approuvé toutes les recommandations adoptées lors de la première réunion consultative qui a eu lieu à Canberra en juillet 1961.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères les assurances de sa haute considération.

Paris, le 2 mai 1962.

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
 Direction des Affaires Politiques
 Amérique
 37 Quai d'Orsay
 Paris

IPA/LR

Copy of note No. P.59 of the 31st July, 1961, from the Japanese Embassy, Washington.
 (5) For London.

(a) Copy of note No. P.59 of the 31st July, 1961, from the Japanese Embassy, Washington

M. de Villiers

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21/20

DR/mp
MINISTÈRE
DES
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

LIBERTÉ - ÉGALITÉ - FRATERNITÉ
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

DIRECTION
DES AFFAIRES POLITIQUES
AMÉRIQUE

PARIS, LE 6 juin 1962

Cher Monsieur,

Vous avez bien voulu, par lettre en date du 5 avril dernier, me faire part des plans de votre gouvernement en ce qui concerne l'échange de publications scientifiques relatives à l'Antarctique entre les organisations françaises et sud-africaines intéressées.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que le Comité national français des Recherches antarctiques et moi-même, ne voyons aucun inconvénient à adopter la procédure que vous suggérez. Me référant plus particulièrement au point 2 de votre lettre, je précise que le Comité national français des Recherches antarctiques, 140 rue de Grenelle Paris 7ème, est tout disposé à servir d'organisme centralisateur et à assurer la diffusion des publications reçues.

Veillez agréer, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Didier Raguenet

Didier RAGUENET
Conseiller d'Ambassade

14

Monsieur Jeremy Shearar
Secrétaire d'Ambassade
Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud
51 avenue Hoche
Paris VIII^o

(F)

from the French Embassy, Washington
African Government for the receipt of foreign
The Secretary would like to receive the
(5) For London.
(a) Copy of note No. P.59 of the 31st July,
1961, from the Japanese Embassy, Washington

M. de Villiers

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urgency to advise the Government to which you are accredited accordingly. You should say that we do not wish to request the inclusion of the issues as two separate items on the agenda. We feel it would be preferable to arrange for a discussion under the item "Other Matters" on the provisional agenda of the Second Consultative Meeting. The object would not be to arrive at any decisions or to adopt any recommendations. The discussion, as we see it, would be purely exploratory, designed to clear the air and to provide an opportunity for delegations to express their views in the light of the experience gained in the twelve months which will have elapsed since the First Meeting.

It is primarily in order to emphasise the non-committal character of the discussion which we have in mind that we would prefer to allocate the two subjects to the omnibus agenda item of "Other Matters" rather than to place them separately on the Agenda as individual items. Please stress this factor in your approach to the local authorities. In doing so, however, you should say that it would be extremely useful and helpful if delegations could be armed with specific suggestions with regard to these two items when they convene in Buenos Aires. Indeed, the discussion may well be aimless and of little use if delegations are not in a position to come forward with ideas of their own.

We envisage that the discussion will provide an indication to delegations as to whether any useful purpose will be served in having the two questions placed on the agenda of the Third Consultative Meeting as separate items.

Would the Ambassador in London please be good enough to approach the Soviet, Norwegian and New Zealand Embassies in this sense.

It would be helpful if Missions would endeavour to obtain the initial reactions of the authorities concerned. The form of approach which suggests itself for this purpose is a discussion with a responsible official during the course of which an Aide Memoire could be handed to him.

The South African Ambassador in Buenos Aires has been asked by telegram to bring this suggestion also to the notice of the representatives of the Treaty Powers who are discussing the agenda and matters related thereto at preliminary meetings in Buenos Aires.

R. Jones
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

21/20



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

102/2/7/3.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPECIAL AIRMAIL.

URGENT.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of South Africa,
BUENOS AIRES.

CANBERRA.

BRUSSELS.

→ PARIS.

LONDON.

WASHINGTON.

SOUTH AFRICAN LEGATION
13 JUNE 1962
SOUTH AFRICAN LEGATION
PARIS

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of South Africa,
SANTIAGO.

Second Consultative Meeting of Antarctic
Treaty Powers:
Buenos Aires 18th July.

F

The First Consultative Meeting in Canberra in 1961 considered two items, among others, which proved troublesome and the Recommendations eventually adopted by the Meeting with regard to these items were either inconclusive or of a provisional nature. The two items were (a) Relations with S.C.A.R. (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) and (b) Administrative arrangements, under which the question of the secretarial requirements connected with the implementation of the Treaty between Consultative Meetings of the signatories were discussed in detail.

The Recommendations in question are referred to as I-IV and I-XIV in the official report of the First Consultative Meeting. Recommendation I-XIV, relating to administrative arrangements, foresees the possibility of that recommendation being replaced at some future date by another. It reads "Pending any further recommendation which may be adopted at a future Meeting etc."

We feel there would be considerable advantage in having a further exchange of views on these two issues at the Second Consultative Meeting in Buenos Aires in July. Would you please be good enough as a matter of

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Le 14 Juin 1962

Cher Monsieur,

Je m'empresse de vous accuser réception de votre lettre du 6 Juin et de vous remercier ainsi que le Comité National Français de Recherches Antarctiques de l'attention que vous avez bien voulu accorder à la proposition de mon Gouvernement concernant l'échange de publications scientifiques relatives à l'Antarctique entre les organisations françaises et sud-africaines intéressées.

Veillez agréer, Cher Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

J.B. SHEARAR

Secrétaire d'Ambassade

Monsieur Didier Raguenet
Conseiller d'Ambassade
Direction des Affaires Politiques
Amérique
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
37 Quai d'Orsay
Paris 7e.

The Recommendations in paragraphs 2-4 are referred to as 2-17 and 2-18 in the official records of the First Consultative Meeting. Recommendation 2-17, relating to administrative arrangements, foresees the possibility of this recommendation being replaced at some future date by another. It reads "Pending any further recommendation which may be adopted at a future Meeting etc."

We feel there would be considerable advantage in having a further exchange of views on these two issues at the Second Consultative Meeting in Buenos Aires in July. Would you please be good enough as a matter of

In duplicate.

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XXXXXX

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris
8e.

13/6/62

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
P R E T O R I A.

Exchange of Publications on Antarctica.

With reference to your minute 102/2/7/1, 102/2/7/3 of 20th March, 1962, the Embassy has now been informed that neither the French National Committee for Antarctic Research nor the French Foreign Ministry see any difficulty in adopting the procedure suggested in your minute for the exchange between France and South Africa of scientific publications on Antarctica.

The "Comité National Français des Recherches Antarctiques", 140 Rue de Grenelle, Paris (7e) is quite prepared to act as central organism for the receipt of South African publications and to arrange for their distribution.

J.B. SHEARER

Ambassador.

JBS/CS

another. It reads "Pending any further recommendation which may be adopted at a future Meeting etc."

We feel there would be considerable advantage in having a further exchange of views on these two issues at the Second Consultative Meeting in Buenos Aires in July. Would you please be good enough as a matter of

Aide Mémoire

Traité sur l'Antarctic

Deuxième Réunion Consultative : Buenos Aires le 18 Juillet.

The first Consultative Meeting in Canberra considered two items, among others, on which agreement was not reached and in respect of which the Recommendations adopted by the Meeting were of a provisional nature only. The two items were (a) Relations with S.C.A.R. and (b) Administrative arrangements, under which the secretarial requirements for the implementation of the Treaty between Consultative Meetings were discussed.

These recommendations are referred to as I-IV and I-XIV in the official report of the First Consultative Meeting. Recommendation I-XIV, relating to administrative arrangements, reads "Pending any further recommendation which may be adopted at a future Meeting...." and clearly foresees the possibility that it may later be replaced by another recommendation.

The South African Government considers that there would be advantage in having a further exchange of views on these two questions at the Second Consultative Meeting in Buenos Aires in July. It is not suggested that these be included as two separate items on the Agenda or that any discussions or recommendations should necessarily be made. It may be preferable to include these items under "Other Matters" on the provisional agenda and thus to give delegations an opportunity to express their views and have an exploratory discussion in the light of the experience gained in the twelve months since the First Meeting.

another. It reads "Pending any further recommendation which may be adopted at a future Meeting etc."

We feel there would be considerable advantage in having a further exchange of views on these two issues at the Second Consultative Meeting in Buenos Aires in July. Would you please be good enough as a matter of

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Paris 8e.

AIDE - MEMOIRE.

(a) Relations Traité sur l'Antarctique - Deuxième Réunion Consultative : Buenos Aires, 18 juillet.

La Première Réunion Consultative de Canberra avait examiné, entre autres, deux points sur lesquels un accord n'avait pu se faire et pour lesquels seules des recommandations provisoires avaient été adoptées.

Ces deux points étaient les suivants :

- (a) relations avec le S.C.A.R.
- (b) dispositions administratives concernant les besoins en secrétariat nécessités par la mise en oeuvre du Traité, entre les Réunions Consultatives.

Ces recommandations figurent aux n°s I-IV et I-XIV du rapport officiel de la Première Réunion Consultative. La Recommandation I-XIV relative aux arrangements administratifs stipule que "En attendant que toute autre recommandation puisse être adoptée lors d'une réunion ultérieure..." et prévoit clairement la possibilité d'être remplacée par la suite par une autre.

Le Gouvernement sud-africain estime qu'il y aurait intérêt à procéder à un autre échange de vues sur ces deux questions lors de la Deuxième Réunion Consultative qui se tiendra à Buenos Aires en juillet. Il ne suggère nullement qu'elles soient inscrites séparément à l'Agenda de cette Réunion, ou qu'elles fassent nécessairement l'objet de décisions ou de recommandations. Il serait peut-être préférable qu'elles soient incluses dans la rubrique "Autres Questions" du programme provisoire, donnant ainsi aux délégations l'occasion d'exprimer leurs vues et d'avoir des discussions préliminaires à la lumière de l'expérience acquise au cours des douze mois qui se sont écoulés depuis la Première Réunion.

14 juin 1962.

IFADV/CS.

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21/20

XXXXXXX
XXXXXXX
51 Avenue Hoche
Paris 8e.

19th June, 1962.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
Pretoria.

Second Consultative Meeting of Antarctic
Treaty Powers :

Buenos Aires 18th July.

As requested in your minute Nr. 102/2/7/3 of the 11th June 1962 I took the first opportunity to see the Head of the Antarctic Division of the Quai d'Orsay about the above matter and this afternoon handed him an aide-mémoire concerning recommendations I-IV and I-XIV of the First Consultative Meeting.

M. Raguenet replied that, as regards relations with S.C.A.R., the French Government continued to favour the closer incorporation of S.C.A.R. with the work of the Treaty Powers; however, in the light of discussions at Canberra it realised that the relationships between scientists and their Governments were not identical in all cases and the French would, therefore, not persist with their view at future meetings.

The question of secretarial requirements between meetings of the Treaty Powers was, as we know, a delicate one and it would not be desirable to press it to a conclusion at the present stage. The Quai d'Orsay agrees that the exchange of information through diplomatic channels is not adequate and that some more effective means of co-ordination is probably necessary; it has, however, no specific suggestions to make in this regard. French policy is to maintain the Antarctic Treaty on as light and flexible a basis as possible and not to encumber it with irreconcilable conflicts of view.

I again emphasized to M. Raguenet that we did not propose inclusion of the two issues as specific items on the agenda, and merely suggested an exploratory exchange of views under the item "Other Matters". He said that the French delegation would have no objection to a non-committal discussion of this kind but he could not, at this stage, say whether they would come forward with any ideas of their own, nor could he offer much hope that the discussions would lead to any constructive result.

L. F. A. de VILLIERS.

Ambassador.

14 June 1962.

IFAdAV/LR

/...

Paris 8e.

AIDE - MEMOIRE.

Traité sur l'Antarctique - Deuxième Réunion
Consultative : Buenos Aires, 18 juillet.

La Première Réunion Consultative de Canberra avait examiné, entre autres, deux points sur lesquels un accord n'avait pu se faire et pour lesquels seules des recommandations provisoires avaient été adoptées.

Ces deux points étaient les suivants :

- (a) relations avec le S.C.A.R.
- (b) dispositions administratives concernant les besoins en secrétariat nécessités par la mise en oeuvre du Traité, entre les Réunions Consultatives.

Ces recommandations figurent aux n^{os} I-IV et I-XIV du rapport officiel de la Première Réunion Consultative. La Recommandation I-XIV relative aux arrangements administratifs stipule que "En attendant que toute autre recommandation puisse être adoptée lors d'une réunion ultérieure..." et prévoit clairement la possibilité d'être remplacée par la suite par une autre.

Le Gouvernement sud-africain estime qu'il y aurait intérêt à procéder à un autre échange de vues sur ces deux questions lors de la Deuxième Réunion Consultative qui se tiendra à Buenos Aires en juillet. Il ne suggère nullement qu'elles soient inscrites séparément à l'Agenda de cette Réunion, ou qu'elles fassent nécessairement l'objet de décisions ou de recommandations. Il serait peut-être préférable qu'elles soient incluses dans la rubrique "Autres Questions" du programme provisoire, donnant ainsi aux délégations l'occasion d'exprimer leurs vues et d'avoir des discussions préliminaires à la lumière de l'expérience acquise au cours des douze mois qui se sont écoulés depuis la Première Réunion.

14 juin 1962.

IFADV/CS.

/...

Paris 8e.

AIDE - MEMOIRE.

Traité sur l'Antarctique - Deuxième Réunion
Consultative : Buenos Aires, 18 juillet.

La Première Réunion Consultative de Canberra avait examiné, entre autres, deux points sur lesquels un accord n'avait pu se faire et pour lesquels seules des recommandations provisoires avaient été adoptées.

Ces deux points étaient les suivants :

- (a) relations avec le S.C.A.R.
- (b) dispositions administratives concernant les besoins en secrétariat nécessités par la mise en oeuvre du Traité, entre les Réunions Consultatives.

Ces recommandations figurent aux n^{os} I-IV et I-XIV du rapport officiel de la Première Réunion Consultative. La Recommandation I-XIV relative aux arrangements administratifs stipule que "En attendant que toute autre recommandation puisse être adoptée lors d'une réunion ultérieure..." et prévoit clairement la possibilité d'être remplacée par la suite par une autre.

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14 juin 1962. F

IFADV/CS.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Two copies of each of your communications to Head Office should please be attached to the original. They are required for the Department of Transport and for the C.S.I.N. In addition would Missions please copy their communications at least to Brussels, London, Washington and Canberra.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of South Africa.

- LONDON.
- WASHINGTON.
- CANBERRA.

H.P. von Weizsäcker
SECRETARY FOR AFFAIRS

Third Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers.

The second Consultative Meeting of Antarctic Treaty powers met in Buenos Aires during July, accepted an invitation from the Argentine Government to hold its next meeting in Brasilia. It has been stated that an agreement has been reached for 1964. It ourselves and ourselves have felt that it would be more appropriate in the light of the experience of participants of the Treaty Powers and the less than ideal conditions of the last meeting. However, certain other participants felt that there were some issues of an urgent nature which required early consideration and it would appear that their preference for a meeting in a year's time will prevail.

In the past a working group of representatives of the Treaty Powers will convene in Brussels in order to review in order to set a date for the next meeting and to consider all aspects.

It should appreciate it if Missions could continue to remain in close touch with local authorities concerned with Antarctic affairs and report any items or developments of interest to the Office. We found the reports which Missions submitted prior to the last meeting of considerable value from the point of view of the formulation of our own attitudes and the promulgation of directives. It would be most helpful if this system of periodic reporting could continue. For our part we shall again endeavor to keep Missions informed of developments in governmental thinking on the various issues as they arise.

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E.A. 37.



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE,
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRETORIA.

9 5. 9. 1962

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of South Africa,

- LONDON.
- WASHINGTON.
- CANBERRA.
- BUENOS AIRES.
- BRUSSELS.
- PARIS.

Third Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic
Treaty Powers.

The second Consultative Meeting of Antarctic Treaty which met in Buenos Aires during July, accepted an invitation from the Belgian Government to hold its next meeting in Brussels. No date has been fixed but we understand that a preference was expressed for 1963. We ourselves had thought that 1964 would be more appropriate in the light of the apparent lack of enthusiasm of the Treaty Powers and the lean agenda for the second Consultative Meeting. However, certain other delegations felt that there were some issues of an urgent nature which required early consideration and it seems likely that their preference for a meeting in a year's time will prevail.

As in the past a working group of representatives of the Treaty Powers will convene in Brussels as often as required in order to set a date for the next meeting and to compile an agenda.

We should appreciate it if Missions would continue to remain in close touch with local authorities concerned with Antarctic affairs and report any items or developments of interest to Head Office. We found the reports which Missions submitted prior to the last meeting of considerable value from the point of view of the formulation of our own attitudes and the preparation of directives. It would be most helpful if this system of periodic reporting could continue. For our part, we shall again endeavour to keep Missions informed of departmental or governmental thinking on the various issues as they arise.

Mr. Shuter
per. dissem.
10/1/1963
8
H.M.W.

/...

Aurores et ciel nocturne : observations visuelles
observations des aurores dans
la région spectrale bleue
par caméra panoramique
Photomètre de l'aurore.

Ionosphère Sondages verticaux.

Rayonnement cosmique Enregistrement continu du rayonne-
ment cosmique total et de la
composante mésique.

Radioactivité Etude des aérosols, retombées
radioactives, extraction du CO₂
atmosphérique.

Les travaux d'équipement prévoient :

- L'aménagement d'un quai de débarquement
- La mise en place d'un blondin de débarquement
- La construction d'un garage pour véhicules
- La construction des soubassements pour deux laboratoires
et pour l'abri de gonflement des ballons sondes
- Le déplacement ou démontage d'abris scientifiques pour
permettre les nivellements nécessaires aux constructions
futures.

La base Dumont d'Urville est gérée par les Expédi-
tions Polaires Françaises pour le compte du Territoire.

Mr. Stewart / read 15/1/1963
p. 2/2
H. B. W.

3.- LISTE DES MEMBRES DE LA MISSION.

L'équipe qui effectuera la campagne 1962-1963 comprend 19 hommes.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|--|
| 1.- GUILLARD | Robert | Chef d'expédition |
| 2.- MADAR | Jean | Médecin-chirurgien |
| 3.- RONFARD | Michel | Géophysicien |
| 4.- FAPIOTTE | Marc | Chargé des études d'Aurores |
| 5.- VOLOT | Jean | Assistant Aurores - Ingénieur Chantier |
| 6.- VALLIER | Jean | Sondages Ionosphériques-Radio |
| 7.- BERTHOU | Henry | Météorologiste |
| 8.- GODEFROY | Bernard | Ingénieur mécanicien |
| 9.- VOLCK | Claude | Topographe |
| 10.- GAUCHER | Guy | Opérateur radio-Gérant postal |
| 1.- DOLLE | Jacques | 1er mécanicien diéséliste |
| 12.- BONGIOVANNI | Marc | 2ème mécanicien diéséliste |
| 13.- ELIARD | Jean | Mécanicien véhicules |
| 14.- CHAPELLE | Jean | Intendant cuisinier |
| 15.- FAIVRE | Jacques | Chef de chantier |
| 16.- PEILLET | Jean-Marie | Mécanicien chantier et construction |
| 17.- LE POURIEL | Robert | Mécanicien chantier et construction |
| 18.- BLANC | Alain | Construction |
| 19.- CHALUMEAU | Guy | Construction |

in charge of the radio post

4.- ARMEMENT.

Aucun armement à l'exception d'un fusil pour le sacrifice de spécimens destinés aux études biologiques.

5.- PROGRAMME DES TRAVAUX

Par suite des travaux de réaménagement de la station Dumont d'Urville (nécessaire notamment pour la réalisation des programmes de l'Année Internationale du Soleil Calme, les activités scientifiques seront très réduites. Elles comporteront :

Géomagnétisme.

Micropulsation en perle
Variation du champ magnétique terrestre
E.Y.Z.

Météorologie

Observations synoptiques.

.... /

Department of Governmental Printing on the various copies as they arise.

Mr. Shaker
pour dossier
lit. 15/1/1963
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TERRES AUSTRALES
ET
ANTARCTIQUES FRANCAISES

PROGRAMME DES ACTIVITES FRANCAISES
EN TERRE ADELIE POUR LA CAMPAGNE
1962-1963

Renseignements fournis en exécution du paragraphe de l'article VII du Traité sur l'Antarctique.

- 1.- Noms, types, nombre, description et armement des navires, avions et autres véhicules.

Navire.

Le transport du matériel et du personnel sera assuré par le M/S MAGGA DAN qui appareillera du Havre le 11 Octobre pour mouiller devant la station Dumont d'Urville vers le 14 décembre 1962. Il y stationnera en principe jusqu'au 25 janvier 1963.

Hélicoptère.

La mission bénéficiera pendant le stationnement du navire, du support d'un hélicoptère Djin, de l'Aviation Légère de l'Armée de Terre.

Véhicules

- 2 Snow-cats
- 3 tracteurs
- 3 weasels

2.- STATIONS

Seule la base Dumont d'Urville sera ouverte. Située par 66°40' Sud 140° 01' E. Elle est construite sur l'île des Pétréols.

Ses installations peuvent abriter 20 hivernants.

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departmental or governmental thinking on the various ...
as they arise.

15 Jan 1963
New South
per discussion
H. H. H.

Lead 15/1/1963
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Ces renseignements sont transmis à

l'Ambassade pour l'information de son gouvernement en application des dispositions de l'article VII, paragraphe 5, du Traité sur l'Antarctique et de la résolution n° I-6 de la première Réunion Consultative du Traité.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade

d'Afrique du Sud les assurances de sa très haute

considération. / *CR*



Paris, le 26 octobre 1962.

part, we shall again
departmental or governmental thinking on the
as they arise.

Mr. Stewart
per discussion
10/15/1963
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W.H.W.

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22/13.

DR/am
MINISTÈRE
DES
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Direction des Affaires Politiques
AMÉRIQUE

PARIS, LE

SOUS-PRÉFECTURE
PARIS
29 OCT 1962
SUD-AFRIQUE
PARIS

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade d'Afrique du
Sud et a l'honneur de lui adresser ci-joint le
programme des activités du gouvernement français dans
l'Antarctique pour la campagne 1962-63.

AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD
A PARIS

.../...

part, we shall again have
departmental or governmental thinking on the various
as they arise.

15 Oct 1962

Mr. Shaker
pour dissem
15/1/1963
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Dir

4. Arms

None, except a ^{note} ~~note~~ which will serve to get specimens for biological studies.

5. Work Programme

As the Dumont d'Urville Base must be re-organised (particularly in preparation for the forthcoming International Year of the Quiet Sun) scientific activities will be very restricted. They will include:

Geomagnetism: Bead micropulsation (micropulsation en perles)
Variation of the earth's magnetic field X.Y.Z.

Meteorology: Synoptical observations.

Auroras and Night Sky: Visual observations.
Panoramic camera study of auroras in the blue spectrum zone. Photometer of aurora.

Ionosphere: Vertical sondages.

Cosmic Radiation: Continuous recording of the total cosmic radiation and of the Mesic composition.

Radioactivity: Study of aerosols, radioactive fall-outs, extraction of atmospheric CO2.

The proposed construction programme includes:

- building of a wharf
- installation of a pulley (blondin) for unloading operations
- building of a garage
- construction of basements for two laboratories and for a shelter for the inflation of sond-balloons.
- removal or dismantling of scientific shelters to allow the levelling of ground for future constructions.

The Dumont d'Urville Base is ^{managed by} ~~placed under~~ the authority of the French Polar Expeditions on behalf of the Territory

Miss de Roy

Please retype in triplicate

[Signature]

Not

*3 copies forwarded to Pa.
was retype.*

Translation

DR/am
AF

FRENCH ANTARCTIC AND SOUTHERN TERRITORIES

Programme of French activities in Adélie Land:
1962-1963 Expedition

Information supplied in terms of Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty.

1. Names, types, number, description, equipment of ships, aircraft and other vehicles.

Ships: The conveyance of men and equipment will be effected by the M/S Magga Dan sailing from Le Havre on October 11. The ship will arrive at the Dumont d'Urville Base towards December 14, 1962 and will in principle remain at the Base until 25th January, 1963.

Helicopters: During the ship's anchorage at the Base, the Mission will be supported by a Djin helicopter of the Light Aviation Unit of the Army.

Other Vehicles: 2 Snow-cats
3 Tractors
3 Weasels

2. Station

Only the Dumont d'Urville Base will be opened. This station lies 66°40' South, 140°01' E. It is situated on Petrel Island and can house 20 men.

3. List of Members of the Expedition

The team for the 1962-1963 expedition comprises 19 men:

| | | |
|-----------------|------------|--|
| 1. Guillard | Robert | Leader of the Expedition |
| 2. Madar | Jean | Medical Surgeon |
| 3. Ronfard | Michel | Geophysician |
| 4. Fafiotte | Marc | Aurora studies (Chief) |
| 5. Volot | Jean | Aurora studies (Assistant) and Workshop Engineer |
| 6. Vallier | Jean | Ionosphere - Radio |
| 7. Berthou | Henry | Meteorologist |
| 8. Godefroy | Bernard | Mechanical Engineer |
| 9. Volck | Claude | Topographer |
| 10. Gaucher | Guy | Radio Operator - Postal Service |
| 11. Dolle | Jacques | Foreman Diesel Mechanic |
| 12. Bongiovanni | Marc | Diesel Mechanic |
| 13. Eliard | Jean | Mechanic (vehicles) |
| 14. Chapelle | Jean | Cook |
| 15. Faivre | Lucien | Foreman of Workshop |
| 16. Peillet | Jean Marie | Workshop Mechanic |
| 17. Le Pouriel | Robert | Workshop Mechanic |
| 18. Blanc | Alain | Builder |
| 19. Chalumeau | Guy | Builder |

for disc
Khanf.

ANTARCTIC AND SOUTHERN TERRITORIES

of French activities in Adelia Land
1962-1963 Expedition

6th November, 1962.

Acting
The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
PRETORIA.

Information supplied in terms of Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty.

French Antarctic Expedition 1962/63

The Embassy has been requested by the French Foreign Ministry to convey to you the contents of a statement, furnished in terms of Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Antarctic Treaty, which contains details of the French Antarctic Expedition for 1962/63.

Three copies of a translation of the statement are enclosed.

Other Parties:

L. F. A. de VILLIERS.

2. Station

Only the Depot at Urville is planned. This station lies 60° 40' South, 140° 40' East. It is situated on Petrel Island one sea horse 20 km.

C. Laroche
AMBASSADOR

3. List of Members of the Expedition

The team for the 1962-1963 expedition comprises 19 men:

| | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| 1. Guillard | Leader | Leader of the Expedition |
| 2. Nader | Surgeon | Medical Surgeon |
| 3. Morfitt | Geophysicist | Geophysicist |
| 4. Parlow | Aurora studies (Chief) | Aurora studies (Chief) |
| 5. Valer | Aurora studies (Assistant) and Workshop Engineer | Aurora studies (Assistant) and Workshop Engineer |
| 6. Villiers | Ionosphere - Radio | Ionosphere - Radio |
| 7. ... | Meteorologist | Meteorologist |
| 8. ... | Mechanical Engineer | Mechanical Engineer |
| 9. ... | Topographer | Topographer |
| 10. ... | Radio Operator - Postal Service | Radio Operator - Postal Service |
| 11. ... | Foreman Diesel Mechanic | Foreman Diesel Mechanic |
| 12. ... | Diesel Mechanic | Diesel Mechanic |
| 13. ... | Mechanic (vehicles) | Mechanic (vehicles) |
| 14. ... | Cook | Cook |
| 15. ... | Foreman of Workshop | Foreman of Workshop |
| 16. ... | Workshop Mechanic | Workshop Mechanic |
| 17. ... | Workshop Mechanic | Workshop Mechanic |
| 18. ... | Builder | Builder |
| 19. ... | Builder | Builder |

for ...
W. ...

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

a approuvé les recommandations adoptées lors de la
Deuxième Réunion consultative qui a eu lieu à Buenos-Aires
du 18 au 28 juillet 1962.

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères saisit
cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade d'Afrique
du Sud les assurances de sa très haute considération.

Paris, le 9 novembre 1962



M. L. ...
M. L. ...

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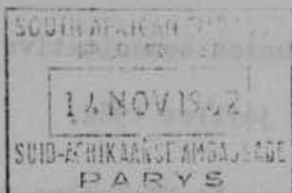
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Direction des Affaires Politiques
AMÉRIQUE

PARIS, LE

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Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade d'Afrique du
Sud et a l'honneur de lui faire savoir que, conformément
aux dispositions de l'article IX, paragraphe 4, du
Traité sur l'Antarctique, le gouvernement français

AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD
A PARIS

.../...

Chalumeau Guy Bulder

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pas de...
Khanf.

Director of Foreign Relations

16th November, 1962.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
PRETORIA.

Antarctic Treaty

The Embassy has been informed by the French Foreign Ministry that the French Government approved in terms of Article IX, paragraph 4 of the Antarctic Treaty, the recommendations adopted by the Second Consultative Conference, held at Buenos Aires from 18 to 28 July, 1962.

L. F. A. de VILLIERS

AMBASSADOR

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SAVINGS TELEGRAM.

FROM: Secretary for Foreign Affairs, PRETORIA.

- TO: (1) S.A. Embassy, LONDON.
(2) S.A. Embassy, PARIS.
(3) S.A. Embassy, BRUSSELS.

Despatched 17th November, 1962.

The Embassy has been advised by the French Foreign Ministry that the French Government has approved in terms of Article IX, paragraph 4 of the Antarctic Treaty, the recommendations adopted at the meeting addressed Washington No. 116, Buenos Aires No. 17, Canberra No. 29 from 18 to 28 July, 1962, repeated Savings No. 33 to London, Paris and Brussels.

Please advise Governments to which you accredited that South Africa on 15th November, 1962, approved of recommendations of Second Consultative Meeting of Antarctic Treaty Powers.

London also to advise New Zealand and Russian Embassies.

Buenos Aires to advise Santiago.

Local Norwegian and Japanese representatives being informed.

Handwritten:
Murray
18.11.62
a file
21/11

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Z

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris
8e.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article IX, paragraphe 4, du Traité sur l'Antarctique, que le Gouvernement sud-africain a approuvé le 15 novembre 1962 les recommandations de la Deuxième Réunion Consultative des Puissances du Traité.

L'Ambassade saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère les assurances de sa haute considération.

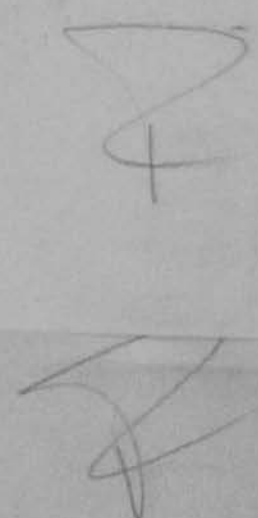
Paris, le 23 novembre 1962.

I. F. A. de VILLIERS.

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
Direction des Affaires Politiques,
-Amérique,
37, Quai d'Orsay,
Paris, 7e.

BG/CS.

*18.
au file.
20/11*



LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
DIRECTION DES AFFAIRES POLITIQUES



que le gouvernement sud-africain avait approuvé
les recommandations de la deuxième réunion
consultative du Traité sur l'Antarctique.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade
d'Afrique du Sud les assurances de sa très haute
considération./.

Ch

Paris, le 28 novembre 1962

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LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
A PARIS

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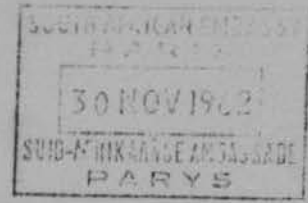
22/13

DR/MP MINISTÈRE
DES
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Direction des Affaires Politiques
AMÉRIQUE

PARIS, LE



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Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade d'Afrique
du Sud et se référant à sa note 22/13 du
23 novembre dernier a l'honneur de la remercier
d'avoir bien voulu porter à sa connaissance

.../...

AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD
A PARIS

F.

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E.A. 37.



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REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE,
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA.

28. 11. 1962

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of South Africa,

- LONDON.
- WASHINGTON.
- PARIS.
- BRUSSELS.
- CANBERRA.
- ARGENTINA.

The Consul-General of the Republic of South Africa,

- WELLINGTON.
- TOKYO.

Information on South African Antarctic
Activities for 1963.

I attach for transmission to the Government to which you are accredited six copies of the particulars relating to South African Antarctic activities planned for 1963. The information is provided in terms of Article VII paragraph 5 of "The Antarctic Treaty".

The Ambassador, London, is please to send copies to the Soviet Embassy, and the Ambassador, Argentine, to send copies to the Government of Chile, please. Additional copies are enclosed for this purpose.

AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD

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SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Pse paper coming Note.
(The annex can go in English)
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31/42

22/13

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris
8e.

VAN BUREAU DE L'AFRIQUE
DU SUD

REPONSE

24.12.62

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, des Colonies et
de l'Empire de l'Afrique du Sud

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente ses
compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et
a l'honneur de lui adresser ci-contre six exemplaires
du programme des activités du Gouvernement sud-africain
dans l'Antarctique pour la campagne 1962/1963. Cette
information est transmise conformément aux dispositions
de l'Article 7, Paragraphe 5 du Traité sur l'Antarctique.

L'Ambassade saisit cette occasion pour renou-
veler au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères les assurances
de sa très haute considération.

Paris, le 7 décembre 1962.

L. F. A. de VILLIERS.

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
Direction des Affaires Politiques,
Amérique,
37, Quai d'Orsay,
Paris 7e.

BG/CS.

(The annex is 90)

Antarctique

stimulate and facilitate exchanges of views on Antarctic matters between governments during the period between Consultative Meetings, and so lay the ground for the preparation of the agenda and for constructive discussions at these meetings.

WENTWORTH

D.B. Bole

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa,

100, Victoria Road, Johannesburg, South Africa.
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. regarding the proposed Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty States in 1964. It was decided that the third Consultative Meeting should be held in Brussels.

Proposed Consultative Meeting

The second Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty States, which was held in Buenos Aires in 1962, it was decided that the third Consultative Meeting should be held in Brussels.

It was however, apparently no general agreement as to when the meeting should be held. The Netherlands, France, and the United Kingdom thought that the meeting should be held in 1964, but Chile suggested that the Antarctic Treaty States should be increased to two years, which would mean that the next meeting would only take place every second year. In a recent communication from the Secretary of State, Brussels, it is stated that the meeting should be held in 1964 and not 1965.

In the light of the above it is suggested that you will endeavor to persuade the Government of the Netherlands in which you are accredited to arrange for the next Consultative Meeting to be held in Brussels in 1964.

I may add that it is suggested that you should also endeavor to persuade the Government of the Netherlands to arrange for the next Consultative Meeting to be held in Brussels in 1964.

31/42



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

102/2/7/3

PARIS
- JAMES
SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
PARIS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRETORIA.

S.B. 6. 7. 1963

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of South Africa,

LONDON.

WASHINGTON.

→ PARIS.

CANTON.

BUENOS AIRES.

The Consul-General of the Republic of South Africa,

WELLINGTON.

TOKYO.

Date of Third Consultative Meeting.

At the Second Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers which was held in Buenos Aires between 18 and 28 July 1962, it was decided that the Third Consultative Meeting would be held in Brussels.

There was however, apparently no general agreement as to when the Meeting should be held. The Norwegians, French, and the United Kingdom thought that the Meeting should convene in June 1963, but Chile suggested that the intervals between Meetings should be increased to two years, which would mean that the next Meeting would only take place sometime during 1964. In a recent communication from the South African Ambassador, Brussels, he referred to this question and stated that an official in the Belgian Foreign Ministry who is concerned with Antarctic matters had claimed that the majority of members who attended the Buenos Aires Meeting had favoured biennial Consultative Meetings, and that the Belgians were thinking in terms of a Meeting in 1964 and not next year.

pp.
1/12/63

In the light of the above I shall be grateful if you will endeavour to ascertain the views of the Government to which you are accredited in regard to the date for the next Consultative Meeting and report these views to me in due course.

I may add that we hold no strong views on this question. If a Meeting is to be held next year it is however, essential that a suitable agenda be drafted which could lead to constructive and positive discussion. If this is not likely the convening of a Meeting then could only do more harm than good. Accordingly if there is evidence that something useful could be achieved by convening a Meeting in 1963 we would be in favour of holding it then. Our feeling remains that some sort of machinery (preferably a small secretariat) should be brought into being which would

31/42

17th January, 1963.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
PRETORIA.

Antarctic Treaty: Date of Third Consultative Meeting

The above question has been discussed with M. Raguenet, the responsible official at the French Foreign Ministry. He had not as yet received any definite intimation from the Belgians that they might propose the postponement of the next Consultative Meeting until 1964, but he thought that, unless some urgent business arose in the course of the next few months, France would be unlikely to raise any objection if such a proposal were made. He was inclined to feel that the time and expense of holding these meetings would only be justified if they became genuine working parties, and if less time were devoted to prestige speeches followed by repetitive and discursive discussion on matters of little real substance.

I took the opportunity to inquire whether, if this was so, it would not be useful to have some interim machinery to prepare the ground between meetings and thus to produce a more constructive agenda for discussion at the meetings themselves. M. Raguenet replied that there were not in fact many problems of substance to discuss and that a secretariat would merely be making bricks without straw. Furthermore, the French Government was very reluctant to assist in the birth of any new international secretariats as these almost invariably tended to assume a sovereignty of their own at the expense of the member-Governments who created them. Antarctica was a particularly sensitive subject in this respect as there were dormant sovereignties which could easily give rise to trouble if they should appear to be challenged.

M. Raguenet showed some interest in examples I quoted of inter-African organisations which had worked satisfactorily through panels of correspondents or limited secretariats and which had not, in our experience, infringed the national sovereignties of member-Governments. He did not however appear to be convinced that even a limited secretariat was necessary to implement the Antarctic Treaty.

J. A. VILLIERS.

AMBASSADOR

The Ambassador:
for your information

PAW.

Cc. London, Washington, Canberra, Buenos Aires, Wellington,
Tokyo

in 1963. Our feeling remains that some sort of machinery (preferably a small secretariat) should be brought into being which would

31/42

GR. 1 LEGSA
TEL. NO: 12.00.40

NO 25/18/I



SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

BOOMSTRAAT 14
14, RUE DE L'ARBRE
BRUSSEL - BRUSSELS
28 JAN 1963
SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
PARIS
23rd January, 1963.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Antarctica: Date of Third Consultative Meeting.

We have received your minute I02/2/7/3 of 4th January, 1963, and have thought that it might be helpful to discover whether there had been any developments in Belgian thinking in regard to the timing of the Third Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers. Mr. Whitehead accordingly called last week on Mr. van der Essen, who is the official at the Belgian Foreign Ministry dealing with Antarctic matters.

Mr. van der Essen said that, until Norway and Russia had communicated decisions in regard to the Recommendations of the Second Consultative Meeting, Belgium could not take any initiative as host country for the Third Meeting, since Belgium did not have that status until all the signatories had ratified the appropriate Recommendation.

He expected to hear from these two countries within the next few days. All the other countries involved had accepted the Recommendations and, assuming that Norway and Russia do not delay longer than he expects, the Foreign Ministry hopes to send Notes within the next three weeks to all the pertinent representatives in Brussels, inviting them to a preliminary meeting to pave the way for the next Consultative Meeting. Here he referred us to the relevant Recommendation (11-X).

He touched on the Chilean viewpoint, which is supported by Belgium, namely that the next meeting should be delayed until 1964. He also stated that he had canvassed the views of various countries in Buenos Aires last year on the subject of the timing of the next meeting and that, in addition to the French, Norwegian and British, the Australians and New Zealanders had also been inclined to favour a date in 1963.

The position is therefore that it is not yet possible to predict the date of the next Consultative Meeting, but that we may expect an invitation shortly to attend a preliminary meeting here in Brussels to discuss that point among others.

F

Copied to London, Washington, Paris, Canberra, Buenos Aires, Wellington, Tokyo.

Am Bn Bc BURGER
Ambassador.

cc. London, Washington, Canberra, Buenos Aires, Wellington, Tokyo

feeling some sort of machinery (preferably a small secretariat) should be brought into being which would



25/18/I

31/42

BOOMSTRAAT 14
14, RUE DE L'ARBRE
BRUSSEL - BRUSSELS
JAN 23 1963
KRAAIJENHOF
ARVE
23rd January, 1963.

Brussels, 23rd January, 1963

With the Compliments
of the
South African Embassy

F

Ed. 12.98.40

14, Rue de l'Arbre

Consultative Meeting.

On 102/2/7/3 of 4th January, the Belgian Foreign Ministry was helpful to discover whether Norwegian thinking in regard to setting of the Antarctic was different from that previously called last week on Mr. ... the Belgian Foreign Ministry

until Norway and Russia had accepted the Recommendations of the Secretary-General. It would not take any initiative since Belgium did not have had ratified the appropriate

These two countries within the Antarctic Treaty system involved had accepted the way and Russia do not delay. The Ministry hopes to send Notes to the pertinent representatives in a preliminary meeting to pave the way. Here he referred us to the

viewpoint, which is supported. The meeting should be delayed until we have ascertained the views of various countries. The subject of the timing of the meeting is the French, Norwegian and Swedish proposals had also been in-

inclined to favour a date in 1963.

The position is therefore that it is not yet possible to predict the date of the next Consultative Meeting, but that we may expect an invitation shortly to attend a preliminary meeting here in Brussels to discuss that point among others.

Copied to London, Washington, Paris, Canberra, Buenos Aires, Wellington, Tokyo.

A. B. B. BURGER
Ambassador.

F

Cc. London, Washington, Canberra, Buenos Aires, Wellington, Tokyo

feeling that some sort of machinery (preferably a small secretariat) should be brought into being which would

The Ministry of External Affairs presents its compliments to the South African Consulate-General and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Consulate-General's Note 23/2/4 of 22 January 1963 and attached memorandum regarding the proposed date of the holding of the next Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers.

The Ministry considers that the timing of the Consultative meeting should be so arranged to enable adequate preliminary planning and preparation to take place, thus ensuring that the meeting is a successful and constructive one. While it has reached no firm decision about a date, it is inclined to the view that the meeting could most appropriately be held in the first half of 1964.

The Ministry shares the concern of the South African Government at the importance of arranging well in advance for exchanges of views and consultations about the agenda between member governments. The South African Government will be aware of the content of the resolution on administrative arrangements which New Zealand tabled at the Second Consultative Meeting held at Buenos Aires in July 1962. The Ministry continues to feel that it would be desirable for a series of preliminary meetings to be convened at periodic intervals for this purpose at an agreed capital commencing later this year.

The Ministry of External Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the South African Consulate-General the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of External Affairs,

Wellington,

New Zealand.

29 January 1963.

COPY/KdaP

PM 208/5/9

23/2/4

South African Consulate-General

P.O. Box 3750,

Wellington.

31st January, 1963.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
PRETORIA.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSULATE
PARIS
22 FEV 1963
SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
PARIS

Date of Third Consultative Meeting

With reference to your Note No. 102/2/7/3 of the 4th January, 1963, I attach a copy of Note No. PM 208/5/9 of the 29th January, 1963, received from the Ministry of External Affairs, Wellington.

the view that the meeting could best be held in the first half of 1964.

The Ministry states (Sgd) A. van Lille

CONSUL-GENERAL

The Ministry of External Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to re-assure the South African Consulate-General the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of External Affairs,

Wellington,

New Zealand.

29 January 1963.

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DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

13.2.1963

Met die komplimente van die
Sekretaris van Buitelandse sake.

With the Compliments of the
Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

*Die Buitengewone & Gevolmagtigde
Ambassadeur.
Parys.*

W. M. M. M.

F.

ff 12/2

PM 208/5/9

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at January, 1963.

22 FEB 1963
SUD-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
PARYS

Meeting

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van Lille

GENERAL

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and meeting held at London three in July 1962. The Ministry

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The Ministry of External Affairs avails itself of this
opportunity to renew to the South African Consulate-General the
assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of External Affairs,
Wellington,
New Zealand.

29 January 1963.

LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

LE MINISTRE
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

30 OCT 1963
LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

Ces renseignements sont transmis à

l'Ambassade pour l'information de son gouvernement en application des dispositions de l'article VII, paragraphe 5, du Traité sur l'Antarctique et de la résolution n° I-6 de la première Réunion Consultative du Traité.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud les assurances de sa très haute considération./.



Paris, le 26 octobre 1963

Wellington,
New Zealand.
29 January 1963.

30/42

ML/mp MINISTÈRE
DES
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Direction des Affaires Politiques
AMÉRIQUE

PARIS, LE

28.0071963
SUD-AFRIQUE AMBASSADE
PARIS

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade d'Afrique
du Sud et a l'honneur de lui adresser ci-joint le
programme des activités du gouvernement français
dans l'Antarctique pour la campagne 1963-64.

AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD
A PARIS

.../...

On file par 8

Wellington,

New Zealand.

29 January 1963.

Direction des Affaires Politiques
AMÉRIQUE

29th October, 1963.

The Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
P R E T O R I A.

French Antarctic Expedition 1963/64

The Embassy has been requested by the French Foreign Ministry to convey to you the contents of a statement, furnished in terms of Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Antarctic Treaty, which contains details of the French Antarctic Expedition for 1963/64.

A. F. A. de VILLIERS,

CHARGÉ d'AFFAIRES a.i.

AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD
A PARIS

—

File 1008

jsb:ilm

Wellington,

New Zealand.

29 January 1963.

. 31/42

RECEIVED
PARIS
12 NOV 1963
SUITE 2/1/8/3 AMBASSADE
PARIS

AIR MAIL
IN TRIPLICATE

5th November, 1963.

THE ACTING SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS: PRETORIA.

"Swiss" Antarctic Expedition.
(Your reference 102/2.)

In a written reply to a recent Parliamentary question the Swiss Federal Council stated its attitude towards the "Swiss" Antarctic Expedition. The statement as reported in the press is enclosed.

Attention is drawn in the statements to the original interest shown by Swiss scientific institutions. Lack of cooperation from the part of the organisers, however, caused this interest to wane. In the end they all declined to participate in any way. Furthermore the enterprise failed to secure promises of assistance from the United States, French and Australian authorities.

Consequently the Federal Council informed the organisers of its misgivings and of its inability to support the enterprise or to allow it to have any official "Swiss" character at all.

There has been as yet no reaction on the part of the organisers of the expedition to the Federal Council's statement. As to date the Federal Department does not know whether or not the organisers are going ahead with the proposed expedition.

C. W. Taljaard.

AMBASSADOR.

Copies to London, Washington, Paris and Bruxelles.

ENCL. NZZ 2/11/63

Südafrikanische Botschaft
Bernstrasse 47
BERN





Met die Komplimente

van die

Suid-Afrikaanse Ambassade

*by Ekselleensie
Mnr. J. R. Jordaan*

○ *vir u inligting*

Bern

7 November 1963.

F.

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C. M. Taljaard.

AMBASSADOR.

Copies to London, Washington, Paris and Bruxelles.

ENCL. NZZ 2/11/63

Südafrikanische Botschaft
Bernstrasse 47
BERN



- 31/42



Foreign Affairs

5th November, 1963.

Foreign Affairs: Pretoria.

Foreign Affairs: Pretoria.

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C. M. Taljaard.

AMBASSADOR.

Copies to London, Washington, Paris and Bruxelles.

ENCL. NZZ 2/11/63

Südafrikanische Botschaft
Bernstrasse 47
BERN



Sodafrikanische Delegation
Bernstrasse
BERN

31/42 ?
17 DEC 1963
SUD-AFRIKAANSE AMBASADE
PARYS

11th December, 1963.

IN TRIPLICATE.

THE ACTING SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS: PRETORIA.

SWISS ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION (YOUR REFERENCE 102/2).

According to a report from the official Swiss Press Agency (A.P.S.) on 7th December, 1963, insolvency proceedings were commenced on the 26th November, 1963, concerning the "Société Coopérative Expéditions Antarctiques". It is not yet clear whether the society in question has sufficient assets to prevent its being declared insolvent.

Eight wagon-loads of equipment intended for the antarctic expedition lie at present on the quay-side at Marseille.

Copied to London, Washington, Paris and Brussels.

C.H. Taljaard.
AMBASSADOR.

Mr. de Villiers f.
File

GAAH/Dd



Met die Komplimente
van die
Suid-Afrikaanse Ambassade

Born

31/42 ?

12 DEC 1963
SUD-AFRICA/AFRICAN MESSAGE
PARIS

11th December, 1963.

AFSAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
AFRICAN AFFAIRS: PRETORIA.

(YOUR REFERENCE 102/2).

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in the official Swiss Press
of 1963, insolvency proce-
November, 1963, concerning
"Antarctiques". It is
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Copied to London, Washington, Paris and Brussels.

C.H. Taljaard.
AMBASSADOR.

Mr. de Villiers
f.

File

CGAH/DG

REF. NO. 2/12/63



LUGPOS-
AIRMAILREPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

102/2/7/3.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRETORIA.

20.12.1963

Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,WASHINGTON.PARYS.BRUSSEL.CANBERRA.

Die Konsul-generaal van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,

TOKIO.WELLINGTON.

Antarktiese Telekommunikasievergadering : Washington,
Junie 1963 : Goedkeuring van die aanbevelings van die
Vergadering deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering.

Dit sal waardeer word indien u kragtens Artikel
IX, 4 van die Antarktiese Verdrag, die owerheid van die
land waarin u gestasioneer is, in kennis kan stel dat die
Suid-Afrikaanse Regering die aanbevelings van bogenoemde
Vergadering goedgekeur het.

D. G. van der Merwe
WAARN. SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

1. *W. V. Venter*
2. Miss Picard C.P.P.P. 1963 2/1/64.
3. Quasi ingelig d.m.v. Nota.
4. Bêre. 1963 12/1/64.

CGA/H/Da

KOP. 100 2/1/64

XII. OTHER EXPEDITIONS.

Expeditions of other countries might call at South African ports on their way to or from Antarctica. No other expedition(s) will be organized in or proceed from South African territory.

PRETORIA.

12 NOVEMBER 1962.

VIII. PRINCIPAL SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT.

The principal scientific equipment in use at the base include the following :-

- (i) One "Stoffregen" All-sky camera.
- (ii) One radiosonde receiver (Vaisala type).
- (iii) One radio theodolite.
- (iv) Two QHM (Quartz Horizontal Force Magnetometers).
- (v) One BMZ (Magnetometric Zero Balance).
- (vi) Meteorological instruments for surface observations.
- (vii) RLO-meter.
- (viii) Neutron monitor.
- (ix) Seismograph.

IX. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The expedition will have the use of three tractors - two "Maskeg" Caterpillars, one Oliver OC.3 and a motor toboggan designed and built by the S.A. Department of Transport. Further they will have two dog teams (Huskies) for hauling sledges.

X. COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT.

The Principal communication equipment consists of two "G.40" Redifon transmitters with a power output of 750 Watt each as well as two receivers.

XI. FACILITIES FOR RENDERING ASSISTANCE.

- (i) Since no aircraft are available, it will be most difficult to render any form of assistance at any point away from the base. The expedition will nevertheless be prepared to assist where-ever possible.
- (ii) There is a properly equipped surgery at the base and a hospital with accommodation for two patients. Trained medical help can be obtained at the base.

measuring of snow accumulation and ablation, stake patters, snow surface observations, snow stratigraphy, Ramsonde soundings at 150 cm. below snow surface and microscopic examination of snow crystals.

(v) Physiology.

This will consist of a continuation of the present programme covering observations such as the acclimatization of Man to stress and extreme cold with special reference to metabolic changes, calory and vitamin adjustments and lipid studies.

- (vi) A seismograph, presented by the United States of America will be installed at the base. The instrument to be installed embraces standarized 3-component short and long-term seismometers. The motion of the ground set up by earthquakes will thus be measured quantitatively not only in the vertical direction, but also in the East-West and North-South directions.

2. During voyages of the "RSA" the following observations will receive attention :-

(a) Airglow.

Observations will be taken to investigate airglow associated with the magnetic anomaly in the South Atlantic Ocean.

(b) Cosmic Radiation.

A neutron monitor has been installed on the "RSA" for recordings on the latitude distribution of the nucleon component of cosmic radiation at sea level associated with magnetic anomaly.

(c) Geomagnetism.

Observations will be taken on the ship during the voyages also with a view to investigate the anomalous magnetic field in the South Atlantic Ocean.

and at 3-hourly intermediate intervals will be continued. Short-wave, (global, direct solar, diffuse sky and albedo) and long-wave (diffuse sky and upward) radiation will be measured. Radiosonde and radiowind soundings will be carried out once daily (at 0000 G.M.T.). Wind and temperature measurements at six levels up to 25m above the surface and snow temperatures down to 25 cm., will be continued. Blowing snow will be measured and optical phenomenae will be observed and recorded.

(c) Earth Sciences.

(i) Geomagnetism.

Continuation of the present programme, which will include recording of vertical and horizontal components and declination of the earth's field using a low-sensitivity magnetograph. Absolute measurements will be made at regular intervals with the QHM and BMZ apparatus.

(ii) Gravity.

Surveys will be carried out at and in the vicinity of the base using the Worden Master Model gravimeter. In addition surveys will be carried out during traverses.

(iii) Geology.

A general reconnaissance of the area between SANAE and approximately 2W and 4°30'W, down to latitude 71°30'S will be carried out. Samples will be collected.

(iv) Glaciology.

Observations will be made at and in the vicinity of SANAE and during traverses. These will include

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Radio Operator | 1 |
| Radio Technician | 1 |
| Diesel Mechanics | 2 |

(iii) The expedition will not include any personnel designated by other countries. No member(s) of the military services will accompany the ship or be included in the expedition.

(iv) Observers from certain Antarctic Treaty Powers may possibly accompany the relief vessel "RSA" on the voyage to and from Antarctica and consultations are proceeding in this regard.

VI. ARMAMENTS POSSESSED BY PERSONNEL.

Three .303 rifles, the property of the Department of Transport, will be available at the base. These will be used for recreational purposes and the provision of food for the huskies and the personnel in cases of emergency.

VII. PROGRAMME OF WORK.

1. The scientific work planned for 1964 will constitute a continuation of the work done in previous years and will include:-

(a) Upper Atmosphere Physics.

(i) Ionosphere.

(Vertical Incidence sounding, Oblique Incidence investigation and V.L.F. noise recording).

(ii) Aurora and Airglow.

(iii) A neutron monitor and R10-meter, Model ARI 1000, will be installed at the base for recordings on the nuclear component of cosmic radiation.

(b) Meteorology.

The programme of conventional surface observations at the standard hours 0000, 0600, 1200 and 1800 G.M.T.

seismograph and a neutron monitor. Thereafter it will return direct to Cape Town with the returning expedition on board. No calls will be made on the homeward voyage.

(iii) After returning from Antarctica the "RSA" will undertake the annual relief and re-supply voyages to the South African Weather Stations on Marion and Gough Islands.

(b) (i) The expedition going to Antarctica will remain at and operate from the South African base until their return to South Africa early in 1965.

IV. BASES.

South Africa maintains only one base known as SANAE. This base is situated at 17°18'S, 2°21'W. The buildings at the base were erected at the beginning of 1962 and were occupied on 11 February 1962. With the occupation of the new base the one occupied by previous expeditions (1960/61) and known as Norway Station, was abandoned. No other bases or stations will be opened during 1964.

V. DETAILS OF PERSONNEL.

(a) The "RSA" is under the command of Captain K.T. McNish.

(b) (i) The leader of the expedition will be Mr. W.R. van Zyl. He will be in charge of the base.

(ii) The expedition will consist of 14 members and will include the following :-

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Leader | 1 |
| Meteorologists | 4 |
| Geologist | 1 |
| Geomagnetist | 1 |
| Geophysicist | 2 |
| Medical Officer | 1 |

I. SHIPS.

- (a) The South African Research vessel "RSA" will operate in the Antarctic during the 1963/64 summer season. The "RSA" is a cargo/passenger boat of 1550 gross tons with one 1560 BHP turbo-charged diesel motor and provides accommodation for 25 passengers. "RSA" is not an icebreaker, but her construction is in accordance with Lloyd's specification for Ice Class I ships.
- (b) Except for one .303 rifle which will be used for shooting seals for dogs' food en route the "RSA" will not carry any armaments. No aircraft or other transport will be introduced into Antarctica.

II. MILITARY EQUIPMENT AT BASE.

No military equipment of any description will be kept at the South African base or at any other place in Antarctica except those rifles referred to in paragraph VI which are used for recreational purposes and the provision of food for the huskies and the personnel in cases of emergency.

III. EXPEDITIONS.

- (a) (i) As in previous years, South Africa will have only one expedition in Antarctica during 1964. The expedition is scheduled to depart from Cape Town on board the "RSA" on Friday, 27 December 1963.
- (ii) The "RSA" will sail direct to SANAE (the South African base) and will make no calls en route. It will remain at the base only long enough to discharge the provisions and equipment for the 1964 expedition to allow for the taking over of scientific programmes and for the erection of the huts required for the housing of a

(4) *Misc Record:*

102/2/7/1.

031/42

PPP 10/2 21/1/64



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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ACTIVITIES : 1964 :
ANTARCTIC TREATY.

(5) 3 afskrifte deurgestuur aan
Quai d'Orsay. 10.46

(6) File 30/1/64
Met die komplimente van die
Sekretaris van Buitelandse sake.

With the Compliments of the
Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

7

M. Ambassador
Paris

(3) *M. Venter*

Hi dursending
3 afskrifte aak
M. de V. 17/1/64

"RSA" will operate
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of 1550 gross
diesel motor
passengers. "RSA"
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III. EXPEDITIONS.

(a) (i) As in previous years, South Africa will have only one expedition in Antarctica during 1964. The expedition is scheduled to depart from Cape Town on board the "RSA" on Friday, 27 December 1963.

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Paris VIIIe.

(5) 2 copies

(6) 7/12
Met de complimente van die

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et a l'honneur de lui faire savoir que, conformément aux dispositions de l'article IX, paragraph 4, du Traite sur l'Antarctique, le Gouvernement sud-africain a approuvé les recommandations adoptées lors de la Réunion sur les télécommunications antarctiques qui a eu lieu à Washington en juin 1963.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère les assurances de sa haute considération.

L. F. A. de VILLIERS.

Paris, le 13 janvier, 1964.

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,
Direction des Affaires Politiques,
Amérique,
37, Quai d'Orsay,
Paris 7e.

DJV/JPC

Bare. 13/1/64

discharge the provisions and equipment for the 1964 expedition to allow for the taking over of scientific programmes and for the erection of the huts required for the housing of a

51, Avenue Hoche,
PARIS VIIIe.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires étrangères et a l'honneur de lui adresser ci-joint trois exemplaires du programme des activités du gouvernement sud-africain dans l'Antarctique pour la campagne 1963-64. Cette information est transmise conformément aux dispositions de l'article VII, paragraphe 5 du Traité sur l'Antarctique.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud se saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires étrangères les assurances de sa très haute considération.

J. F. A. de VILLIERS.

Paris, le 30 janvier, 1964.

Ministère des Affaires étrangères,
Direction des Affaires politiques,
Amérique,
37, Quai d'Orsay,
PARIS VIIe.

B.d.
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Baw
n/jf 30/1/64.

discharge the provisions and equipment for the 1964 expedition to allow for the taking over of scientific programmes and for the erection of the huts required for the housing of a

LUGPOS.
AIRMAIL.

102/2/7/3



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FA 36.

31/42

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE,
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

51, AVENUE SWANBURG, PRETORIA.

PARIS VILLE 29.5.1964

Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,
WASHINGTON.

→ PARYS.

BRUSSEL.

CANBERRA.

Die Konsul-generaal
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,
TOKIO.

WELLINGTON.

Antarktika : Derde Raadgewende Vergadering :
Brussel 2 tot 13 Junie 1964.

1
29/4
Dit sal waardeer word indien u kragtens Artikel
IX, 4 van die Antarktiese Verdrag, die owerheid van die
land waarin u gestasioneer is, in kennis kan stel dat die
Suid-Afrikaanse Regering die aanbevelings van bogenoemde
Vergadering goedgekeur het.

W.G. van der Merwe
f SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

20/5 30/1/64.

discharge the provisions and equipment for the
1964 expedition to allow for the taking over of
scientific programmes and for the erection of the
huts required for the housing of a

31/42

102/2/7/3

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris
8e.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et conformément aux dispositions de l'article 9, paragraphe 4 du Traité sur l'Antarctique, a l'honneur de lui faire savoir que le Gouvernement sud-africain a approuvé les recommandations adoptées lors de la 3ème Réunion Consultative du Traité (Bruxelles, juin 1964).

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères les assurances de sa haute considération.

Paris, le 29 Septembre 1964.

L. F. A. de Villiers

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
Direction des Affaires Politiques
Section Amérique,
Paris 7e.

JBS/CS

File 8

discharge the provisions and equipment for the 1964 expedition to allow for the taking over of scientific programmes and for the erection of the huts required for the housing of a

25/18/1
25/18/2

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
BRUSSELS

192/2/1/3

23rd September, 1964

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Photographic Exhibition : Third Consultative Meeting
of the Antarctic Treaty Powers

You will recall (my cable P.11 of the 14th May, 1964) that during the course of the Third Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers an exhibition was held of Antarctic photographs submitted by the various participants. On this occasion South Africa displayed seven photographs of SANAE activities in Antarctica.

The exhibition has now been closed and these photographs have been returned to the Embassy. It has occurred to us that they may be suitable for display on the ground floor of the Embassy where space has been allocated for the display of South African information material.

However, before doing so, I would be grateful if you would let me know whether you have any comments on this proposal, and whether you have any objection to our retaining the photographs for display in Brussels. I may add that it is not our intention to retain them indefinitely. The display material in the Chancery is changed periodically, and the photographs in question would be returned to you when they come to be replaced by other exhibits.

Counsellor

SECRETARIS VAN BUITENLANDSE SAKE

die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
Pretoria
Per insigting, in antwoord op die brief van
van die Ambassadeur in Brussel

Mr. Jacobs ✓
P. 16/1/70


SECRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

31/42

102/2/7/3

SECRET
PARIS
11 OCT 1964
MINISTRE DES
AFFAIRES
Etrangères
PARIS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE,
PRETORIA.

Photographic Exhibition : 1964 Consultative Meeting
of the Antarctic Treaty States (2-10-1964)

Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,
BRUSSEL.

Fotografiese Uitstalling : Derde Raadgewende
Afrvergadering van die Antarktiese Verdragstate.

Met verwysing na u diensbrief nr. 25/18/1
oor 25/18/2 van 23 September 1964 in bogemelde verband,
wens ek u mee te deel dat die betrokke fotos deur u be-
hou mag word en van tyd tot tyd, wanneer toepaslik, ten
toon gestel word.

Indien u dit nie permanent wil behou nie,
word aan die hand gedoen dat u dit moontlik aan Parys
kan stuur waar dit miskien by 'n gepaste geleentheid
daar gebruik kan word.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

→ Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,
PARYS.

Ter inligting. 'n Afskrif van die diensbrief
van die Ambassadeur in Brussel word ook aangeheg.

Mr. Jacobs ✓
R. 16/10

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
DIRECTION DES AFFAIRES POLITIQUES
PARIS

Ces renseignements sont transmis à l'Ambassade pour l'information de son gouvernement en application des dispositions de l'article VII, paragraphe 5, du Traité sur l'Antarctique et de la résolution n° I-6 de la première Réunion Consultative du Traité.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud les assurances de sa très haute considération. /.



Paris, le 16 novembre 1964

[Faint mirrored text from the reverse side of the page, including 'dans l'interdiction pour la région 1964-65' and 'le 16 novembre 1964']

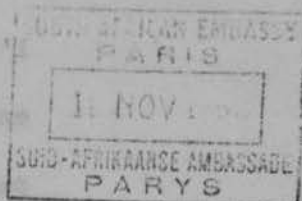
AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD
A PARIS

*Mr. Macomb ✓
R. 16/11/64*

[Signature]
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITENLANDSE SAKE.

Direction des Affaires Politiques
AMÉRIQUE

PARIS, LE



Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères
présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade d'Afrique
du Sud et a l'honneur de lui adresser ci-joint le
programme des activités du gouvernement français
dans l'Antarctique pour la campagne 1964-65.

.../...

AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD
A PARIS

F

*deur / Jacobs ✓
R. 16/10*

[Signature]
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Direction des Affaires Politiques
AFRIQUE

19th November, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
P E T O R I A

Information on French Antarctic Activities,
1964-65 Campaign.

I enclose for your information a copy of the French Government's programme of activities in Antarctica for the 1964-65 campaign. This information is provided in terms of Article VII, Paragraph 5 of the Antarctic Treaty and Resolution n°1-6 of the first Consultative Meeting of the Treaty.

Ambassador.

JBS/ES

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE ZAKE.

*Mr Macomb ✓
Pr. 16/10*



51 Avenue Hoche, Paris
8e.

1964 November, 1964.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et a l'honneur d'accuser réception de la note ML/mp en date du 16 novembre 1964 par laquelle le Ministère a bien voulu lui remettre le programme des activités du gouvernement français dans l'Antarctique pour la campagne 1964-65. Ce document a été aussitôt transmis aux autorités sud-africaines.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud remercie le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de son obligeante communication et saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa haute considération.

Paris, le 19 novembre 1964.

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
Direction des Affaires Politiques
(Amérique)
Paris

F

/CS

*Mr. Jacobs ✓
R- 16/10*

[Signature]
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

31/42

19th November, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
P R E T O R I A

Information on French Antarctic Activities,
1964-65 Campaign.

...
I enclose for your information a copy of the French Government's programme of activities in Antarctica for the 1964-65 campaign. This information is provided in terms of Article VII, Paragraph 5 of the Antarctic Treaty and Resolution n°1-6 of the first Consultative Meeting of the Treaty.

Ambassador.

JBS/ES

here Jacobs ✓ B- 16/10
[Signature]
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITENLANDSE SAKE.

LUGPOS.
AIRMAIL.

3/42 F.A. 36.



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

102/2/7

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE, 1964.
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA.

RECEIVED
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21 DEC 1964
SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASADE
PARYS

14.12.1964

Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,
→ PARYS.
WASHINGTON.
CANBERRA.
BRUSSEL.

Die Konsul-generaal van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,
WELLINGTON.
TOKIO.

Besonderhede aangaande Suid-Afrika se
Antarktiese Bedrywighede

Aangeheg, vir deursending na die betrokke
owerheid in die land waar u gestasioneer is, is n
afskrif van n program van Suid-Afrika se Antarktiese
Bedrywighede in 1965. Hierdie inligting word kragtens
Artikel VII van die Antarktiese Verdrag, uitgeruil.

Ambassadeur
Mrs. Shearer ast.
R 21/12/64

W.G. van Hensche
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

N.S. Ook gestuur van die ander vlyvoerstatte en
Lander versake om opeblyfke van die kuse,
pole en Tyggoslovake se stuur.

(F)

Mr. Jacobs
R 16/1/65

[Signature]
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

AMBASSADE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et a l'honneur de lui adresser ci-joint un exemplaire du programme des activités du Gouvernement sud-africain dans l'Antarctique pour l'année 1965. Cette information est transmise conformément aux dispositions de l'article VII, paragraphe 5, du Traité sur l'Antarctique.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères les assurances de sa haute considération.

Paris, le 22 décembre 1965.

W. DIRKSE-VAN-SCHALKWYK

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,
Direction des Affaires Politiques,
Section Amérique,
P A R I S 7^e

JBS/GD

FF

Mr. Jacobs ✓
B- 16/10

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITENLANDSE SAKEN.

51 Avenue Hoche, Paris
8e.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et a l'honneur de lui remettre ci-contre le texte des règlements établis par les Autorités sud-africaines en ce qui concerne la préservation de la faune et de la flore de l'Antarctique et de l'Ile Marion.

L'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères les assurances de sa haute considération.

Un exemplaire de ce texte a été adressé à chacune des Puissances signataires du Traité de l'Antarctique.

Paris, le 27 janvier 1965.

W. DIRKSE-VAN-SCHALKWYK

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
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| <u>Glaciology:</u> | Prof E S W Simpson Department of Geology University of Cape Town RONDEBOSCH C P | | |

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- GLEDHILL, J. A., and VAN ROOYEN, H. O. The Cape Town Anomaly and Auroral Emission, Nature 196, 973, (1962)
- HOFMEYR, W. L. Aerological conditions along 10° E cross-section. Notos Weather Bureau, Pretoria, vol. 11, 1962, pp 23 - 29
- TALJAARD, J. J., and VAN LOON, H. Cyclogenesis, cyclones and anticyclones in the Southern Hemisphere during winter and autumn 1957. Notos. Weather Bureau, Pretoria, vol. 11, 1962, pp 3 - 20
- VAN LOON, H. On the movement of lows in the Ross and Weddell Sea sectors in summer. Notos. Weather Bureau, Pretoria, vol. 11, 1962, pp 47 - 50
- WEATHER BUREAU, Pretoria. IGY Daily World Weather Maps: Part III (Southern Hemisphere south of 20°S) - July, August, September, October, 1957

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- BUTT, B. C., and VON BRUNN, V. Glaciological Observations, SANAE 1960 - 1961
- NEETHLING, D. C. Preliminary Report of the Geology of the northwestern portion of the Zukkertoppen Range, Ritscher Uplands, Western Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica
- TALJAARD, J. J., and VAN LOON, H. Cyclogenesis, Cyclones and anticyclones in the Southern Hemisphere during summer 1957/58
- TALJAARD, J. J., and VAN LOON, H. Southern Hemisphere Weather Maps for the International Geophysical Year (A report)
- VON BRUNN, V. Note on some basic rocks on Western Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica
- WEATHER BUREAU, Pretoria. IGY daily vertical cross-sections along 10°E longitude, south of the equator.
- Results of magnetic observations made at Norway Station, 1960 and 1961

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tions.

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY

It is proposed to initiate a long-term study on the island either during 1964 or 1965 to continue and extend the biological and physiological investigations commenced during the first day visit to this island during 1963. Ornithological studies are also contemplated.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

An Antarctic Medical Research Committee is being set up to consider how medical research in Antarctica can be extended and maintained.

GEOLOGY

Completion of the reconnaissance mappings of geological sheet 7104W bounded by south parallels 71° and 72° and lines of longitude 00° and 4°W. Samples for geological and palaeomagnetic studies will be collected.

GRAVITY

Oversnow traverse from SANAE Base along the northern coastline to the Trolltunga glacier tongue on the Greenwich Meridian. Extension of the inland geophysical traverse from Depot 72 and establishing additional base stations for future gravimetric connections. A Worden Master model gravimeter will be used.

GLACIOLOGY

Station and traverse observations will be carried out at, and in the vicinity of, SANAE Base on snow accumulation and ablation, firm stratigraphy, firm temperature in siple bore-holes, relative movement of the ice-shelf, snow settling, snow metamorphism, snow-surface observations and Rammsonde soundings to 150 cm below the snow surface.

GEODESY AND CARTOGRAPHY

No future programmes are being planned at present.

SEISMOLOGY

Arrangements are being made to install and maintain at SANAE a standard seismograph offered by the U S Coast and Geodetic Survey.

OCEANOGRAPHY

It is hoped to make physical and biological observations on future relief voyages of the 'RSA' to Antarctica and to Marion and Gough Islands.

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3. COSMIC RAYS

- (i) The cosmic ray observations with the neutron monitor aboard the 'RSA' will be continued.
- (ii) Continuous observations on the nucleonic component of the cosmic radiation will be performed at the Antarctic Base, SANAE, from the beginning of 1964, when a high counting rate neutron monitor will be installed at the station.
- (iii) A number of balloon flights with scintillation counters for measurements on X-rays from precipitated electrons and with neutron counters on the cosmic radiation are planned for 1964 from SANAE and from the 'RSA' during relief voyages.

4. WHISTLERS

- (i) The establishment of a whistler station at SANAE is planned for the IQSY.

METEOROLOGY

The programme of conventional surface observations at the standard hours 0000, 0600, 1200 and 1800 GMT and at 3-hourly intermediate intervals will be continued at SANAE, Marion and Gough Islands. Radiation measurements at Marion and Gough Islands will be limited to two components (total downward short wave, diffuse downward short wave). At SANAE short wave (global, direct solar, diffuse sky and albedo) and long wave (diffuse sky and upward) radiation will be measured. Radiosonde soundings will be carried out once daily (0000 GMT) at the three stations with simultaneous radio-wind measurements at Gough and Marion Islands. Wind and temperature measurements at several levels up to 25 m will be continued at SANAE. Blowing snow will be measured and optical phenomena recorded at SANAE and the snow accumulation observations will be continued.

Special efforts will be made to reach maximum possible heights in radiosonde soundings, as part of the IQSY programme. Bigger balloons will be used during July, August and September in order to reach 100 000 feet at least twice a week.

GEOMAGNETISM

The continuous recording of magnetic elements D, H, and Z, with full base-line control will be continued.

Total and vertical magnetic field traverse observations will be carried out in conjunction with the gravimetric programmes. Field observations will be made with proton and GFZ magnetometers. It is also hoped to carry out seaborne measurements of total magnetic force during relief voyages to the Islands and Antarctica.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 1964

Stations which will be occupied in 1964:

| | <u>Location</u> | <u>Height</u> | <u>Personnel</u> |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| SANAE | 70°20'S, 2°25'W | 40 m | 13 |
| Marion Island | 46°53'S, 37°52'E | 23 m | 7 |
| Gough Island | 40°21'S, 9°53'W | 40 m | 7 |

The possibility of reopening the station on Tristan da Cunha is being investigated and negotiations to this end are underway.

UPPER ATMOSPHERE PHYSICS

1. IONOSPHERE

- (i) The vertical incidence soundings will be continued at SANAE and the bulletins published as at present.
- (ii) It is hoped to extend the oblique incidence pulse-transmission experiments to put them on a 2-way basis at the beginning of 1964 and, if possible, to take observations over a wide frequency range. This depends on the availability of suitable equipment on loan from the U S A or other sources.
- (iii) It is hoped to operate ionosondes on the 'RSA' during voyages in the region of the Cape Town anomaly.

2. AIRGLOW

- (i) An airglow photometer is to be installed either at the Antarctic Base, SANAE or at Gough Island, if possible at both stations, for continuous observations during the IQSY.
- (ii) Airglow observations will be continued during relief voyages of the 'RSA', which will be of particular interest in the regions of the Cape Town Magnetic Anomaly.

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OCEANOGRAPHY

No oceanographic work was carried out in association with the Antarctic programme during the course of the year.

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY

Station: Marion Island

Prof. E. M. van Zinderen Bakker, accompanied by an assistant, sailed on the 'RSA' to Marion Island early in 1963. They were able to spend 4 days on the island. During this time they collected a 9 ft core of peat for pollen analysis. Samples were also selected for radiocarbon dating. In addition, a fairly representative collection of flowering plants and ferns was obtained and miscellaneous collections of mosses, liverworts, lichens, fresh water algae and a few marine algae. At the same time, observations were recorded on ecological aspects of the vegetation, which is of a typical tundra type, differing markedly from that of Gough, Tristan da Cunha, St. Paul and New Amsterdam.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Observations and studies were continued on the following:

Body weight, basal metabolic rate, urinary nitrogen excretion rate, serum lipids, full blood counts including haemoglobin, packed cell volume, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, clotting time, total and differential white cell counts.

Ascorbic studies were expanded to include 3 monthly determinations of vitamin C content of food ingested, blood and urine contents monthly, saturation tests 3 monthly. Simultaneously varying doses of ascorbic acid tablets were administered through the year, the aim being to determine the vitamin C requirements of men under working conditions in Antarctica. Measurements were made of adaptation to cold reflected by skin temperatures, oral temperatures and oxygen consumption rates.

In addition to the above continuation programmes, the following new studies were undertaken:

1. Monthly studies of bacterial and viral flora of the nose and throat.
2. Acquired antibodies to bacterial and viral infections during the year.
3. Serology and entomology of local penguins and seals.
4. Monthly fitness tests (pulse rate - hence oxygen consumption rate in relation to graduated work)
5. Sperm count on semen to determine alterations in fertility.
6. Psychological reactions and personality analysis.
7. Weight variations of Huskies.

GLACIOLOGY

Station: SANAE

| Type of Observation | Equipment / Comments | Observation Schedule |
|---|---|--|
| <u>Station Observation</u> | | |
| Accumulation and Ablation | Triangular network - 6 stakes covering 0.5sq. Km Radial network - 25 stakes covering 115 sq. Km | Approximately daily Approximately monthly |
| Stratigraphy | 42 ft pit, 64 ft Sipre bore-hole, Total firm intersection = 106 feet | - |
| Firm deformation, horizontal | Strain network - 23 stakes measured with Tellurometer | Completed November |
| Firm settling | Compaction pit | Monthly |
| Firm densities | 28 Rammsonde Soundings) including 488 Sipre bore-hole cores) Traverse 140 Pit samples) determinations | - |
| Snow metamorphosis | 2 stakes and threads | Pits to be dug during 1962 |
| General observation of snow-surface forms | - | Approximately daily |
| Cartography | Sledge journeys and compass cum measuring-wheel traverses indicating glaciological and geophysical stations plotted on a scale of 1:100 000 | - |
| Accumulation and Ablation | 180 stakes at 3 Km intervals along the geophysical oversnow traverses | Completed December |
| Firm densities | Rammsonde soundings, Sipre drill cores | - |
| Stratigraphy | 3 m Sipre holes (Total footage = 187 feet) | Approximately every 9 Km |
| Sastrugi | - | Approximately every 9 Km |
| Gravity | 148 stations (in conjunction with the magnetic observations) | Every 3 Km |

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GEODESY AND CARTOGRAPHY

Station: SANAE

The sledge journeys and compass cum measuring-wheel traverse undertaken during the 1961 expedition were added to the plot of the 1960 data and copies of the resulting sketch map were made available to the 1963 expedition for their use in the Antarctic.

No serious field survey work could be carried out before the winter of 1962 since all members of the expedition were engaged on building the new base at SANAE.

One surveyor accompanied the expedition.

Field surveys in Antarctica

- (a) Astronomical programmes were carried out at the new base, SANAE, in order to establish its position. Although the watch rate was a cause for some concern a reasonable position line fix error figure was obtained, which gave the position of the base as $70^{\circ}18'32''S$ and $2^{\circ}21'30''W$. An azimuth line was determined for geomagnetic observations.
- (b) Rhombic aeriels as well as radio theodolite aerial were laid out.
- (c) Various routes were staked.
- (d) A base line of two kilometres in length was measured and expanded into a network of eighteen points covering an area of over 300 square kilometres. A Wild T2 theodolite was used for the triangulation and three MRA 2 tellurometers for the trilateration. If the network were completely resurveyed from time to time, the relative movement taking place in the area could be determined. Very significant changes were observed in the network after an interval of only six weeks.
- (e) A base line was measured by tellurometer between two Nunataks in the vicinity of $71^{\circ}30'S$, and $2^{\circ}W$.

GEOLOGY

| Locality | Type of Observation |
|--|--|
| Zulkertoppen Range, Ritscher Uplands (Base Camp 70°S, 2°35'W) | Geological mapping and reconnaissance, Collection of samples for geological and palaeomagnetic studies |

GRAVITY

Station: SANAE

Oversnow traverses October 1962 - December 1962 (Stations observed at 3 Km intervals)

| Routes | Type of Instrument | Remarks |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| SANAE - Polarsirkelbukta- Substation - Pingvin - SANAE | Worden Master Model No. 576 | 35 Observations at 22 stations |
| SANAE - Norway Station - Blaskimen Ice Rise - SANAE | do | 36 observations at 29 stations |
| SANAE - Norway Station - Muskeg Depot - Depot 72 - SANAE | do | 135 observations at 97 stations |

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Stations: Norway Station, SANAE

Recording Programme

Operation of the La Cour normal-run magnetograph at the South African base (Norway Station) continued until February 12th, 1962, when the magnetic station was closed down in order to move the equipment to the new base at SANAE. Magnetic recording commenced at SANAE on June 1st, 1962, after the geophysicist of the Expedition had successfully installed the magnetograph in the new variometer hut. The absolute instruments used for base-line control were a magnetometric zero balance (BMX No. 36A) for Z, and two quartz horizontal-force magnetometers (QHM's 153 and 455) for H and D.

Field Observations

| Type of observation | Routes | Type of Instrument | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Total magnetic field force (F) | SANAE-Polarsirkelbukta-SANAE | Proton magnetometer (Elsco 592/107) | 9 stations observed at 3 Km intervals |
| do | SANAE - Norway Station - Muskeg Depot - Depot 72 | do | 97 stations observed at 3 Km intervals |
| do | Schumacherfjellet traverse | do | 150 stations observed at 75 ft intervals |
| Vertical magnetic field force (Z) | SANAE - Norway Station - Blaskimen Ice Rise - SANAE | BMZ | 27 stations observed at 3 Km intervals |

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METEOROLOGY

SANAE

| <u>Associated observations</u> | <u>Method and instruments used</u> | <u>Period of observations</u> |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Mirages and halo phenomena | - | Visual observations whenever phenomena occurred (from 1. 4. 62) |
| Snow accumulation | Measured against stakes over wide area around station | Inner network observations were made every day or two, but outer network was observed approximately monthly |
| Blowing snow | Australian rocket type gauge | Half an hour per day during days with blowing snow from 30. 7. 62 onwards |

Recording and availability of data

For the stations Gough and Marion Islands the hourly values of surface pressure, temperature, relative humidity, wind, sunshine, rainfall and radiation, the synoptic reports of standard hours, the upper air temperature, humidity and the wind measurements will be put on punch cards. For SANAE only the 3-hourly surface observations and the upper air data will be punched. Duplicate cards or lists can be obtained from:

The Director
Weather Bureau
Private Bag 97
PRETORIA

Publication

For the stations SANAE, Gough and Marion Islands, monthly summaries of the surface elements and upper air observations will be published in the Annual Report of the Weather Bureau. The individual upper air soundings will appear in extenso in the separate annual publication Upper Air Observations. The hourly values of the surface elements, excluding radiation, will also be published separately in Hourly Observations. Hourly and daily radiation data are being published in Quarterly Radiation Bulletin. The observations at Norway Station will be published in extenso together with those for 1960 and 1961 in a separate volume.

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METEOROLOGY

SANAE

Surface observations at SANAE from 1. 4. 1962 to 31.12. 1962. (Observations were continued at Norway Station from 1. 1. 1962 to 10. 2. 1962 as detailed in the Fourth Report to SCAR).

| Element | Measured at following times daily | Continuous Record | Instruments used | Remarks |
|--|---|------------------------|---|---|
| Temperature | 0000, 0300, 0600, 0900 1200, 1500, 1800, 2100 GMT | Yes (from 17. 5. 62) | Mercury thallium and alcohol thermometers; Foxboro temperature and dew point recorder | Only 3-hourly observations until 17. 5. 1962 |
| Pressure | do | Yes (from 1. 6. 62) | Fuess aneroid; Kew barometer; daily and weekly barographs | Aneroid until 1. 4. 62 then Kew barometer |
| Wind direction | do | Yes (from 17. 5. 1962) | Munro wind vane and recorder | Estimated with compass until 17. 5. 62 |
| Wind speed | do | Yes (from 17. 5. 1962) | Munro cup anemometer and recorder | Estimated with hand anemometer until 17. 5. 62 |
| Visibility, clouds (type and ceiling) weather | do | No | Visibility: markers. Cloud ceilings: cloud searchlight and occasional balloons | Observations from 1. 4. 62 |
| Precipitation | After every snowfall | No | Two Norwegian type gauges, one with Nipher shield | Observations from 1. 8. 62 |
| Sunshine duration | - | Yes (from 19. 7. 62) | Double sphere recorder Fuess type | Instrument provided with built-in electric heater |
| Total, diffuse, reflected (albedo) and direct short wave | - | Yes (from 1. 8. 62) | Kipp solarimeters; Leeds and Northrup millivolt recorder | Glass hemisphere |
| Total downward and upward short plus long wave radiation | - | Yes (from 1. 8. 62) | Kipp solarimeters; Leeds and Northrup millivolt recorder | Poly-ethylene hemisphere |

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METEOROLOGY

MARION, GOUGH, NORWAY STATION, SANAE

Upper air observations were taken during the period 1. 1. 1962 to 31. 12. 1962 at Marion and Gough Islands, Norway Station and SANAE

| Station | Type of Instrument | Observation and computation procedure | Frequency of observations and time of ascent |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <u>(a) Upper air pressures, temperatures and humidities</u> | | | |
| Marion Island | Vaisala | As described in Vaisala manual | 1 per day (0600 GMT) |
| Gough Island | do | do | do |
| Norway Station | do | do | 1 per day at 1200 GMT from 1.1.62 - 8.2.62 |
| SANAE | do | do | 1 per day at 1200 GMT from 1.6.62 - 31.12.62 |
| <u>(b) Upper winds</u> | | | |
| Marion Island | Vaisala radiotheodolite and optical theodolite | Graphic slide rule | 1 per day at 0600 GMT |
| Gough Island | Optical theodolite | Slide rule | As often as conditions permitted |
| Norway Station | do | do | do (time 1200 GMT) |

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METEOROLOGY

GOUGH ISLAND

Surface observations during period 1. 4. 1962 to 31. 3. 1963

| Element | Measured at following times daily | Continuous Record | Instruments used |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Temperature | 0600, 1200, 1800 GMT | Yes | Spirit and mercury thermometers; bimetallic thermograph |
| Pressure | do | Yes | Kew barometer and barograph |
| Wind direction | do | No | Pressure plate anemometer (non-recording) |
| Wind speed | do | No | do |
| Precipitation | 0600 GMT | Yes | 5" Standard rain-gauge; Casella natural siphon rain recorder |
| Visibility | 0600, 1200, 1800 GMT | No | Visual |
| Sunshine duration | Continuous | Yes | Campbell-Stokes recorder |
| Short wave radiation | Continuous | Yes | Robitzsch actinograph and Kipp solarimeter |

Intermediate observations at 0000, 0300, 0900, 1500 and 2100 GMT were carried out and synoptic reports compiled and transmitted, but no returns were submitted for these hours.

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METEOROLOGY

MARION ISLAND

Surface observations during period 1. 4. 1962 to 31. 3. 1963

| Element | Measured at following times daily | Continuous Record | Instruments used |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Temperature | 0600, 1200, 1800 GMT | Yes | Spirit and mercury thermometers; bi-metallic thermograph |
| Pressure | do | Yes | Casella Fortin barometer; barograph |
| Wind direction | do | Yes | Dines pressure tube anemograph |
| Wind speed | do | Yes | do |
| Precipitation | 0600 GMT | Yes | Standard 5" rain-gauge with Nipher shield; Casella natural siphon rain recorder |
| Visibility | 0600, 1200, 1800 GMT | No | Visual |
| Sunshine duration | Continuous | Yes | Campbell-Stokes recorder |
| Short-wave radiation | Continuous | Yes | Robitzsch actinograph and Kipp solarimeter |

Intermediate observations at 0000, 0300, 0900, 1500 and 2100 GMT were carried out and synoptic reports compiled and transmitted, but no returns were submitted for these hours.

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COMPLETED PROGRAMMES 1962/63

Work was carried out at the following stations:

| | Location | Height | Personnel |
|----------------|------------------|--------|-----------|
| Norway Station | 70°30'S, 2°52'W | 55.7 m | 10 |
| SANAE Station | 70°18'S, 2°21'W | 52 m | 13 |
| Marion Island | 46°53'S, 37°52'E | 23 m | 7 |
| Gough Island | 40°19'S, 9°54'W | 5 m | 7 |

UPPER ATMOSPHERE PHYSICS

1. IONOSPHERE

- (i) A vertical incidence sounder was set up at SANAE Base and monthly bulletins of ionospheric parameters have been issued, starting with June, 1962. The data for these bulletins are telexed to Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and edited there. Errors are corrected by telephone discussion with the observer in Antarctica.
- (ii) An oblique incidence pulse-transmission experiment is in progress between SANAE Base and Grahamstown. The pulses are radiated from SANAE at 10.74 Mc/s, at a power of about 10 KW and the amplitudes and relative delay times of pulses received in Grahamstown are photographed at $\frac{1}{2}$ minute intervals, during the hourly transmission schedule. The interest of this experiment is enhanced because reflection points of the signals in the ionosphere lie in the region of the anomalous penetration of the outer Van Allen belt particles to low altitudes, consequently upon the existence of the geomagnetic anomaly in the South Atlantic.

2. AIRGLOW

- (i) An Airglow photometer was operated aboard the research vessel, the 'RSA', of the Department of Transport, during the relief voyage from Cape Town to Marion Island in March, 1963.

3. COSMIC RAYS

- (i) A neutron monitor was operated aboard the 'RSA' during relief voyages to Gough Island in October, 1962, returning via Bouvet Island to Cape Town, then to the Antarctic Base, SANAE, and in March, 1963, to Marion Island via Durban.

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INTRODUCTION

As a result of recent reorganization, the South African National Committee for Antarctic Research (SANCAR) and its scientific Advisory Committee have been dissolved. The Department of Transport, through its Antarctic Division, continues to be responsible for mounting and maintaining the Antarctic Expeditions and has established an Interdepartmental Antarctic Committee consisting of the Secretaries for Transport and Foreign Affairs and the President of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to ensure high-level co-ordination and execution of South African Antarctic activities.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has set up a Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research which, in addition to acting as the South African National Committee for SCAR, advises the Interdepartmental Antarctic Committee on the scientific aspects of the Republic's research programmes in Antarctica. An improved method of financing the scientific programmes over a five-year period has been introduced and should ensure better returns on the limited funds available.

The relevant addresses are:

| | | |
|--|-----|--|
| The Secretary for Transport Private Bag 193 PRETORIA | and | The Secretary South African Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research Science Co-operation Division C S I R P O Box 395 PRETORIA |
|--|-----|--|

A list of South African members of SCAR Working Groups is given at the end of the report.

The report that follows gives brief details of South African Antarctic Research programmes carried out during 1962 from SANAE Base, Queen Maud Land, and on Marion and Gough Islands, with an indication of programmes proposed for 1963. With the return of the Islanders to Tristan da Cunha, it is hoped to re-open the South African Meteorological Station on this Island as well.

All concerned in South Africa are looking forward to the SCAR - IUGS Antarctic Geological Symposium and the VIIIth Meeting of SCAR which are due to take place in Cape Town during September, 1963.

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PRETORIA, JULY 1963

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FIFTH REPORT TO SCAR

South African National Antarctic Programmes
1962

(incorporating proposals for 1964)

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

21 NOV 1965
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PARIS

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Sekretaris van Buitelandse sake.

With the Compliments of the
Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

*Die Ambassadeur
Paris.*

Te waghing

M. de Villiers

*M. Attaché
Inf. Consiller } H.C.*

1/19/8

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