

RESEARCH

F.A. 2

GEHEIM

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(F)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GEHEIM

Nr: 102 / 2
No: 102 / 2

Vol. 17

ONDERWERP - SUBJECT.

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH & EXPEDITIONS

Nr
No:

Verwante Loores
Relative Files

1958 - 1961

2/12/9/95

18

see vol.

CLOSED

GEHEIM

102/2
Vol. 17

There has thus been an increase of 74% in printing costs, and, since a paid editor has become essential, there has been an overall increase of 183%.

Although the United Kingdom Government's support has increased from £1,800 in 1947 to £11,500 in 1957 money must still be found to meet rises in cost if the "Polar Record" is to continue in anything like its present form. The selling-price is being raised by one third from the next issue but the income from this alone will not be sufficient to bridge the gap.

I am therefore writing to enquire whether the South African Government would be prepared to increase their annual contribution by £100 and we would be grateful if they would give this matter sympathetic consideration."

I should be grateful to learn what reply should be returned to the United Kingdom authorities.

The reference of the Secretary for Transport, whose vote bears debit for the contribution, is M.23.

W. D. van SCHALKWYK

Minister.

Telegraphic Address:
"OPPOSITE, LEADENHALL SQUARE, LONDON"



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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

Reference No. 94/418

AIR MAIL

22nd January, 1958.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Contribution to Scott Polar Research
Institute

Would you please refer to the
correspondence relating to the above subject on your
file 102/2.

The following communication has been
received from the United Kingdom authorities:

"Since 1948 the South African Government
has been making an annual grant of £200 to the
Scott Polar Research Institute.

The decision of your Government to contribute
to the expenses of the Institute initially, was
contained in a letter reference No. 19/88/2 dated
16th December, 1948, from Hewitson to Chadwick.
(Please see your minute P.M.102/2 of the 9th
December, 1948).

As your Government is no doubt aware, the
main function of the Institute is the production
of the journal "Polar Record". It also deals
with numerous requests from many different sources
for information on the Arctic and Antarctic.

The Institute has recently been reorganised
to work in closer association with Cambridge
University, with more emphasis falling on
fundamental research and teaching; but emphasis
is also placed upon the importance of the
"information" side of the Institute's work
in which the "Polar Record" is included and it
is desired that this work should be maintained.
It is also hoped that Dr. B.B. Roberts, who
has built up the service to its present high
standard will continue in charge of it.

However in the decade since grants from
various sources were agreed, the costs of producing
the "Polar Record" have increased greatly, as the
following figures show:

Cost of producing No. 57 (the issue for September, 1957).

	<u>at 1947 prices</u>	<u>at 1957 prices</u>
Printing	£252	£439
Editor's salary (no paid editor)		£275

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2/

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The reference of the Secretary for Transport, whose vote bears debit for the contribution, is M.23.

W. J. Van der Walburg
Minister.

The Institute has recently been recognized as worth an closer association with Cambridge University, with more emphasis being placed upon the importance of the "Polar Record" side of the Institute's work. It is hoped that this work should be maintained.

Telegraphic Address:
"OPPOSITELY, LESQUARE, LONDON"

Reference No. 94/418


UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OFFICE VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE

31 JAN 1958
AIR MAIL

RECORDED
AANGETEKEN..... 20.....

PLACED ON FILE
OP LEEN GEPLAAS..... 22nd January, 1958.

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

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	£252	£714

102/2.
102/2/4.

PRETORIA.

27 JAN 1958

THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.
THE SECRETARY: S.A.N.C.I.G.Y.

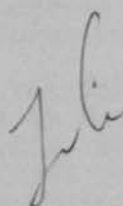
Antarctic.

For your information I attach a copy of a minute No. 30/18 dated 9th January, 1958, with enclosure, from the Union's High Commissioner in Canberra, concerning Australian activities in the Antarctic.

R. Jones

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CJAB/MV.



~~Standard will continue in charge of it.~~

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192/2.
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I am therefore writing to enquire whether the South African Government would be prepared to increase their annual contribution by £100 and we would be grateful if they would give this matter sympathetic consideration."

Ek sal bly wees om te vernem watter antwoord aan die Britse owerhede gestuur moet word.

In verband met die brief van 16 Desember 1948 wat in die tweede paragraaf van bostaande brief vermeld word, verwys asseblief na u diensbrief M.23 van 29 November 1948.

R. JONES

J. B. MILLS

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

CJAB/WY.

Printing

Editor's salary (no valid account)

PRETORIA.

7 FEB 1958

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Die Unie se Bydrae aan die Scott Poolnavorsings-
Instituut.

U verwysingsnommer is M.23.

Ek gee hieronder die teks van 'n brief wat onlangs deur die Unie se HOG Kommissaris in Londen van die Britse owerhede ontvang is, bevattende 'n versoek om 'n vermeerdering van die Unie se jaarlikse bydrae aan die Scott Poolnavorsingsinstituut:

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RESUBMITTED
WEER VOORGESK

H.O.T. 28/2
1948
7/2

H.O.T.

19/3

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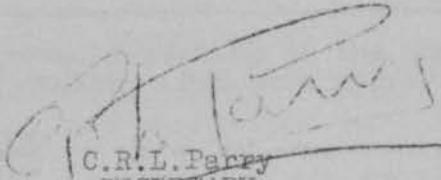
Visit to New Zealand of members of the Committee

11 It was reported that the Finance Sub-Committee had agreed that two members of the Committee of Management should go to New Zealand to welcome Dr. Fuchs back from the Antarctic. Sir Miles Clifford said that he would be available to represent the Committee after March 21st. It was decided that if Dr. Fuchs arrived in New Zealand later than this, Sir Miles and Admiral Parry would represent the Committee in welcoming him - if he reached New Zealand earlier Admiral Parry would go there alone for this purpose.

Date of next meeting

12. The next meeting of the Committee of Management will take place at 64 Victoria Street on Friday, the 28th February 1958 at 2.30 p.m.

The meeting adjourned at 12.5 p.m.


C.R.L. Parry
SECRETARY
TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

DISTRIBUTION

All Members of the General Committee
Commonwealth Relations Offices (4)
Colonial Office (2)
New Zealand House (2)
Australia House
South Africa House (4)
The Ross Sea Committee (2)
Kemp Chatteris & Co.
H.E. The Governor of the Falkland Islands
Chairman, Scottish Appeal Committee

4. Sqd. Ldr. Lewis is investigating the possibilities of bringing the Otter out inside a Globemaster and enquiries are being made regarding the insurances resulting from such an operation.

Removal of Assets

5. The Secretary reported that the problem of bringing out Expedition equipment is being investigated. B.P. are most anxious to have one of the Sno-Cats for exhibition and test purposes and this will be arranged if practicable. Sir Miles Clifford suggested that the makers, Tuckers of Oregon, should be asked if they would like to take one - it being made clear that they would have to bear all shipping expenses. The Secretary said that Captain Kirkwood had been asked whether it would be possible to bring out one or two as deck cargo in the "Endeavour".

Film Premiere

6. Captain Honnywill reported that he is in close touch with the J. Arthur Rank Organisation over arrangements for the Film Premiere to be held in the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh on 3rd March. Mrs. Madge Clarke has been engaged to organise the sale of tickets and a Committee Meeting to this end is being convened by her to meet at the English Speaking Union on 11th February. A Souvenir Programme is being prepared which will contain photographs and thumbnail sketches of members of the Expedition and will carry advertisements. The first opportunity of booking space is being offered to those firms who have assisted the Expedition. The Band of the Royal Marines will attend and the Guard of Honour for H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will be provided by the Royal Marine Volunteer Reserve.

7. The names of those who will form the Premiere Committee will be supplied to Mrs. Clarke from the Expedition Office and the Committee authorised Sir Miles Clifford and Mr. Glen to co-ordinate the list.

8. A suggestion has been made that a New Zealand film about the Antarctic should also be shown on this occasion. This matter will be investigated.

9. Tax exemption has been applied for and is at present under consideration by the Customs & Excise authorities.

Finance

10. Mr. Johnston said that at the last meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee it was appreciated that if Dr. Fuchs' Party had to overwinter at Scott it would entail considerable additional expenditure - possibly in the nature of £12,000, without the cost of chartering a ship to bring them out to New Zealand. In view of the financial problems which may arise the Treasurer has written to the Treasurer of the Ross Sea Committee asking for up to date figures of the financial position in New Zealand.

TRANS ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

MINUTES OF THE 28TH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF
MANAGEMENT HELD AT 64 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1. ON
TUESDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1958

PRESENT: Sir John Slessor (Chairman)
Sir Miles Clifford
Sir James Wordie
General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall
Professor H.H. Read
Mr. A.R. Glen
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Portsmouth
Mr. F. Corner (representing Ross Sea Committee)

ALSO ATTENDED: Mr. C.G. Johnston (Kemp Chatteris & Co)
Mr. Peter Williams (Kemp Chatteris & Co.)
Mr. R.B. Lloyd (representing Mr. Pirie-Gordon)
Captain R.B. Honnywill (Film Premiere Sec.)

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE WERE RECEIVED FROM:

Sir Edwin Herbert
Mr. G.P. Pirie-Gordon

The Minutes of the twenty-seventh meeting of the Committee of Management held on 13th January 1958 were approved.

Progress of Dr. Fuchs' Party

1. The Secretary reported that Dr. Fuchs had left the Pole on January 24th in bad weather conditions and during the first three days he had travelled 25 35 and 45 miles respectively. The Party was now approximately 150 miles out from the Pole. The Sno-Cats were doing well over soft surfaces but the fuel consumption had gone up.
2. A telegram had been received just before the meeting reporting that Geoffrey Pratt, Seismologist, was suffering from severe carbon monoxide poisoning and as the Party carry little oxygen and are travelling at high altitudes, it was proposed to take him to sea level as soon as possible. As it was beyond the capacity of the Otter to take off at 10,000 ft. Admiral Dufek had been asked for medical assistance and arrangements were being made to fly in American aircraft. It was hoped that Mr. Pratt would be evacuated and recover quickly enough to rejoin the Party at Depot 700.

Movement of Ships and aircraft from McMurdo Sound

3. The Secretary reported that the Ross Sea Committee had been asked to give details of the probable movement of ships and aircraft from Scott Base to New Zealand and they had replied as follows:

It is hoped that the "Endeavour" will be able to remain as late as 18th March if necessary but her departure is at the Captain's discretion and will depend on existing ice conditions. The American Globemasters will all leave by the end of February and the U.S. ice-breakers will be in Australian waters and the Bellingshausen Sea at the beginning of March.



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

SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W. G. 2

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Surface Mail

P.S. 16/1

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
DEPT. VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
10 FEBRUARY, 1958.
10 MAR 1958
RECO'D
L.N.E. REL.
THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
OP LEEŉ DEPLAAS

THE SECRETARY FOR

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Committee)

)
) Co.)
)-Gordon)
) Sec)

Trans-Antarctic Expedition

Enclosed for information are two copies of the minutes of the 28th meeting of the Committee of Management held on 28th January, 1958.

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U. S. TO CONTINUE ANTARCTIC BASES

Dufek Says They Will Be Used in '59 After I.G.Y. Ends—3 Are to Close

By BILL BECKER

Special to The New York Times

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., Feb. 13—The United States will operate four scientific stations in Antarctica in 1959.

Confirmation that the United States will continue working beyond the International Geophysical Year was contained in an announcement today by Rear Admiral George Dufek. He said that the South Pole, Byrd, Hallett and McMurdo Sound stations had been selected for further operations.

Three bases will be discontinued: Little America, Ellsworth and Wilkes. Little America, however, will be used as a weather reporting station and its snow runway maintained as an emergency landing strip for McMurdo and Byrd flights.

Little America Major Base

Little America is the major scientific base for the eighteen-month I. G. Y. program, which ends Dec. 31. The I. G. Y. is a world-wide undertaking to study the earth and its environment.

It is assumed that the scientific emphasis will shift to McMurdo Sound, already the main American supply base.

The Navy announcement supported a recent statement by Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, that the United States planned to stay in Antarctica another year. The Soviet Union had earlier declared its intention to stay on.

The Russians have five Antarctic bases at present to seven for the United States. There are 176 Russians spending this year on southern ice, compared to 337 Americans.

The curtailed United States program may result in a 40 per cent cut in manpower—probably to about 200 men.

Door Open for Landings

In shutting down the so-called fringe bases at Ellsworth and Wilkes, the Navy will not close the door to possible future landings at these coastal points. In each case, the admiral said, food and survival equipment will be left behind for emergency purposes.

Ellsworth is on the Weddell Sea south of the Atlantic, Wilkes is on the Budd Coast below Australia.

Admiral Dufek said the post-I. G. Y. program would be formulated by several agencies.

Besides the National Science Foundation, the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Interior were said to have an interest in the area.

The Navy will conduct operation Deep Freeze IV in support of the program. Admiral Dufek



The New York Times

Feb. 14, 1958

EXTENDED OPERATION: United States will maintain four scientific stations (black squares) in Antarctica in 1959 and close down three (black circles).

will be in command for the third year.

The four stations selected fit in with United States logistic and strategic considerations. The Pole station is rated foremost from a prestige standpoint, Byrd has unusual scientific possibilities, Hallett is a joint United States-New Zealand coastal operation and McMurdo Sound is a proved supply center with comparatively mild climate.

R. P. ...
ANTARCTIC

7.

43/44



EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.



14th February, 1958

AIRBAG

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA.

The Antarctic

I send you an article from The New York Times of the 14th February, 1958, from which it appears that the United States has decided to continue the operation of four of its scientific stations in Antarctica after the conclusion of the International Geophysical Year.

7.

R. Stewart
AMBASSADOR

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Besides the National Science Foundation, the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Interior were said to have an interest in the area.
The Navy will conduct operation Deep Freeze IV in support of the program, Admiral Dufek

43/44

SECRETARY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
 WASHINGTON D. C.

27th February, 1958

Surf mail
AIRBAG

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,

PRETORIA

International Geophysical Year:
 Antarctica

I enclose a copy of the Report of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce dealing with the International Geophysical Year programmes in the Arctic and Antarctica.

The Committee's main emphasis in the Report is on features of the programmes bearing on weather, communications and aviation, and some of the data given may be of interest to the technical authorities in the Union. Of more general interest in the observations and recommendations beginning on page 41 is the proposal that the United States Antarctic stations be continued after the end of the I.G.Y., and the recommendation that the United States revalue its position in regard to the resolution of territorial claims in Antarctica. The Committee's recommendations to the President on the latter score have not been made public as yet.

R. A. Stewart
 J. G. STEWART

COUNSELLOR

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*7.
 File*

On Amex wire

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I am therefore writing to enquire whether the South African Government would be prepared to increase their annual contribution by £100 and we would be grateful if they would give this matter sympathetic consideration".

3. In hierdie verband wil die departement graag die volgende opmerkings oor die aangeleentheid maak:-

X Die Scott Poolnaversingsinstituut is sonder twyfel die mees gesaghebbende bron vir inligting oor alle aangeleenthede rakende die poolstreke. Gedurende die afgelope jare het hierdie instituut reeds uiters waardevolle diens aan die Weerburg bewys o.a deur gereelde kostelose toesending van die tydskrif "Polar Record" en van kostbare duplikaatstelle van belangrike pamflette en boeke. Gesien die vinnig toenemende wetenskaplike (en politieke) bedrywigheid in die poolstreke, met spesiale verwysing na Antarktika, kan aangeneem word dat die spesifieke dienste van die instituut in die toekoms aansienlik in belangrikheid sal toeneem.

4. Vir Suid-Afrika is hierdie ontwikkelinge van aktuele belang, en Tescourie-goedkeuring word hiermee aangevra om die Unie se jaarlikse bydrae tot die Scott Poolnaversingsinstituut met £100 te vermeerder. X

H. B. VAN DER WAL

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake, is hiermee kennis gegee van hierdie aangeleentheid, die koste van produksie van "Polar Record" is aansienlik toeneemende, en die volgende figure

1. Afskrif ter inligting.
2. U diensbrief nr. 102/2 van 7 Februarie 1958, verwys.

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

	RE. 1957 1958	RE. 1958 1959
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.	4752	5420
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SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.	4752	5420
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.	4752	5420

78

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I am therefore glad to receive whether the South African Govt. would be prepared to increase their contribution by £100 and we would be grateful if they would give this matter sympathetic consideration.
A. 23.

(IN VIERVOUD).

12-3-1958

Die Sekretaris van die Tesourie, die Departement van die P. R. E. S. I. A. agt oor die aangeleentheid van:-

UNIE SE BYDRAE TOT DIE SCOTT POOLNAVORSINGSINSTITUUT.

1. Tesourie-goedkeuring, nr. P. 142/33 van 19 Julie 1957, waarvolgens 'n bedrag van £200 op die konsepbegroting van hierdie departement vir die komende finansiële jaar as die Unie se bydrae tot die bogenoemde liggaam geplan is, verwys.
2. Volgens 'n diensbrief, nr. 102/2 van 7 Februarie 1958, van die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake ontvang, is 'n brief deur die Unie se Hoof Kommissaris in Londen van die Britse owerhede ontvang, waarin dit versoek word dat die Unie se jaarlikse bydrae met £100 verhoog word. Die volgende uittreksel van die inhoud van die brief, word weergegee:-

"The Institute has recently been reorganised to work in closer association with Cambridge University, with more emphasis falling on fundamental research and teaching; but emphasis is also placed upon the importance of the 'information' side of the Institute's work in which the 'Polar Record' is included and it is desired that this work should be maintained. It is also hoped that Dr. B.B. Roberts, who has built up the service to its present high standard will continue in charge of it.

However in the decade since grants from various sources were agreed, the costs of producing the 'Polar Record' have increased greatly, as the following figures show:

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UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

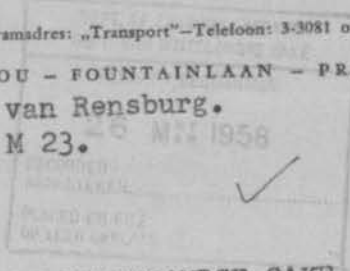
DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

Privaatsak 193-Telegramadres: „Transport“-Telefoon: 3-3081 of 3-3641: uitb. 47

VERVOERGEBOU - FOUNTAINLAAN - PRETORIA

NAVRAE: Mnr. M. van Rensburg.

Meld asb. in u antwoord No. M 23.



25-3-1958

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

UNIE SE BYDRAE TOT DIE SCOTT-POOLNAVORSINGSINSTITUUT.

1. Met verwysing na u diensbrief, nr. 102/2 van 7 Februarie 1958, wens ek u mee te deel dat Tesourie-goedkeuring, nr. F. 142/33, van 14 Maart 1958, nou verkry is om die Unie se jaarlikse bydrae tot die Scott-Poolnavorsingsinstituut met £100 te vermeerder.

2. Dit word nou gereël om 'n bedrag van £300 as die Unie se bydrae vir die boekjaar 1958/59, te betaal.

H. C.
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

*H.C. Lantow
informed.*

*File
g.v.b.
28/3.*

Printing	£252	£439
Editor's salary (No paid editor)	=====	£275
	£252	£714
	=====	=====

File

/There.....

PRETORIA.
- 8 APR 1958

The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa,
LONDON.

Contribution to Scott Polar Research
Institute.

Please refer to your minute No. 94/418 of the
22nd January, 1958, regarding the Union's annual
contribution to the Scott Polar Research Institute.

The Secretary for Transport has informed this
Department that Treasury authority No. F.142/33 of the
14th March, 1958, has been obtained to increase the Union's
annual contribution to the Scott Polar Research Institute
by £100.

Arrangements are being made to pay £300 as the
Union's contribution for the financial year 1958/59.

M. I. BOTHA
SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

JCB/ES

*File
p.s.
3/3.*

SECRETARY VAN VEEVOER.	£252	£439
Editor's salary (No paid editor)	=====	£275
	£252	£714
	=====	=====

File

/There.....

102/2/7
 102/2
 102/1

102/7
Telegramme betrokke in telegramwisseling:

- Nr. 10 van Canberra na Pretoria.
- Nr. 59 van Londen na Pretoria.
- Nr. 13 van Pretoria na Canberra.
- Nr. 75 van Pretoria na Londen.
- Nr. 64 van Pretoria na Washington.

Volgnommers van bogenoemde kabels verskaf aan betrokke

<u>Departement.</u>	<u>Volgnommers</u>
Verdediging	10 - 7, 8
	59 - 9, 10
	13 - 7, 8
	75 - 7, 8
	64 - 7, 8
Handel en Nywerheid	10 - 12, 13
	59 - 13, 14
	13 - 11, 12
	75 - 11, 12
	64 - 11, 12
Eerste Minister	10 - 14
	59 - 15
	75 - 13
	13 - 13
	64 - 13
Vervoer	10 - 9, 10, 11
	59 - 11, 12
	13 - 9, 10
	75 - 9, 10
	64 - 9, 10
W.N.N.R.	10 - 15, 16
	59 - 16, 17
	13 - 14, 15
	75 - 14, 15
	64 - 14, 15

102/20

*File
 9-15
 2/18*

Editor's salary (No paid editor)	==	5275
	4352	4375
	==	==

26

102/2/7
102/2
102/1

GEHEIM.

PRETORIA.

DRINGEND.

10.4.1958

- DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.
- DIE SEKRETARIS VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID.
(Vir aandag mnr. Kitshoff).
- DIE SEKRETARIS VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER.
(Vir aandag mnr. Van Eyssen) Ter inligting.
- DIE PRESIDENT : WETENSKAPLIKE EN NYWERHEIDNAVORSINGSRAAD.
- DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERDEDIGING. (Aandag mnr. Rowan).

Die Suidpoolgebied.

Na aanleiding van die besluit geneem gedurende die inter-departementele samesprekings oor die Unie se belange in Antarktika wat op 1 April 1958 plaasgevind het, ontvang ek nou graag so gou doenlik u amptelike kommentaar oor die jongste Amerikaanse voorstelle in verband met 'n moontlike internasionale beheer oor Antarktika. Afskrifte van die twee telegramme gedatseer 25 Maart vanuit Washington wat 'n samevatting van die voorlopige voorstelle gee, en van 'n memorandum bevattende agtergrondsinligting, is reeds in u besit. 'n Ekstra stel word aangeheg ingeval u gebruik daarvan wil maak. Afskrifte van die telegramwisseling tussen hierdie Departement en ons missies in Londen en Canberra word ook ter inligting aangeheg.

Ek wil u terselfdertyd daaraan herinner dat die verteenwoordigers by die vergadering dit eens was dat Departemente, wanneer hulle hul kommentaar oor die nuwe voorstelle oordra, ook hulle beskouing van die Unie se belange in die Suidpoolstreek aandui, en die wenslikheid al dan nie om daar gebied te bekom. Onthou sal word dat hierdie kommentaar die grondslag sal vorm van enige toekomstige voorlegging aan die Regering.

7

W.C. Nanni
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

GEHEIM.

*: sin bylaag

XXXXXX
XXXXXX

102/2/7.

102/1

→ 102/2/7

102/1

GEHEIM.

PRETORIA.

DRINGEND.

14. 4. 1958.

10. 4. 1958

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERDEDIGING.
 DIE SEKRETARIS VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER. Ter inligting.
 DIE SEKRETARIS VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHSID.
 DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.
 DIE PRESIDENT: WETENSKAPLIKE EN NYWERHEIDNAVORSINGSRAAD.
 DIE SEKRETARIS: S.A.N.K.I.G.J. (Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Koninkryk)

Antarktika.

Na aanleiding van my diensbrief van 10 April 1958, heg ek hierby ter aanvulling aan afskrifte van telegram nr. 11 van 11 April, ontvang van ons Hoë Kommissaris te Canberra.

Soos gesien sal word, nader die Australiërs blykbaar reeds die stadium wanneer hulle hulle amptelike standpunt sal kan verkondig. Dit word derhalwe al hoe meer noodsaaklik dat die kommentaar van departemente, wat in my bovermelde diensbrief aangevra is, so goue moontlik ontvang word. Soos u u sal herinner, het hierdie Departement onderneem om die nodige kabinets-voorlegging, wat op u antwoorde gebaseer sal wees, op te stel. Dit word vertrou dat die voorlegging voor die einde van aanstaande week voltooi sal kan wees.

Die wettige aanspraak op die gebied van die Antarktika sal deur die Departemente, wanneer hulle hul kommentaar oor die wettige aanspraak op die gebied van die Antarktika sal kan stel, soos u u sal herinner, het hierdie Departement onderneem om die nodige kabinets-voorlegging, wat op u antwoorde gebaseer sal wees, op te stel. Dit word vertrou dat die voorlegging voor die einde van aanstaande week voltooi sal kan wees.

M. A. Botla.
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

GEHEIM.

AGD/MV.

7



Telegraphic Address:
"OPPOSITE TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON."

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

Reference No. 94/418

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	
AIRMAIL	
29 APR 1958	
RECORDED AANDEIENK...	<i>Zichverdi...</i>
PLACED ON FILE OP LEEN CEPLAAG.....	

23rd April, 1958.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Contribution to Scott Polar Research
Institute

Please refer to your minute 102/2 of the 8th April, 1958, about the increase in the Union's annual contribution to the Scott Polar Research Institute.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter of thanks dated the 21st April which we have received from the Director of the Institute.

J. A. de Villiers
Minister.

Mr. B. J. ...
X. de ...
30/4

File

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKS.

GEHEIM.

AGD/MV.

W.C. ...
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKS.

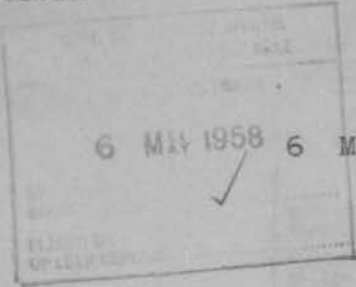
7

S. L. CROZET F.F.S.

BUILDING CONSULTANT

306-307 PERMANENT BUILDING

102/2
159 MEYER STREET
GERMISTON.
TRANSVAAL
PHONE 51-1362
P.O. BOX 568



The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Union Buildings,
PRETORIA.

Sir,

RE: SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION 1948 -
TO TRISTAN GROUP OF ISLANDS.

Will you kindly advise me which department
of the Union Government sponsored the above expedition,
and whether a report of same was published.

Yours faithfully,

S.L. CROZET.

Mr. B. J. G. J. J.
see look into this

at

75

File

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

GEHEIM.

AGD/MV.

W.C. K...

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

7

102/2.

PRETORIA.

7 MAY 1958

THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

Contribution to Scott Polar Research
Institute.

Please refer to your minute M. 23 of the 25th
March, 1958, regarding the increase in the Union's
annual contribution to the Scott Polar Research
Institute.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter of thanks
dated the 21st April, 1958, which has been received
by the Union's High Commissioner in London, from the
Director of the Institute.

A. G. DUNN

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

JCB/MV.

File
9th 3/5

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

GEHEIM.

AGD/MV.

W.C. ...
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MAY 6, 1958

NO. 245

CAUTION - FUTURE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M., E.D.T., TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1958. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT BY AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF WILKES STATION, ANTARCTICA

The Governments of Australia and the United States of America have agreed to cooperate in maintaining operations at Wilkes Station, Antarctica, in order that the useful scientific activities which have been carried on there during the current International Geophysical Year may be continued without interruption after the end of the International Geophysical Year on December 31, 1958.

For this purpose the Government of the United States is contributing all the buildings and facilities of the Wilkes Station and all of the supplies, fuel and food remaining at the Station at the end of the International Geophysical Year. The Government of Australia, on its part, has agreed to provide the logistical and administrative services needed for the continued operation of the Station. Scientists from both countries will participate in the program of technical studies, research and scientific observations to be carried on at Wilkes Station.

In harmony with the spirit of the International Geophysical Year, scientists from all countries are cordially invited to participate in the scientific program at Wilkes Station at any time, subject to the limitations of space, transportation, and accommodations.

The administrative arrangements which have been agreed upon by the two Governments have no effect on the rights or claims asserted by either country in Antarctica. Each Government maintains its traditional position in regard to such matters.

The details of this new arrangement are currently being worked out by officials of the two Governments, so that the operational, logistical and administrative functions required for the successful operation of this Station can be continued on January 1, 1959, without interruption of the scientific program.

The Governments of Australia and the United States of America jointly express their satisfaction at this new manifestation of the friendly spirit of cooperation which animates them, and are confident that the practical results of this agreement will redound to the benefit of world science.

* * *

State--FD, Wash., D.C.

GENEIN.

AGD/MV.

W.C. Sullivan

SECRETARIS VAN BUITENLANDSE ZAKEN.

7

Received G.P.O. : 1/4/58 (4.18 p.m.)
Office : 2/4/58. (8.45 a.m.)

COPY NO. 18
....

SECRET

EMERGENCY TELEGRAM.

JOINT AGREEMENT BY AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF WILKES STATION,
FROM : S.A. High Commissioner, LONDON.

TO : Secretary for External Affairs, PRETORIA.
1st April, 1958. (12.08 p.m.)
The United States of America have agreed to cooperate in continuing operations at Wilkes Station, Antarctica, scientific activities which have been carried on there during the current International Geophysical Year without interruption after the end of the International Geophysical Year on November 31, 1958.

No. 59. SECRET (SIMP)

Your No. 75 received mutilated last night.
British and New Zealand was not obtainable until 10 a.m. this morning which is noon South African time.

American proposal acceptable in broad principle to United Kingdom and New Zealand. They and Australia received copies of Aide Memoir for information only since they had already discussed matter at official level in Washington.

British will therefore not reply to Aide Memoire now. They are putting whole question to their Ministers this week before expressing firm views to non-Commonwealth countries. They will inform us in meantime of Ministers conclusions which they expect may differ from American proposals on some points of detail.

Above information probably not available for week or two but will be reported airmail earliest.

16th May, 1958.

AIRBAG.

The Secretary for External Affairs,

PRETORIA.ANTARCTICA.

You will be interested in the attached State Department press release which contains a joint announcement by Australia and the United States regarding the continued operation of Wilkes Station, Antarctica.

According to the announcement, the two countries will continue on a joint basis their scientific activities at Wilkes Station after the end of the International Geophysical Year on 31st December, 1958. Furthermore scientists from all over the world are invited to participate in the scientific programme at Wilkes Station at any time, subject to limitations of space, transportation and accommodation.

The announcement makes it clear that the arrangement will have no effect on the rights or claims of either country in Antarctica.

I. G. STEWART,

for AMBASSADOR.

7

(Found in S.L. Section on 14/1/61 (see attached
copies of this telegram have been destroyed)

File
14/1/61.

43/44



EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

16th May, 1958.

AIRBAG.

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DOPT. VAN BUITENLANDSE SAKE
REGISTRY/REGISTRASIE
RECORDED PROF. <u>SPINA</u> <i>2/2/58</i>
PLACED ON FILE OP LÊER GEPLAAS.....

The Secretary for External Affairs,

ANTARCTICA.

You will be interested in the attached State Department press release which contains a joint announcement by Australia and the United States regarding the continued operation of Wilkes Station, Antarctica.

According to the announcement, the two countries will continue on a joint basis their scientific activities at Wilkes Station after the end of the International Geophysical Year on 31st December, 1958. Furthermore scientists from all over the world are invited to participate in the scientific programme at Wilkes Station at any time, subject to limitations of space, transportation and accommodation.

The announcement makes it clear that the arrangement will have no effect on the rights or claims of either country in Antarctica.

*Mr. Bosh. vms.
To Transp. Defense*

*SANCIGY
ESTR. psc.*

*J. Stewart
AMBASSADOR.*

File

*(found in St. Section on 14/1/61 (all other
copies of this telegram have been destroyed)*

*Picc
14/1/61.*

XXXX
XXXXXX

102/2

PRETORIA.

20 MAY 1958

THE SECRETARY FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.
THE SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE.
THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

South African Expedition - 1948:
Tristan Group of Islands.

This Department has received a letter dated the 6th May, 1958, from a Mr. S.L. Crozet, 306-307 Permanent Building, 159 Meyer Street, Germiston, enquiring which department of the Union Government sponsored the abovementioned expedition and whether a report of the same was published.

As this Department has no record of such an expedition, I should be grateful if you could advise me whether it did indeed take place, and if so, under whose auspices.

M. I. BOTHA

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

RESUBMITTED
WEER VOORGELE

Hand. 18/6.
Pub.

File

JCB/MC

(found in St. Section on 14/1/61 (all other
copies of this telegram have been destroyed)

File
14/1/61



PRETORIA.

20 MAY 1958

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th May, 1958, regarding the "South African Expedition to the Tristan Group of Islands - 1948".

The matter is receiving attention and a further reply will be addressed to you as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. I. BOTHA

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. S.L. Crozet, F.F.S.,
306-307 Permanent Building,
159 Meyer Street,
GERMISTON.

JCB/MC

*File
9th. 10/5.*

(found in D.L. Section on 14/1/61 (all other copies of this telegram have been destroyed)

*Recd
14/1/61.*

COPY.

9th May, 1958

EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to refer to the Note addressed to the Honourable the Minister of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa on the 2nd May, 1958, in which the Union Government was invited to attend a Conference of countries having a direct interest in Antarctica.

I have been requested to convey to Your Excellency the Union Governments's appreciation for this invitation which it is happy to accept.

In the Department of State's Aide Memoire of the 24th March, 1958, it was suggested that views be exchanged regarding the possible venue of such a Conference. In this connection the Union Government wish to support the proposal of the Australian Government that the Conference be held in Australia. The Union Government feels this would be appropriate in view of Australia's record of activity in the Antarctic and its geographic propinquity to the area.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

The Honourable John Foster Dulles,
Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

43/44



EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

22nd May, 1958.

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS KANTOR VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE	
REGISTRY/REGISTRASIE	
28 MAY 1958	
RECD'D AANGEFEREN.....	<i>S. D. ...</i>
PLACED ON FILE UP WER GEPLAAS.....	

AIRBAG.

The Secretary for External Affairs,
PRETORIA.

ANTARCTICA.

With reference to your telegram No. 78 of the
9th May, I enclose for record a copy of the Note addressed
to the Secretary of State conveying the Union Government's
acceptance of the invitation to a Conference on
Antarctica.

P. P. ...
AMBASSADOR.

7

COPY

FOREIGN OFFICE,

S.W.1.

(A 15214/110)

20 MAY 1958

May 19th, 1958

Your Excellency,

In Your Excellency's Note No. 2776 of the 2nd of May you conveyed an invitation from the United States Government to Her Majesty's Government to participate in an International Conference in order to discuss international co-operation in Antarctica and in particular the possible conclusion of a treaty whose primary aims would be to ensure freedom of scientific investigation and the use of the area for peaceful purposes only.

Her Majesty's Government welcome this proposal and will be glad to take part in a Conference on the basis suggested. As was made clear by the Prime Minister during and after his visit to Australia in February of this year, Her Majesty's Government strongly support the two principles to which it is suggested that the proposed treaty should give effect. Her Majesty's Government agree with the high value placed by the United States Government on the close international co-operation which has marked the International Geophysical Year in Antarctica and would welcome arrangements for prolonging and extending this co-operation in the area. Similarly they would be prepared to subscribe to an agreement which effectively prevented Antarctica from being used for military purposes.

In the view of Her Majesty's Government the peculiar physical conditions which exist in Antarctica and the special nature of the benefits which mankind might derive from it render the area particularly suitable for the conclusion of an agreement along the lines contemplated.

I have the honour to be,

with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

His Excellency

The Hon. John Hay Whitney,

etc., etc., etc.,

1, Grosvenor Square,

W.1.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,
PRETORIA.

SAZ.112/1

23 MAY 1958
✓

26th May, 1958,

Dear Mr Botha,
Antarctica.

You may like to have for information
the enclosed copy of the United Kingdom reply to
the United States' invitation to participate in
an International Conference to discuss inter-
national co-operation in Antarctica and the
possible conclusion of a treaty relating to that
area.

Yours sincerely,
Eleanor G. [Signature]

File

Mr Botha
2/10/58

M.I. BOTHA, ESQ.,
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
UNION BUILDINGS,
PRETORIA.

etc., etc., etc.,
1, Grosvenor Square,
W.1.

PRETORIA.

28 MAY 1958

THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.
 THE SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE.
 THE SECRETARY: SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR
 THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR.

Antarctica.

You may be interested to read the attached copy of a State Department press release, received from the South African Ambassador in Washington, which contains a joint announcement by Australia and the United States regarding the continued operation of Wilkes Station, Antarctica.

A. G. DUNN

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

JCB/MJ

*7.8.58
 JCB
 mli.*

102/2



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Private Bag 193 - Telegraphic Address: "Transport" - Telephone: 3-3081 or 3-3641 Ext. 47

TRANSPORT BUILDING - FOUNTAIN LANE - PRETORIA

Enquiries: Mr. M. van Rensburg.

In reply please quote No. W.B. 8

5. 6. 1958

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPT. VAN UITERLANDSE SAKE
REGISTRY/REGISTRASIE
9 JUN 1958
RECEIVED 6-11-58 ✓
BY TELEPHONE 6-11-58

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION - 1948:
TRISTAN GROUP OF ISLANDS.

1. With reference to your minute No. 102/2 of 20 May 1958, I have to inform you that this Department has no knowledge of an expedition such as mentioned above having taken place.
2. The only record available is that concerning an expedition which was undertaken to Tristan da Cunha in 1948, in connection with the establishment of the fishing industry on the island at the time.
3. In the event of this proving to be of interest, I append an extract of a report which appeared in Die Burger of 5 June 1948:-

"Die planne van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse maatskappy om 'n groot visfabriek op die afgeleë eiland Tristan da Cunha op te rig, het reeds so ver gevorder dat die fabriek na alle waarskynlikheid teen die begin van aanstaande jaar al in werking sal wees."

"Daar sal onthou word dat hierdie onderneming aan die begin van die jaar 'n ekspedisie na Tristan gestuur het om die moontlikhede van 'n groot vis- en kreeffabriek daar te ondersoek. Die ekspedisie het gestaan onder leiding van eerw. C.P. Lawrence, 'n Engelse sendeling wat 'n aantal jare op die eiland deurgebring het."

H. S. van der Walt
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Send 16/7.
7

102/2

H.N. 1.

Telegramadres
Telephonic Address | NYWERCOM.

UNIE VAN
SUID-AFRIKA.



UNION OF
SOUTH AFRICA.

Adresseer alle briewe aan die
Sekretaris.
All communications to be addressed
to the Secretary.

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

NAVRAE/ENQUIRIES.

Mnr./Mr.
Telefoon Telephone
3-1651

Uitbr. Ext.
11 JUN 1958

Verwysing Reference
461

H/v. Paul Kruger- en Minnaarstraat,
Cor. Paul Kruger and Minnaar Streets,
Privaatsak Private Bag | 84.

PRETORIA.

10 JUN 1958

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: PRETORIA.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION - 1948: TRISTAN GROUP OF ISLANDS:
102/2 DATED 20TH MAY, 1958.

1. In reply to your abovequoted minute, I have to advise that the expedition in question was a private commercial undertaking, backed by the Tristan da Cunha Development Co. Ltd.
2. The lobster industry of Tristan da Cunha was established as a direct result of the findings of this expedition.
3. It is believed that the report on the findings of the expedition, which was never published, is to be found in the files of the abovementioned company.

7. SECRETARY FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

Handwritten note: *Hand 14/9.*

7

H. Soudhakt
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Handwritten note: *Hand 16/11.*

7

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

NATAL/DEURYS Since such an observer exchange program as suggested by the United States should be on a reciprocal basis in order to be of the most benefit to the countries concerned, the United States is making personnel available as observers to accompany the expeditions of other countries to the Antarctic. It is hoped that the Government of the Union of South Africa will, therefore, also be able to provide a

space for a United States observer on whatever expedition the Government of the Union of South Africa may be planning for the coming summer season.

2. The lobster industry of Tristan da Cunha was established as a direct result of the findings of this expedition.

3. It is believed that the report on the findings of the expedition, which was never published, is to be found in the files of the abovementioned company.

[Handwritten signature]

7 SECRETARY FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

[Handwritten initials]

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Union of South Africa and refers to the high degree of cooperation in the scientific field among the countries participating in the Antarctica program of the International Geophysical Year. This cooperation among the scientists of these countries and the direct personal association they have had with one another has greatly enhanced the value of the International Geophysical Year program and has increased the knowledge which they are mutually obtaining from their activities and observations in Antarctica.

In the same spirit which motivated this cooperation among the scientists, and in addition to any program among the scientists for cooperation in the scientific activities at the various Antarctic stations, the United States wishes to invite official observers from each of the countries active in Antarctica to accompany the United States expedition on its relief and resupply mission to and from the Antarctic during the coming summer season there. To this end the United States Government has made a space available on its expedition for an observer from the Government of the Union of South Africa during the United States Operation Deepfreeze IV. Details concerning the plans for transportation of observers will be available at a later date. Because of the need for careful advance planning, an early indication whether this invitation of the United States will be accepted would be appreciated.

/...

Copy for 102/2 ←
on 102/2/7

43/44

COPY/ES

Embassy of the Union of South Africa

Washington 8, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL.

20th June, 1958.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: PRETORIA.

Antarctica.

I attach for your consideration a copy of a note which was handed to a member of the Embassy by an official of the State Department on 18th June.

You will see that the note refers to the high degree of co-operation in the scientific field among the countries participating in the Antarctic programme of the International Geophysical Year, and invites the Union Government to designate an observer to accompany the United States expedition on its relief and resupply mission to and from Antarctica during the forthcoming summer season there. Details of the transportation plans for observers will be supplied later.

The State Department note observes that an observer exchange programme should operate on a reciprocal basis and therefore expresses the hope that the Union Government will be able to provide a space for a United States observer on any expedition which the Union may be planning to the Antarctic.

Upon enquiry the State Department official indicated that the United States expedition would probably set out towards the beginning of December and would return sometime during February but these plans had not been finalised as yet. It is understood that the expedition will be visiting the Ross and Weddell seas but this is subject to confirmation.

Similar notes have been addressed to the other countries participating in the I.G.Y. in Antarctica.

The importance of giving serious consideration to this invitation seems clear in view of the Union's desire to foster United States recognition of its direct and active interest in Antarctica, particularly now during the formative stage of a possible international arrangement for the area.

You will note that an early reply to the United States invitation is requested. According to the State Department official this is to ensure that the plans for the expedition may be finalised well in advance.

(Sgd.) J.G. STEWART
CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.

PRETORIA.

27 JUN 1958

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERDEDIGING.

Suid-Afrikaanse Ekspedisie - 1948:
Tristen Groep Eilande.

Met verwysing na my diensbrief 102/2 van
20 Mei 1958 insake 'n navraag in verband met bogenoemde
ekspedisie, verneem ek graag of u reeds in staat is om
'n antwoord te verstrek.

A. G. DUNN

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

JCB/EC.

Done 16/7. GP (Pent)
File

area.

invitation of the United States will be accepted would be
You will note that an early reply to the United
States invitation is requested. According to the State
Department official this is to ensure that the plans for
the expedition may be finalised well in advance.

(Sgd.) J.G. STEWART
CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.

Telegramadres } "DEFENCE"
Telegraphic Address }

Unie van Suid-Afrika. Union of South Africa.



Meld ook in u antwoord
In reply please quote

No. D.C.858/3

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERDEDIGING/DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

Telephone: 2-3601.
Extension: 36.

KARL KLING-GEBOU/BUILDING,

PRIVAATSAK/PRIVATE BAG 158,

PRETORIA.

28 JUN 1958

RECORDED
AANGEKIEKEN

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

OP LEEN DEP. 177

27-6-1958

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION TO TRISTAN GROUP OF ISLANDS - 1948. YOUR MINUTE NO.102/2 DATED 20TH MAY, 1958.

1. The Naval Chief of Staff has advised that it is thought that Mr. S.L. Crozet must be referring to the annexation of the Prince Edward Group (Marion Island) which took place in December, 1947 - January, 1958.
2. This was a Government sponsored expedition.

[Signature]
SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE.

File

are. Invitation of the United States will be accepted would be

You will note that an early reply to the United States invitation is requested. According to the State Department official this is to ensure that the plans for the expedition may be finalised well in advance.

(Sgd.) J.G. STEWART
CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.



DEPARTMENT VAN BURENINGS- EN VERBODENISDINGEN

102/2.

ZB JUN 1958

PRETORIA.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

2 - JUL 1958

Sir,

With further reference to your letter of the 6th May, 1958, regarding the "South African Expedition to the Tristan Group of Islands- 1948", I have the honour to advise you that the only recorded expedition to these islands was a private commercial undertaking, sponsored by the Tristan da Cunha Development Co. Ltd.

The lobster industry of Tristan da Cunha was established as a direct result of the findings of this expedition. It is believed that the report on the findings of the expedition, which was never published, may be found in the files of the abovementioned company.

You will, of course, recall that a South African Naval group visited Marion and Prince Edward Islands in 1947-48 in connection with the annexation of these islands to the Union. It is assumed that you did not have this expedition in mind.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

A. G. DUNN

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. S.L. Crozet, P.F.S.,
306-307 Permanent Building,
159 Meyer Street,
GERMISTON.

JCB/CK

*File
Sub. 1/2.*



102/2

PRETORIA.

17 JUL 1958

THE SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE. (Your ref. D.C. 858/3 of the 27th June, 1958)
THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT. (Your ref. W.B. 8 of the 6th June, 1958.)

South African Expedition - 1948:
Tristan Group of Islands.

It would be appreciated if you would inform this Department whether a report of the annexation expedition to Marion Island in 1947-48 was published, and if so, where a copy could be obtained.

A South African naval group visited Marion and other Tristan Islands in 1947-48 in connection with the expedition to these islands to the Union. It is assumed that you have this expedition in mind.

A. G. DUNN

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

JCB/ES

Recd. 6/8

Feb

file

JCB/ES

file
Feb 12

S. L. CROZET FES.

BUILDING CONSULTANT

306-307 PERMANENT BUILDING

159 MEYER STREET
GERMISTON,
TRANSVAAL
PHONE 51-1362
P.O. BOX 568

4 July 1958.

YOUR REF. 102/2.

The Secretary for External Affairs,
Union Buildings,
PRETORIA.

102/2

DEPT. OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS	
M. T. VAN BUITENLANDS WARE	
REGISTERED MAIL	
5 JUL 1958	
RECEIVED	✓
AARLEIKER	
PLACED ON FILE	
OP LEEUWENPLAAS	

Sir,

RE: SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION
TO THE TRISTAN GROUP OF
ISLANDS - 1948.

Your letter of the 2nd instant having reference to the above, to hand.

Please accept my thanks for your kind attention to my enquiry. I was aware of a report by the Tristan da Cunha Development Co. Ltd. but as I was unable to obtain a copy of this, I was under the impression that perhaps the Government of the Union of South Africa had published a report of which copies were available.

The annexation of Marion Island also interests me and if a report, or any other publication was issued in this regard, I will be pleased to learn if copies are available.

Yours faithfully,

S.L. CROZET.

SENT
26
July 1958

106-307 PERMANENT BUILDING
159 MEYER STREET
GERMISTON,
TRANSVAAL
PHONE 51-1362
P.O. BOX 568

~~The~~ *Boedel* 9/7.

*Please prepare a minute to Depute and
Van der Merwe, and ask if they have any
report on the annexation expedition to
Marion I. which they might care to
make available to Crozet.*

5/7

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS GENE. VAN DER LINDEN WAIKE SECRETARY-REGISTRAR	
5 JUL 1958	
SEARCHED	✓
INDEXED	
FILED	
PLACE ON FILE OF THE REGISTRAR	

**RE: SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION
TO THE TRISTAN GROUP OF
ISLANDS - 1943.**

Your letter of the 2nd instant having
reference to the *file* ~~same~~, to hand.

Please accept my thanks for your kind
attention to my inquiry. I was aware of a report
by the Tristan da Cunha Development Co. Ltd. but
as I was unable to obtain a copy of it, I was
under the impression that perhaps the Govern-
ment of the Union of South Africa had published
a report of which copies were available.

The annexation of Marion Island also
interests me and if a report, or any other pub-
lication was issued in this regard, I will be
pleased to learn if copies are available.

Yours faithfully
S.L. Crozet

S.L. CROZET.

10212
file
Oct 12

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
SUID-AFRIKAANSE WETENSKAPLIKE EN NYWERHEIDNAVORSINGSRAAD

Telephone | 4-6011
Telefoon |
Telegrams: "NAVORS"
Telegramme:

REFERENCE No. 14/43/A
VERWYSINGSNOMMER.

P.O. Box / Posbus 396,
PRETORIA.

15 JUL 1958

The Secretary for External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
PRETORIA.

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
16 JUL 1958
RECORDED
INDEXED
FILED
BY CLERK

Dear Sir,

We wish to inform you that at the last meeting of the Steering Committee of the South African National Committee for the International Geophysical Year it was decided to form a South African National Committee on Antarctic Research, the membership of this Committee to be as follows:

- Dr. S.M. Naudé,
- Dr. T.E.W. Schumann,
- Dr. S.P. Jackson,
- Mr. M.P. van Rooy,
- Mr. J. Taljaard,
- Mr. S.P. Engelbrecht,
- Mr. C.G. Hide.

In addition, it is proposed that representatives of the Department of Defence, Department of External Affairs and any other interested bodies will be appointed at a later stage.

Yours faithfully,

C.G. Hide

C.G. Hide,

Secretary : S.A. National
Committee for the IGY.

7.

cc: Mr. van Rooy.

10/10/58
26
12

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
SUID-AFRIKAANSE WETENSKAPLIKE EN NYWERHEIDRAAD

102/2/7-CH
102/2-RAAD
102/1.

REFERENCE NO. 14/43/A

P.O. Box 7/Postbox 7/1
PRETORIA

15 JUL 1958

SECRET.

The Secretary for External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
PRETORIA.

PRETORIA.

16 JUL 1958

✓ 23 JUL 1958

Dear Sir,
THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

We wish to inform you that at the last meeting of the Steering Committee of the South African National Committee for the International Geophysical Year it was decided to form a South African National Committee on Antarctic Research, Antarctica. The membership of this Committee to be as follows:

With reference to the conversation of the 15th July, 1958, between Mr. van Rooy, and Mr. Dunn of this Department, I attach a copy of minute 43/44 of the 30th June, 1958, received from our Embassy in Washington, reporting tentative and quite unofficial suggestions made by the State Department that one or other of the Commonwealth countries at present engaged in Antarctic research might be interested in affording the Norwegian Government financial support for the maintenance of the latter's scientific station in the Queen Maud Land sector of Antarctica.

and any other interested bodies will be appointed at a later stage. It is realized that any decision in the matter must necessarily await the outcome of the SCAR and CSAGI conferences due to take place in Moscow this coming August. Any provisional comments you may care to offer in the meantime for transmission to the Embassy would nevertheless be appreciated, particularly in the light of the concluding paragraph of the attached minute.

This minute and annexure is being copied to the Departments of Defence and Commerce and Industries, and to the President of the CSIR, for information, and possible comment.

cc: Mr. van Rooy.

7

M. I. BOTHA

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SECRET.

- THE SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE.
- THE SECRETARY FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.
- THE PRESIDENT: COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

For your information.

M. I. Botha
SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

102/2

London Times

30.7.58.

ANTARCTIC SHIPS FOR
AUSTRALIA 3/1

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
CANBERRA, JULY 29

Mr. Casey, the Minister for External Affairs, said to-day that the Australian Government had chartered two ships for Antarctic work this summer. They are the Thala Dan and the Magga Dan, which Sir Vivian Fuchs used in 1956-57. Mr. Casey said that one would relieve Macquarie Island, Davis, and Mawson, the other would visit the United States station at Wilkes, which Australia will maintain from February 1. Both ships would also explore little known stretches of the Antarctic coastline.

file.
D.S.

Sir Vivian also said that he felt there was a market for a book of captioned photographs of the Expedition. The Committee agreed and asked him to discuss the matter further with Mr. Greedfield.

Scientific Reports

9. Sir Vivian said that as all his time had been taken up writing the book he had not yet been able to give attention to the important question of writing up the scientific results. He hoped to be able to call a meeting of the Scientific Sub-Committee within a short time as many problems had arisen, both here and in New Zealand, in connection with the publication of the scientific results. As soon as he had discussed these with the Scientific Sub-Committee he would be in a position to make a report and recommendations.

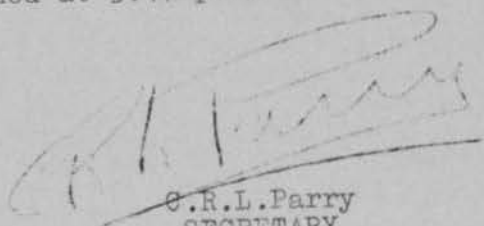
Lectures in America

10. Sir Vivian reported that various suggestions are now being made for members of the Expedition to give lectures in America. He had already stated that he personally was not willing to lecture in the States under the auspices of any Lecture Agency, and would only do so if pressed, for reasons of national prestige; but he saw no reason why members of the Expedition should not accept engagements to lecture if they so wished, subject to the Committee's approval.

The Committee felt that it would be very unfortunate if Sir Vivian did not give any lectures in the States and the Chairman said he would like to make enquiries through the English Speaking Union in America about a short, suitably sponsored tour for Sir Vivian early in December.

11. The Secretary will be absent on leave from early in August until about 10th September on a visit to Ecuador.

The meeting adjourned at 3.47 p.m.


C.R.L. Parry
SECRETARY
TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Distribution

All members of the General Committee
Commonwealth Relations Office (4)
Colonial Office (2)
New Zealand House (2)
Australia House
South Africa House
The Ross Sea Committee (2)
Kemp Chatteris and Co.
H.E. The Governor of the Falkland Islands
Chairman, Scottish Appeal Committee

4. It was reported that various suggestions have been made for the disposal of surplus funds. It was generally accepted that any profits should be used to assist exploration in some way and Mr. Scott said that it had been suggested that a fund should be set up to enable young people from all the Commonwealth countries who had participated in the Expedition, to take part in expeditions. The Committee felt very attracted to this proposal and it was agreed to refer it to the Finance Sub-Committee for further discussion and recommendations.

5. Mr. Turner mentioned that before any decision is taken regarding the disposal of surplus funds the Commonwealth Relations Office would appreciate it if they could be informed.

It was agreed that however these funds are used it would be desirable if the entity of the Company could be retained and it was decided to ask Sir Edwin Herbert's advice as to how best a Committee or Trustees could be appointed to control the funds, possibly under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society, if they would accept responsibility. Captain Glen suggested that to begin with the existing Finance Sub-Committee might well be appointed Trustees. It was decided to have this matter referred to an early meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee, to be called as soon as possible.

Newspaper Cuttings

6. Sir Vivian Fuchs said that ever since 1950 the F.I.D.S. organisation had employed a Press Cutting Agency to provide him with material on Polar activities, which he had found very useful. During the course of the Expedition the office had kept up these Press cutting books until he returned to the United Kingdom. He felt that it would be helpful to him if these could be continued. The Committee agreed that the service should be extended until the Expedition is wound up.

Expedition Film

7. The Secretary reported that although a great deal of film material had been shot, World Wide Pictures were finding it difficult to make a major picture to run as long as 90 minutes. They had, therefore, advised the British Petroleum Company that it would be a better commercial proposition to make a first class second feature film, running for between 45 and 60 minutes and this had been agreed.

Sir Vivian said that after British Petroleum have used all the material they require for making the film, he would like to ask them to give the Expedition any remaining footage which would probably be very useful in short lengths, either to show in schools, or for instructional or demonstration purposes.

Progress of Book

8. Sir Vivian reported that he had just completed the official account of the Expedition. He felt that owing to the rushed circumstances in which it had to be written and the lack of all scientific material, there were certain deficiencies, but Messrs. Cassell and Co. appeared to be satisfied with the material that had been provided.

Sir Vivian said he felt that when the book was published a number of people might properly expect to receive copies free. The Secretary said he thought that Messrs. Cassell and Co. would present each member of the Expedition with a copy, and Mr. Pirie-Gordon said that it was quite usual for publishers to make available a certain number of copies at trade prices. It was agreed that, when the time came, appropriate persons should be given free copies with the compliments of the Expedition.

TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT HELD AT 64, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1. AT 2.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY 23rd JULY, 1958.

PRESENT: Sir John Slessor (Chairman)
Sir Vivian Fuchs
General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall
Captain A.R.Glen
Professor H.H.Read
Sir Miles Clifford
Mr. G.P.Pirie-Gordon
Mr. J.V.Scott (representing
Ross Sea Committee)

ALSO ATTENDED: Mr. G.V.Brady (Australia House)
Mr. A.G.L.Turner (Commonwealth
Relations Office)

APOLOGIES FOR
ABSENCE RECEIVED FROM: Sir Edwin Herbert
The Bishop of Portsmouth

The Minutes of the 31st meeting of the Committee of Management held on 7th May were confirmed.

Financial Statement

1. The Treasurer tabled revised estimates of expenditure for the Expedition in the U.K. based on the assumption that the organisation would continue until the end of June, 1959, together with the available assets. He also reported that on the latest figures sent by the Ross Sea Committee, the New Zealand deficit would be in the region of £13,000. It was clear that although at present there is an overdraft the Expedition is likely to make a profit of between £15,000 and £20,000. The Committee felt that this was a most satisfactory position and the Chairman and those present expressed their thanks to the Treasurer for all the hard work he had done in the interests of the Expedition.

Disposal of Financial Assets

2. The Committee discussed the disposal of any surplus monies available when the Expedition is wound up. Sir Vivian Fuchs said that before the photographs could be handed over to an appropriate body for safekeeping, he felt that a certain amount of money would have to be spent in taking prints from each negative etc. and in reorganising the records. The Committee agreed that all this work should be done before any profits are disposed of.

3. The Chairman asked where it was proposed to lodge the Expedition records. Sir Vivian said he had in mind asking either the Scott Polar Research Institute or the Royal Geographical Society to accept them. He felt that the S.P.R.I. would be the right depository for all the office records and the photographs, when these have been finally catalogued and indexed. He also suggested that sufficient representative pictures from the New Zealand activities should be included. The Committee accepted all these suggestions and agreed that no surplus profits would be disposed of until all this work had been done.

P.S. 16/1

Super
AIRMAIL

7th August, 1958.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Trans-Antarctic Expedition

Enclosed for information are two copies of the Minutes of the 32nd meeting of the Committee of Management held on 23rd July, 1958.

I would mention that copies of the minutes of the 31st meeting of the Committee were not transmitted as they were concerned almost entirely with the arrangements for the reception of Sir Vivian Fuchs and his party on their arrival from New Zealand.

Financial Statement

A. F. DRAKE

MINISTER

The Treasurer tabled review of expenditure for the Expedition in the U.K. based on the assumption that the Expedition would continue until the end of June, 1959. He reported that on the basis of the available figures, the New Zealand Government would be in the region of £13,000. It was pointed out that there is an overdraft the amount of which is a profit of between £13,000 and £15,000. The Committee expressed their appreciation for all the hard work he had done in the past in taking prints from each negative over and in reorganising the records. The Committee agreed that all this work should be done before any profits are disposed of.

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102/2.

Telegraphic Address:
"OPPGSITELY, 1, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON."

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
DEPT. VAN BUITENLANDSE
RECHTHY, RECHTRASS

4 SEP 1958

RECORDED
AANGESTEKEN

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

PLAAS ON FILE
BY LEGAL DEPLAAS



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

Reference No. P.S. 10

7th August, 1958.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Trans-Antarctic Expedition

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I would mention that copies of the minutes of the 31st meeting of the Committee were not transmitted as they were concerned almost entirely with the arrangements for the reception of Sir Vivian Fuchs and his party on their arrival from New Zealand.

John Bull
copy to T, post 200
27 July

A. D. Stalkin
MINISTER

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very detailed and careful analysis over an extended period will require to be made before an accurate assessment of the value of a station on Marion Island can be made. It is, however, not improbable that the station will be of great value in assessing the subsequent behaviour and movement of disturbances observed at Tristan da Cunha, and thus assist materially in forecasting weather in the Union.

With the establishment of a first class Meteorological Station on Marion Island and with Australian stations on Heard and Macquarie Island, important gaps in the chain of high latitude meteorological stations in the Southern Hemisphere will be closed and it is strongly recommended that a team of research officers should concentrate on the problem of weather forecasting for medium range periods (up to a week). Some research on this problem was carried out towards the end of the war but has since been discontinued and it is felt that the time is now appropriate for the resumption of this investigation on an intensified scale.

In conclusion I have no hesitation in stating that the establishment of first class Meteorological Stations on the Marion, Heard and Macquarie Islands will be welcomed with acclamation by meteorologists throughout the world. In any scientific investigation the attack is on the most simple form of the problem before proceeding to the more complex. Meteorologists recognise that the Southern Hemisphere, with vast expanses of ocean free from the complexities caused by the intrusion of land masses, provides a natural laboratory for the investigation of fundamental problems in meteorology and there can be no doubt that the establishment of a station on Marion Island will be recognised as a major contribution towards the development of this science.

(Sgd.) J.A. King.

Senior Meteorologist.

Division of Meteorology,
15th January, 1948.

Fog should be of fairly frequent occurrence in the vicinity of the islands and was, in fact, observed on a number of occasions from Marion Island, but on none of these was the anchorage or the Northern Coast of the island affected.

Climatic charts show the prevailing wind near the islands to be West-North-Westerly and that gales are of frequent occurrence. With the Southward migration of the high pressure systems in summer, however, spells of settled weather lasting three days or more with light winds (but with the risk of fog) may reasonably be expected.

5. Selection of a site for a Meteorological Observing Station

One of the difficulties of setting up a Meteorological Station on oceanic islands which rise abruptly from the sea is that of finding a suitable exposure where meteorological elements may be observed free from the influence of the island itself. Local orographic cloud or rain and the distortion of the wind direction by the physical features of the island tend to make observations unrepresentative of the open sea conditions.

Any arrangement in which the observer is required to assess and eliminate local effects is unsatisfactory and the exposure of the reporting station is therefore of paramount importance.

As far as I was able to judge, no site for a Meteorological Station free from orographic effects is available on either Marion or Prince Edward Island but to reduce those effects to a minimum a site as far removed as possible from the mountain peaks should be selected, and it is for this reason that a site on East Cape has been recommended. It is hoped that the practical difficulties of erecting a station on this Cape will not prove insurmountable, as a great deal of value as a meteorological reporting station would be lost by its erection in a poor exposure.

Should a detachment be maintained on Prince Edward Island the most suitable site would appear to be South Cape, and reports from this locality, in conjunction with those from a station on Marion Island at East Cape should assist very materially in arriving at a more accurate assessment of conditions appertaining to an open sea exposure. From the meteorological point of view the establishment of reporting stations on both islands would, therefore, have very definite advantages.

6. Value of Meteorological Station on the Prince Edward group of islands.

During the period H.M.S.A.S. Transvaal was at sea I prepared and analysed a daily meteorological chart making use of the data contained in wireless broadcasts from Waterkloof and consisting of reports from Union Meteorological Stations and Tristan da Cunha. I therefore had the opportunity of examining observations at the islands in conjunction with other data and, although this extended over a very brief period, it was sufficient to indicate the potential value of the station in the construction of more accurate weather maps for the Union, and to demonstrate that some of the hypotheses on which ocean analyses are at present based will require modification.

3. Fauna

The island abounds with seals and sea elephants some of the latter reaching a length of 15 to 20 feet. They are ponderous creatures and are able to move overland very slowly and with considerable difficulty. It is surprising, therefore, to find them at places above the cliffs to which the only access is over steep ground and, at the rate at which they were observed to travel, the journey from the water's edge could not take much less than a day.

Penguins are to be found on the beaches in thousands and they, like all other life on the island, are completely unafraid of human beings. King penguins, standing about 2½ feet high, are in large numbers and have a bright yellow patch on the back of the head and neck. Plumed penguins live in the rocky crags on the cliffs and greet passers by with an agitated raucous cackle.

Studded over the foothills were numerous nesting albatross within a mile or so of the sea. The nests are on the top of a small mound about 3 feet in diameter and raised about a foot above the surroundings.

Other birds included a brown-coloured bird, larger and more heavily built than the albatross, and with a protruding chest, and a small white bird which lived among the penguins.

A remarkable feature of the island is the apparent absence of any insect life, and no insects of any kind were seen, even in the vicinity of dead birds.

To support the seals, sea elephants, penguins, ducks and other sea birds which abound, fish must be numerous but none were seen although the water is extremely clear. Hand grenades thrown from the ship at anchor failed to bring any fish to the surface.

4. Meteorological Conditions near the Islands

The Antarctic Pilot describes the weather as "bleak, boisterous and foggy" and it would be difficult to improve on this concise description.

The air temperatures varied between a minimum of 37°F. to a maximum of 46°F. and the sea temperature was practically constant and remained within a degree of 40°F. With the protection of warm clothing I found the conditions invigorating after the warm humid climate of the Transvaal at this time of year.

A striking feature of the weather conditions is the suddenness with which changes take place. Abrupt changes in wind, cloud, visibility and weather frequently occurred with startling suddenness during the short period H.M.S.A.S. Transvaal was in the vicinity of the islands.

The position selected for the anchorage enjoys considerable protection from wind and swell, and while the ship was at anchor winds were generally light and the swell slight, although a few miles seaward the sea was considerably disturbed. This anchorage is, however, exposed to North-Westerly winds and especial care should be exercised with a falling barometer with which this wind direction may usually be associated.

2. General Impressions of the Islands

Marion Island rises to a height of 4200 feet above sea level and at the time of the visit was snow-capped above 3000 feet, approximately. Orographic cloud usually obscures the peaks but on occasions when it is absent the island presents a most striking picture. It is a picture which combines the strong contrast of snow and black volcanic rock with the delicate hues of the grass and mossy vegetation, which covers the undulating foothills, and ranges in colours through the shades of green and yellow. Interspersed are outcrops of red-tinted koppies.

Unfortunately it was not possible for the ship to circumnavigate the island close inshore and a nearby view of the Northern and Eastern shores only was obtained. Elsewhere the coast appeared most inhospitable and any landing place, exposed as it would be to the prevailing wind and swell, is likely to be extremely hazardous except on a small percentage of occasions.

The coastline terminates with a vertical drop to the sea of 50 to 100 feet on the North and East coast for most of its length, but this is interrupted at a number of places by rocky beaches behind which the rise from the sea is steep but not vertical. These beaches all appeared to be strewn with well rounded boulders ranging in size from about 1 to 3 feet. No sandy beach was seen.

Above the cliffs are the foothills rising in undulating slopes for a few miles to the peaks. Near the cliff edge is a belt of grass which would appear to be suitable for cattle grazing, but this soon gives way to a kind of water grass and mossy vegetation. No shrubs or trees were seen and, excepting near the cliffs, the ground I traversed was everywhere sodden and springy underfoot. Even on sharply rising ground this was the case, and a ship's officer who walked inland up the sloping foothills reported that it seemed to become more sodden further inland.

Near the coast a number of small water pans, 100 or more feet in diameter, were seen and there were several streams of fresh water, one of which flowed into the bay near East Cape referred to earlier in this report.

Prince Edward Island is situated North-North-East of Marion Island at a distance of about 14 miles. It rises to an altitude of 2400 feet above sea level and was free of snow when seen. It seems probable that the island is less boggy than Marion Island, but I did not have the opportunity of landing to make a check on this impression. It may be mentioned that the magnetic compass was disturbed in the vicinity of Prince Edward Island.

Observation from the ship showed that the belt of kelp a few hundred yards offshore was almost continuous. The kelp is a soft texture and not at all like the heavy tubular kelp found in Union waters, and the propeller of the ship's motorboat was able to cut through it without difficulty. The depth of the water in the belt of kelp near the landing place is 15 fathoms.

The kelp helps to dampen an agitated sea and the island's shores are free of surf, the only movement being tidal and the up and down movement associated with the swell.

after landing the recall signal was hoisted and no excursion from the vicinity of the landing place could be made.

That night a sudden squall developed and the ship put to sea and remained hove to in the vicinity of the island in fresh winds and a moderate swell until the afternoon of 1st January, when she was again anchored.

A period of settled weather ensued and on 3rd January stores for the shore party were landed and I was permitted to land soon after noon.

Captain Broadhurst, S.A.A.F., and I set out overland for East Cape along the coast and reached a point about 3 miles from the landing place and in close proximity to the Cape before being recalled. Near the landing place a three-legged iron pot (presumably a still) about 4 feet high and three feet in diameter was found together with some pieces of wood, iron hooks and other items, but there were no signs of the existence of buildings near the site. In closer proximity to East Cape a well protected bay about 1000 yards across was seen, in which there was a flat protruding rock with vertical sides, which appeared to present good possibilities for the construction of a harbour. The ground rises sharply round the bay and a cableway would be necessary for haulage to the higher ground. No other landing places more suitable than that used were seen along this portion of the coast or at East Cape.

During the whole of 3rd January stores were landed for the use of the party to remain on the island after departure of the ship, and this operation was completed by the early evening.

On 4th January a party of 12 officers and men were landed on Marion Island. Anchor was weighed and course set for Prince Edward Island, which had not previously been visited during the expedition.

There was a belt of fog between the islands, but both islands were clear and the ship anchored about a mile from Prince Edward Island. The Captain and party went ashore and hoisted the Union Flag and deposited the annexation document.

No other landing was made on Prince Edward Island, and it is therefore only possible to report on observations made from the ship. The island appeared to be less marshy than Marion and was free of snow. In a fissure bursts of steam were observed but it is not possible to say whether these originated from hot springs or from slight volcanic activity.

Owing to a failure of the Radar equipment and uncertainty in regard to the extent of the fog on the return passage, the ship laid off from the islands and cruised in the vicinity until the afternoon of the 5th January when the Medical Officer and First Lieutenant were landed on Marion Island. Soon after, the anchor was weighed and the return passage to Cape Town commenced.

This passage was unexceptional and the strongest wind recorded was Force 4 on the Beaufort Scale, which is described as a moderate breeze. Early on Friday, 9th January, a rendezvous with HMSAS Natal was made and documents exchanged between the ships. A much needed supply of cigarettes was transferred from HMSAS Natal.

CONFIDENTIAL

TOP SECRET

REPORT ON EXPEDITION TO THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDS

by

Mr. J.A. King, Senior Meteorologist,
Department of Transport.

1. Chronological Summary

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary for Transport and with subsequent arrangements made with the Director S.A.N.F. I reported to Lt. Comdr. J. Fairbairn, Officer Commanding HMSAS Transvaal, at 0900 hours on Sunday, 21st December 1947, and the ship put to sea two hours later.

The outward passage was uneventful and Prince Edward Island was sighted early on Christmas morning at a time when the weather and visibility were deteriorating, the wind freshening and swell increasing. The Captain decided against an attempt at landing until the weather conditions improved, and the ship was accordingly hove to. The wind remained at gale force (excepting for short periods) until the afternoon of 26th December, and the swell remained heavy and of average length until the afternoon of 27th December. During this period the height of the waves was estimated to be about 25 feet from trough to crest and occasionally exceeded 30 feet. The highest wind velocity I recorded was force 8, described as a fresh gale on the Beaufort Scale and falling within the limits of 34 to 40 knots in speed. Rainfall was small and occasional showers of snow of short duration occurred. Air temperatures varied between limits of 39° and 46°F. and the sea temperature was practically constant at 40°F.

On the morning of 28th December a course was steered between the islands from West to East and the Northern coast of Marion Island examined for a possible landing place. On this coast the most prominent and remarkable feature is Boot Rock, which derives its name from its resemblance to a Wellington boot, and rises to a height of 250 feet above sea level. An examination of the coast from the ship revealed no sign of habitation nor could the charted landing place be identified. During the day the wind again increased to gale force and the ship was once more hove to. On 29th December a further examination of the coast of Marion Island was made and finally a sheltered cove to the East of the charted landing place was selected for the landing, and the ship anchored about a mile off shore. The name 'Transvaal Cove' has been assigned to the landing place in the ship's log.

The Captain and a party drawn from the ship's company proceeded ashore, hoisted the Union Flag and deposited the annexation document in a brass cylinder. On his return to the ship the Captain decided that no further landings would be made that day.

Off the Northern coast of Marion Island there is a belt of kelp about 50 - 100 feet wide and 200 yards off-shore. Owing to the difficulty of pulling a boat through the kelp with oars, a line was erected between the shore and an anchor seaward of the kelp, and the boats hauled through the kelp on the line. This was completed early on 30th December and I, in company with the other officers attached to the ship, was permitted to go ashore just before noon. The intention was to make an overland expedition to East Cape, but soon



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Private Bag 193 - Telegraphic Address: "Transport" - Telephone: 3-308

TRANSPORT BUILDING - FOUNTAIN LANE

Inquiries: Mr. van Rensburg.

In reply please quote No. WB. 11/4.

17
 or 3-308 Ext. 17
 DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
 DEPT. VAN RENSBURG
 PRETORIA
 TO: HASIE
 13 AUG 1958
 M. C. O.
 S. H. S. K. K. E. N.
 PLACED ON FILE
 G. A. L. E. H. L. E. P. L. A. A. S.

The Secretary for External Affairs,
PRETORIA.

11. 8. 1958

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION - 1948:
TRISTAN GROUP OF ISLANDS.

1. With reference to your minute No. 102/2 of the 17 July, 1958, I have to inform you that no formal report was published at the time of the annexation expedition to Marion Island in 1947-48.

2. (i) A report on the expedition to the Prince Edward Islands, by Mr. J.A. King, was compiled after the return of the annexation expedition. Attached are three copies of this report.

(ii) A Short account was published in "Weather" (January, 1950) and a reprint is enclosed.

(iii) There was a comprehensive account of the island and its history in "Lantern" (April, 1954) but unfortunately no copy is available for enclosure. This was written by Mr. J.A. King.

(iv) An article "South Africa in the Sub. Antarctic" by Mr. J.A. King, appeared in a book "The Antarctic Today", published in New Zealand. A reprint of this article is enclosed.

H. van Rensburg

SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

Mr. B. J. ...
See that we have copies for ...
14/8
H.O.T. 2/9
...



102/2

PRETORIA.

18 AUG 1958

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERDEDIGING.

Suid-Afrikaanse Ekspedisie - 1948:
Tristan Groep Eilande.

Met verwysing na my diensbrief 102/2 van
17 Julie 1958 insake 'n verslag oor die anneksasie
van Marion eiland in 1947-48, verneem ek graag of u
reeds in staat is om 'n antwoord te kan verstrek.

RESUBMITTED
WEER VOORGELE

A. G. DUNN

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKK.

JCB/JT

H.O.T. 2/9 (2 pencils)

7.

Handwritten notes:
New B.A.
Sent to through to Mr. Gray, with
complement. See that we have copies for
H.O.T. 2/9.
Signatures:
H.O.T. 2/9
JCB

27 AUG 1958



102/2

47.

PRETORIA.

Navrae: Mnr. van Rensburg.
WB.23.

18 AUG 1958

(In drievoud).

Die Sekretaris van die Tesourie,
PRETORIA.

UNIE SE BYDRAE TOT DIE SCOTT POOLNAVORSINGSINSTITUUT.

1. Met betrekking tot my diensbrief van 12 Maart 1958 en Tesourie-magtiging no. F.142/33 van 19 Julie 1957 en 14 Maart 1958, waarvolgens n bedrag van £300 aan die Scott Poolnavorsingsinstituut vir die lopende boekjaar betaal is, beveel die Departement aan dat voorsiening vir n bydrae aan hierdie liggaam ook vir die komende finansiële jaar gemaak word.

2. Ter ondersteuning hiervan meld ek graag dat hierdie Instituut deur sy publikasies bewys lewer dat, as gesaghebbende bron vir inligting oor alle aangeleenthede rakende die poolstreke, dit een van die bestoegeruste poolstreekliteratuur-biblioteke besit. Die Weerburo put gedurig uit hierdie bron enige inligting rakende sake waarby die buro belangstel. Die diens-te van die bovermelde instituut, gesien die toenemende belangstelling en aksie in die Suidpoolstreke, gaan vir die Unie-Regering in die vervolg van groot waarde wees.

3. Tesourie-geedkeuring word derhalwe aangevra dat n bedrag van £300 as die Unie se bydrae tot die bogenoemde liggaam op die konsepbegroting van hierdie departement vir die boekjaar 1959/60, geplaas word.

H. S. VAN DER WALT
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.
DIE REKENMEESTER.

Afskrif ter inligting
M. A. J. van Rensburg
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

→ Die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake,
PRETORIA.

Afskrif ter inligting, na aanleiding van u diens-brief no. 102/2 van 7 Februarie 1958.

700
M. A. J. van Rensburg
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

S. L. CROZET FFS
BUILDING CONSULTANT
PHONE 21-1342

306-307 PERMANENT BUILDING
159 MEYER STREET
GERMISTON
SOUTH AFRICA

August 27, 1958.

YOUR REF. 102/2.

The Secretary for External Affairs,
Union Buildings,
PRETORIA.

28 AUG 1958
FILED ON FILE
OF LEER GEPLAAS

Sir,

RE: SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION
TO MARION ISLAND.

With reference to my letter of July 4, relative to the above, I will be pleased to learn if you can now furnish me with the information required.

Yours faithfully,

S.L. Crozet
S.L. CROZET.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO P.O. BOX 368.

bedrag van R330 as die Unie se bydrae tot die begoedem-
de liggaam op die boekjaar 1959/60, geplaas word.

H. S. VAN DER WALT
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

DIE REKENMEESTER.

Afskrif ter inligting.

M. A. J. van Rensburg

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

→ Die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake,
PRETORIA.

Afskrif ter inligting, na aanleiding van u diens-
brief no. 102/2 van 7 Februarie 1958.

M.A.J. van Rensburg
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

102/2

D.D. 123 A.

Telegramadres }
Telegraphic Address }

"DEFENCE"

Unie van Suid-Afrika



Union of South Africa.

Meld asb. in u antwoord
In reply please quote

No. D.C. 858/3

Tel: 23601.
Ext: 36.
29 AUG 1958

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERDEDIGING/DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

KARL KLING-GEBOU/BUILDING,
PRIVAATSAK/PRIVATE BAG 158,
PRETORIA.

IF OUDER
AANGETEKEN.....
PLAASD ON FILE
OP LEER OORPLAAS.....

28-8-1958

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION - 1948: TRISTAN GROUP OF ISLANDS: YOUR MINUTE NO. 102/2 DATED 17TH JULY, 1958, REFERS.

1. It is assumed that the information required is in connection with the Prince Edward Group of Islands.
2. It is regretted that no copy of the report of the proceedings is available as this was destroyed with the relevant ship's log after seven years had elapsed from the time of the operation.
3. However, an article under the caption "Operation Snoektown", written by the then Commanding Officer, of S.A.S. Transvaal, appeared in the April, 1950, issue of the U.D.F. Magazine, "Commando," a copy of which is attached and it is suggested that the contents of this article be made available to Mr. Crozet.

Jordaan
SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE.

File
Mr. Crozet
copy forwarded to Mr. Crozet.
JCB
MA

Die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake,
PRETORIA.

Afskrif ter inligting, na aanleiding van u diens-
brief no. 102/2 van 7 Februarie 1958.

File
MA
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.



102/2

PRETORIA.

5 - SEP 1958

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 4th July, 1958, I have the honour to forward you herewith, a copy of a report by Mr. J.A. King, Senior Meteorologist, Department of Transport, on the expedition to the Prince Edward Islands in 1948.

An article under the caption "Operation Snoektown", written by the then Commanding Officer of S.A.S. Transvaal, appeared in the April, 1950, issue of the U.D.F. Magazine "Commando", a copy of which is attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. DUNN

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. S.L. Crozet, F.F.S.,
P.O. Box 568,
GERMISTON.

JCB/CB

*See
Feb.
... +/a.*

→ Die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake,
PRETORIA.

Afskrif ter inligting, na aanleiding van u diens-
brief no. 102/2 van 7 Februarie 1958.

See
M. J. ...
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

S. L. CROZET F.F.S.

BUILDING CONSULTANT

PHONE 51-1367

106-307 PERA

159 MEYER STRAAT

GERMISTON

SOUTH AFRICA



September 7, 1958.

Your Ref.102/2.

The Secretary for External Affairs,
PRETORIA.



Sir,

Your letter of September 5, together with enclosures, to hand.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind co-operation in furnishing me with the information requested. a copy

Yours faithfully,

S.L.CROZET.

an article under the caption "Operation Snoektown", written by the then Commanding Officer of S.A.S. Transvaal, appeared in the April, 1958, issue of the U.S.F. Magazine "Demands", a copy of which is attached.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO P.O. BOX 568

Your obedient Servant,

A. G. DUNN

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. S.L. Crozet, F.F.S.,
P.O. Box 568,
GERMISTON.

JCB/CB

See file 4/a.

→ Die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake,
PRETORIA.

Afskrif ter inligting, na aanleiding van u diens-
brief no. 102/2 van 7 Februarie 1958.

See
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

102/2.



PRETORIA.

13 SEP 1958

THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

Trans-Antarctic Expedition.

You may be interested to read the attached copy of the minutes of the 32nd meeting of the Committee of Management held on the 23rd July, 1958, in connection with the Trans-Antarctic Expedition.

As the minutes of the 31st meeting of the Committee were almost entirely concerned with the arrangements for the reception of Sir Vivian Fuchs and his party on their arrival from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, copies were not received by our High Commissioner in London.

A. G. DUNN

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

JCB/MB.

File.
Feb.
2/9.

→ Die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake,
PRETORIA.

Afskrif ter inligting, na aanleiding van u diens-
brief no. 102/2 van 7 Februarie 1958.

File
maandag
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

SAZ. 112/1

26th November, 1958.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Dunn

With reference to Mr. Belcher's letter of 28th November 1956 to Mr. Jones about Antarctica, we have been asked to inform the Union Government that the United Kingdom Government exchanged notes with the Argentine and Chilean Governments, on the 25th November, renewing the Tripartite Naval Declaration in the same terms as previous years.

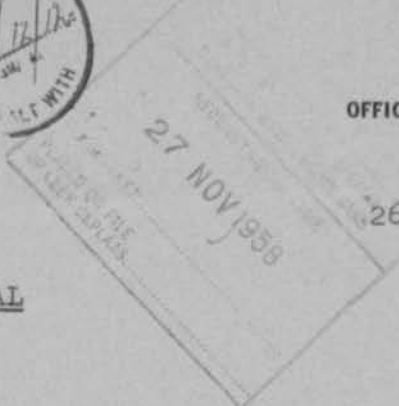
2. The United Kingdom Government regrets that information of the renewal of the Declaration was not given to the Union authorities last year.

3. The Union High Commissioner in London has been informed.

ELEANOR J. EMERY

A.G. DUNN, ESQ.,
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
UNION BUILDINGS,
PRETORIA.

/EVR.



1022

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,
PRETORIA.

26th November, 1958.

SAZ. 112/1

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Dunn,

With reference to Mr. Belcher's letter of 28th November 1956 to Mr. Jones about Antarctica, we have been asked to inform the Union Government that the United Kingdom Government exchanged notes with the Argentine and Chilean Governments, on the 25th November, renewing the Tripartite Naval Declaration in the same terms as previous years.

2. The United Kingdom Government regrets that information of the renewal of the Declaration was not given to the Union authorities last year.

3. The Union High Commissioner in London has been informed.

*Yours sincerely,
Eleanor Jones*

A.G. DUNN, ESQ.,
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
UNION BUILDINGS,
P R E T O R I A.

Defence

7

/EVR.

KANTOOR VAN DIE
20th November, 1958.

Direkteur van Driehoeksmeting,
Driehoeksmeting,
Privatsaak,
MOVBRAV, K.P.
21 November 1958

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN LANDE : PRETORIA

INSAKE : BESOEK VAN BELGIESE SUIDPOOL-
EKSPEDISIE AAN KAAPSTAD.

Mr. Secretary's letter of 20th November 1958 to Mr. Jones about Antarctica. We have been asked to inform the Union Government that the United Kingdom has received a letter from the Belgian Military Geographical Institute at Brussels in which it is stated that the Belgian Antarctic Expedition on its return to the South Pole as well as on its return to Cape Town will do some work on the Antarctic continent. In the letter it is requested that the Department of Lands and Survey should be able to provide some assistance in the form of a permit to land at Cape Town and to use the facilities of the Survey Department. It is noted that the Belgian Expedition was not given to the Union authorities last year.

-
- Vir u inligting sluit ek 'n afskrif van my antwoord aan die Instituut in. Ten einde aan Binnelandse Sake te omsendbrief Nr. 3 van 1958 uitvoering te gee, sal ek bly wees indien u die betrokke Departement van die voorgename besoek van die wetenskaplikes in kennis sal stel. Vir dié doel word ekstra afskrifte van hierdie diensbrief aangeheg. Ongelukkig kan ek nie op hierdie stadium sê wat die getalsterkte van die ekspedisie is nie.
 - Aangesien hierdie die eerste besoek is wat die Belgiese Ekspedisie ons gaan bring, ag ek dit wenslik dat ons hulle op dieselfde wyse onthaal soos ons met die Japanners en die Russe gedoen het. Vir dié doel sal ek bly wees indien u goedkeuring van die Tesourie sal verkry vir die uitgawe van £20 ten einde die wetenskaplikes te onthaal op 'n middag- of aandete waarheen ek van voorneme is om ook vooraanstaande belanghebbendes van hierdie departement te nooi. Ek onderneem om die koste so laag moontlik te hou en die balans van die geld, indien enige, aan die skatkis terug te betaal.
 - Ek mag net meld dat die ekspedisie verwag om ongeveer op die 10de Desember in Kaapstad te land en aangesien daar dus nie veel tyd oor is om die nodige reëlings te tref nie, sal ek bly wees indien u hierdie saak u dringende aandag kan skenk.

J. J. BOONZAAIER
DIREKTEUR : DRIEHOEKSMETING



DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE :
PRETORIA.

66/918/8095

1. Die aangehegte diensbrief, in drievoud, aan die Tesourie word aan u gestuur vir u aanbeveling en deursending. Tesourie-omsendbrief Nr. 3 van 1958 het betrekking.

2. 'n Afskrif van die Direkteur van Driehoeksmeting se brief Nr. D. 180 van 20 November 1958, gerig aan mnr. L. JONES, van die Belgiese Militêre Geografiese Instituut te Brussels, is aangeheg.

*nie aangeheg nie
1/11/58*

J. P. Malherbe
SEKRETARIS VAN LANDE.



-2 DEC 1958

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN DIE TESOURIE : PRETORIA.

BESOEK VAN DIE BELGIESE SUIDPOOL EKSPEDISIE
AAN KAAPSTAD.

1. Die bogenoemde ekspedisie sal na verwagting op 10 Desember 1958 in Kaapstad aankom om op pad na die Suidpool ~~om~~ sekere swaartekragmetings uit te voer.
2. Aangesien hulle gemeenskaplike belange het, het die Direkteur-generaal van Opmetings dit goedgevind om ongeveer vyf besoekende en vyf plaaslike belanghebbende wetenskaplikes vir 'n middag- of aandete, met die heen- sowel as met die terugreis, te nooi.
3. Dit sal op prys gestel word aan die Tesourie die uitgawe van £20 nie te bowegaande uit staatsfondse vir die onthaal van die wetenskaplikes (£10 per keer) sal goedkeur. Fondse is beskikbaar onder inkomste-begrotingspos 12 subhoof E - nuwe item.
4. Die Departementele Besparingskomitee beveel die uitgawe aan.

J. P. MALHERBE

SEKRETARIS VAN LANDE:

*bespreking (+2)
oorkoepelend aan mnr. Kotze
(Kamer 7B) Tesourie.
Bev.
J.P.M. 5/12.*

*Aankomst.
G.P.P.
F.B.S.*



296/1

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRALIA
IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Australian High Commission presents its compliments to the Union Department of External Affairs and has the honour to inform the Department that, following discussions at the Second meeting of the Special Committee on Antarctic Research in Moscow from 4th to 11th August, 1958, Australia has acceded to a request to set up an International Antarctic Analysis Centre in Melbourne to continue the analyses of the southern ocean hemisphere weather conditions after the closing down of the U.S. Weather Central which was operated at Little America during the International Geophysical Year.

The International Antarctic Analysis Centre is being set up by the Commonwealth of Australia Director of Meteorology to commence operations on a preliminary scale on 2nd February, 1959. It will be conducted as a laboratory for the analysis and investigation of circumpolar charts extending to latitude thirty degrees south for the surface, 700, 500 and 300 mb levels at 00 and 12 hours GMT. It is intended that preliminary surface analysis will be broadcast about twelve hours after the time of observation. All analyses will be put on micro cards after revision in a final form.

The importance of the project in world meteorology fully merits actual participation in the work by meteorologists from all countries who are interested. Active cooperation in this way will ensure that the contribution of the Centre will be of the highest standards attainable in international meteorology, as well as reducing the burden of pressing demands on Australian meteorologists.

This aspect has been accepted by SCAR which is advising its Members and the World Meteorological Organisation that Australia would welcome suitably qualified meteorologists who could be endorsed by their National Services for a term of duty at the Centre.

The High Commission therefore wishes to convey a cordial invitation from the Government of Australia to the Government of South Africa to assign meteorologists to work at the International Antarctic Analysis Centre in Melbourne on either the analysis or research programmes.

Individual meteorologists would be welcome to come and go as convenient, but it is hoped that it will be found practicable to have one meteorologist from South Africa at the Centre continuously.

In the common interest it is obviously desirable that any meteorologist be endorsed by the South African Meteorological Authority for work of this kind, but the only other necessary qualification is that each should be reasonably fluent in English, which will be the only working language.

It is also suggested that the meteorologists be selected from among those whose salaries and maintenance expenses can be accepted by the South African Government.

The High Commission would be grateful for an early indication of the wishes of the Union Government in this matter.



CAPE TOWN.

15th January, 1959.

102/2

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
 NEW BUILDING, WHITEHALL, LONDON
 REGISTRY/REGISTRARIE
10 FEB 1959
 Telephone: WHITEHALL 4489.
 Telegraphic: *RECEIVED*
 "OPPOSITELY, LE SQUARE, LONDON."
 PLACED ON FILE
 OP 1 FEB 1959



Reference 91/418

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
 Trafalgar Square,
 LONDON, W.C.2.

Surface Mail

16th January, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Scott Polar Research Institute

Your file 102/2 refers.

I forward herewith copies of a letter dated
 12th January, 1959, received from the Director of the
 Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, together
 with a copy of the Institute's Thirty-second Annual
 Report, and of the ¹⁹⁵⁷⁻⁵⁸ Accounts of Cambridge University.
 The latter document reflects the accounts of the
 Institute on pp. 241-42.

B. A. L.
 Acting High Commissioner.

ms. [Signature] 10/2
Lib. Amexum forwarded to
Transport. Feb 10/2

The High Commission would be grateful for an early indication of the wishes of the Union Government in this matter.



CAPE TOWN.

15th January, 1959.

7

102/2
102/2/7

The Department of External Affairs presents
its compliments to the Australian High Commission,
and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the
Commission's note No. 296/1 of the 15th January, 1959,
regarding the establishment of an International Antarctic
Analysis Centre in Melbourne.

The invitation extended to the Union Govern-
ment to assign meteorologists to participate in the
activities of the Centre is appreciated, and will
be answered as soon as the question of the availability
of manpower has been settled.

W. C. NAUDÉ

PRETORIA,

W. C. NAUDÉ

26 January, 1959.

AGB/JT

GENERAL.

1. Knapp, Ir. W.H.C. : Antarctica; de geschiedenis van de geheimzinnig Zuideland. (Haarlem Bohn 1958.)
2. U.S. Department of the Interior. : Board of Geographical Names: The Geographical names of Antarctica. (Washington 1947.)

PERIODICALS.

1. Polar Record ed by Forbes published by the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England.
2. Antarctica : New Zealand Antarctic Society (quarterly).

and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Commission's note No. 295/1 of the 15th January, 1958, regarding the establishment of an International Antarctic Analysis Centre in Melbourne.

The invitation extended to the Union Government to assign meteorologists to participate in the activities of the Centre is appreciated, and will be answered as soon as the question of the availability of manpower has been settled.

W. C. HADDS

SECRET.

15 January, 1958.

REFERENCE LIST OF GENERAL WORKS ON ANTARCTICA.

EXPEDITIONS.

- 1. James, David : That Frozen Land. A story of a year in the Antarctic. (London, Falcon Press 1949.)
- 2. Glaefer, John : The White Desert: official account of the Norwegian, British and Swedish Expedition. (London, Chatto and Windus 1954.)
- 3. Fuchs, Sir Vivian : The Crossing of the Antarctic (London. Cassell 1958.)
- 4. Nichol S. N. : Stepping stones to the South Pole. (Sydney Angus and Robertson 1948.)
- 5. Shackleton, Sir Ernest. South (London Hennemann 1922)
- 6. Law, Philip : A.N.A.R.E. (Australian National Antarctic research Expedition) (London, Oxford University Press 1957.)

ANIMAL LIFE.

- 1. Migot, Andre : The Lonely South. (London. Hart Davis 1956)

OCEANOGRAPHY AND METEOROLOGY.

- 1. Owen, Russell : The Antarctic Ocean. (London Museum Press 1948).
- 2. Van Rooy, M.P. : ed : Meteorology of the Antarctic (Pretoria, Government Printer 1957;)

POLITICAL.

- 1. Gould, Lawrence : The Polar Regions and their relation to Human Affairs. (New York. American Geographic Society 1958.)
- 2. Christie, Eric : The Antarctic Problem. (London, Allen and Unwin 1951).
- 3. Daniel, J. : The Conflict of Sovereignties in the Antarctic. (Article in Year-book of World Affairs. 1949.) pp 241 - 272.)

= Available in library of University of Cape Town.
 6 Available in Cape Town City Library. /...

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPT. VAN BUITENLANDS	
REGISTRY BUILDING 13 FEB 1959	
RECEIVED AANVAANKEN	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	

102/2
102/2/7

Private Bag 193 - Telegraphic Address: "Transport" - Telephone: 3-3081 or 3-3641 Ext. 47

TRANSPORT BUILDING - FOUNTAIN LANE - PRETORIA
Enquiries: Mr. M. van Rensburg.
In reply please quote No. WB.28.

The Secretary for External Affairs. 12. 2. 1959

INTERNATIONAL ANTARCTIC ANALYSIS CENTRE:
MELBOURNE.

1. Your minute No. 102/2 over 102/2/7 of 26 January 1959, refers.
2. The personnel who are suitably qualified to work at the abovementioned centre are all presently engaged on the task of compiling weather charts of the Southern Hemisphere for the I.G.Y., in accordance with the directive of CSAGI - WMO that the Union should assume responsibility for this part of the project.
3. In consequence of this undertaking, and owing to an acute shortage of experienced analysts, the Department is unable to spare meteorologists for a term of duty at the Centre. It will therefore also not be found practicable to have one meteorologist from the Union at the Centre continuously.
4. The Union offered to send a junior meteorologist observer to an Australian Antarctic base for the current year but the Australian authorities indicated that their teams had already been selected at that time.
5. Two Union meteorologists, Messrs. Taljaard and van Loon, have prepared a paper on the construction of 500 mb. maps over the Southern Ocean, and Mr. Taljaard will attend the SCAR meeting at Canberra from the 2nd till 6th March 1959, and will then return to Melbourne for another week. Therefore he will be free for about two weeks to take part in the activities of the new Southern Hemisphere analysis centre, and will also be available for discussion on the data exchange between South Africa and Australia.
6. The Commonwealth of Australia Director of Meteorology has been sent a provisional summary of the paper by Taljaard and van Loon and informed of the former's intended visit to Australia.

W. H. H. P.

 SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

7

Mr. H. H. P.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Analysis Centre, during which period he will also be available for discussions on the exchange of meteorological data between Australia and the Union. It might be mentioned that Mr. Taljaard, in co-operation with a Mr. van Loon, has prepared a paper on the construction of 500 mb. maps over the Southern ocean, which, according to the High Commission's note under reply, is also one of the Centre's lines of investigation. A provisional summary of this paper has already been sent to the Director of Meteorology in Australia.

J. S. F. Botha

PRETORIA,

19-1 February, 1959.

Mr. Taljaard and Mr. van Loon, have prepared a paper on the construction of 500 mb. maps over the Southern Ocean, and Mr. Taljaard will attend the ICAO meeting at Canberra from the 1st till 5th March 1959, and will then return to Melbourne for another week. Therefore he will be part in the activities of the new meteorological analysis centre, and will also be available for discussion on the exchange between South Africa and Australia.

THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

For your information.

A. G. DUNN

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

[Handwritten signature]

→ 102/2
102/2/7

Analysis Centre, during which period it will also be available for discussion on the exchange of meteorological data between Australia and the Union. It might be mentioned that Mr. Taljaard, Senior Meteorologist of the Union Weather Bureau, has previously taken part in the construction of 500 mb. maps over the Southern Ocean, which, according to the High Commission, is the subject of the present note.

The Department of External Affairs presents its compliments to the Australian High Commission, and has the honour to return the following answer to the High Commission's Note 296/1 of the 15th January, 1959.

While fully conscious of the great importance that the International Antarctic Analysis Centre will have for world meteorology, the Union authorities are unfortunately not in a position to spare suitably qualified personnel for a protracted tour of duty at the Centre. It will be recalled that in terms of a CSAGI-WMO directive, the Union has assumed responsibility for the compilation of weather charts for a large portion of the Southern Hemisphere, and the Union personnel who by reason of their qualifications could, with mutual profit, have been detached for duty at the Centre, are almost exclusively engaged in this project.

However, the Department is happy to announce that Mr. J.S. Taljaard, Senior Meteorologist of the Union Weather Bureau, is proceeding to Australia to take part in the SCAR meeting in Canberra scheduled for the first week in March, 1959. Mr. Taljaard's itinerary has been arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

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PRETORIA.

25.2.1959

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Scott Poolnavorsingsinstituut.

U verwysingsnommer is M.23.

Ek stuur u hiermee n afskrif van n brief gedateer 12 Januarie 1959 met aanhangsels gerig aan die Kantoor van die Unie se Hoë Kommissaris in Londen deur die Direkteur van die Scott Poolnavorsingsinstituut aangaande die 32st Jaarlikse Verslag van die Instituut.

A. J. OXLEY

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

JCB/TLC *Bear*

Weather Bureau, is proceeding to ...
in the SCAR meeting in Canberra scheduled for the first
week in March, 1959. Mr. Taljaard's itinerary has been
arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

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102/2.

Following documents received from A.N.A.R.F., for forwarding to Marion Island Administrator; forwarded to the Director of the Weather Bureau.

PRETORIA.

25.2.1959

1) Australian Glaciological Contributions in Antarctica. Preliminary report: M. Mellor.

ER.

2) Problems of Nutrition in Antarctic Expeditions: Dr. Stefan E. Csorvas.

avorsingsinstituut.

file

nummer is M.23.

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ie Scott Poolnavorsingsinstituut
ikse Verslag van die Instituut.

A. J. OXLEY

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

JCB/TLC *Bier*

Weather Bureau, is proceeding to ...
in the SCAR meeting in Canberra scheduled for the first
week in March, 1959. Mr. Taljaard's itinerary has been
arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

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the satisfactory procedures which have been arranged with the Office of the Solicitor-General of New Zealand for the settlement of such claims will be maintained, and accordingly that the United States compensation authorities will, in determining liability and compensation, continue to give due regard to the Solicitor-General's assessment and to the amount which he may recommend for settlement in particular cases.

"6. The Government of the United States of America for its part will provide as far as possible logistic support requested by the New Zealand authorities in connection with New Zealand operations in Antarctica.

"7. The Governments of New Zealand and the United States of America will cooperate in making appropriate administrative arrangements to give effect to the understandings set out in this memorandum and to resolve any other practical issues which may from time to time arise from the presence in New Zealand of personnel, ships and aircraft of United States Antarctic expeditions.

"8. The term "United States personnel" includes uniformed members of the United States forces and civilian employees of the forces except those employees who are nationals of, or ordinarily resident in, New Zealand."

I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States of America accepts the proposals contained in your note, together with the understandings set out in the memorandum attached thereto, and regards your note and my present reply as constituting an agreement between our two Governments, the agreement to enter into force on this day.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

FRANCIS H. RUSSELL

His Excellency,
WALTER NASH,
Minister of External Affairs,
Wellington.

TIAS 4161

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959

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LANDSE SAKE.

JCB/TLC *Bew.*

weather bureau, is proceeding to
in the SCAR meeting in Canberra scheduled for the first
week in March, 1959. Mr. Taljaard's itinerary has been
arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

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matters over such personnel in New Zealand territory, will consider alleged offences affecting only United States personnel or property, or committed in the performance of official duty, as a matter for the United States authorities.

"(ii) Moreover, the New Zealand authorities will not ordinarily be concerned to institute proceedings in the New Zealand courts in respect of alleged minor offences which do not fall within the categories referred to in (i) above.

"(b) For their part, the United States authorities will take measures to ensure respect for the laws of New Zealand by United States personnel and will take whatever steps are necessary to punish personnel who have committed acts which are offences against those laws.

"(c) United States personnel who have been arrested or apprehended, whether by the New Zealand authorities or by the United States authorities, will be retained in custody by the United States authorities, who shall produce the personnel concerned, upon request by the New Zealand authorities, for investigation, identification or trial.

"(d) It is understood that the principle of not trying an accused twice for the same offence will be followed, except that the United States authorities shall remain free to punish for violation of rules of military discipline.

"5(a) It is the understanding of the New Zealand Government that United States law makes provision for the settlement of meritorious claims for loss or damage caused by the acts or omissions (whether committed on or off duty) of United States personnel, and acts or omissions arising out of the performance of official duty by employees of the United States forces who are nationals of or ordinarily resident in New Zealand. In this connection, it is understood that the United States compensation authorities will pay, in accordance with and to the fullest extent possible under United States claims rules and procedures, just and reasonable compensation, when accepted by claimants in full satisfaction and in final settlement, for meritorious claims for injury or death or damage to property arising out of such acts or omissions. It is understood that United States claims legislation requires that such claims be presented to United States authorities within one year after the occurrence of the accident or incident out of which the claim arises.

"(b) It is further understood by the two Governments that

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ELANDSE SAKE.

JCB/TLC *Bem.*

Weather Bureau, is proceeding to Australia to take part in the SCAR meeting in Canberra scheduled for the first week in March, 1959. Mr. Talsjaard's itinerary has been arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

"MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDINGS"

102/2.

"1(a) The New Zealand Government will provide as far as possible facilities in New Zealand requested by the United States authorities in connection with United States operations in Antarctica. It agrees to the establishment of operational headquarters in New Zealand and to the transit of United States personnel, ships and aircraft through New Zealand. United States personnel may be accommodated in New Zealand and United States aircraft may be based at agreed airports within New Zealand.

"(b) The New Zealand Government agrees to the establishment and operation of a military and affiliate radio station in New Zealand by the United States authorities, under arrangements to be made with the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

"(c) In each case where facilities are provided by the New Zealand Government, the financial basis on which they are made available, and the conditions on which they shall be returned, will be decided by agreement between the New Zealand and the United States authorities.

"2. As appropriate, the normal requirements in connection with the arrival and departure of ships and aircraft in New Zealand, as well as passport, visa and other immigration laws and regulations will be waived in respect of United States personnel, and ships and aircraft of the United States Navy and Air Force engaged upon operations in Antarctica.

"3(a) Subject to such procedures as may be arranged, the Government of New Zealand will exempt from payment of taxes and customs duties, goods imported into or exported out of New Zealand by the United States authorities or United States personnel in connection with United States operations in Antarctica.

"(b) The presence of United States personnel in New Zealand solely in connection with United States operations in Antarctica shall not subject them to taxation on their salary and emoluments received from the United States Government or on any tangible movable property the presence of which in New Zealand is due solely to their temporary presence there, nor constitute residence nor domicile for New Zealand tax purposes.

"4(a) If United States personnel are alleged to have committed acts which are offences against New Zealand law, the following provisions shall apply:

"(i) The New Zealand authorities, recognizing the problems arising from the concurrent jurisdiction in criminal

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ELANDSE SAKE.

JGB/TLC *Bew.*

Weather Bureau, is proceeding to Australia to take part in the SCAR meeting in Canberra scheduled for the first week in March, 1959. Mr. T&J's itinerary has been arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

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The American Ambassador to the New Zealand Minister of External Affairs

102/2.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
Wellington, December 24, 1958.

No. 28

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today's date, together with the memorandum of understandings attached thereto, the texts of which read as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to discussions which have taken place between the New Zealand and the United States authorities regarding the future provision of facilities in New Zealand for United States personnel, ships and aircraft engaged in operations in Antarctica. As you know, the New Zealand Government wishes to provide whatever assistance it can to the United States Government in connection with such operations, and a number of understandings regarding the provision of appropriate facilities in New Zealand have been reached during the discussions.

"These understandings, which include a statement of the assistance which the United States Government has offered in respect of New Zealand operations in Antarctica, are set out in the attached memorandum.

"It is suggested that these arrangements should ensure for the full period during which United States personnel, ships and aircraft may be in New Zealand in connection with United States operations in Antarctica during the present International Geophysical Year and for the period ending on 31 December 1959, and that the provision of any necessary facilities which may thereafter be required in New Zealand be discussed in correspondence between us at the appropriate time.

"If the proposals contained in the present note, and the understandings set out in the attached memorandum are acceptable to the Government of the United States of America, I have the honour to suggest that this note and your reply thereto, should constitute an agreement between our Governments, the agreement to enter into force on the date of your note in reply.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

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in the SCAR meeting in Canberra scheduled for the first week in March, 1959. Mr. Taljaard's itinerary has been arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

official duty by employees of the United States forces who are nationals of or ordinarily resident in New Zealand. In this connection, it is understood that the United States compensation authorities will pay, in accordance with and to the fullest extent possible under United States claims rules and procedures, just and reasonable compensation, when accepted by claimants in full satisfaction and in final settlement, for meritorious claims for injury or death or damage to property arising out of such acts or omissions. It is understood that United States claims legislation requires that such claims be presented to United States authorities within one year after the occurrence of the accident or incident out of which the claim arises.

(b) It is further understood by the two Governments that the satisfactory procedures which have been arranged with the Office of the Solicitor-General of New Zealand for the settlement of such claims will be maintained, and accordingly that the United States compensation authorities will, in determining liability and compensation, continue to give due regard to the Solicitor-General's assessment and to the amount which he may recommend for settlement in particular cases.

6. The Government of the United States of America for its part will provide as far as possible logistic support requested by the New Zealand authorities in connection with New Zealand operations in Antarctica.

7. The Governments of New Zealand and the United States of America will cooperate in making appropriate administrative arrangements to give effect to the understandings set out in this memorandum and to resolve any other practical issues which may from time to time arise from the presence in New Zealand of personnel, ships and aircraft of United States Antarctic expeditions.

8. The term "United States personnel" includes uniformed members of the United States forces and civilian employees of the forces except those employees who are nationals of, or ordinarily resident in, New Zealand.

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in the SCAR meeting in Canberra scheduled for the first week in March, 1959. Mr. Taljaard's itinerary has been arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

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(b) The presence of United States personnel in New Zealand solely in connection with United States operations in Antarctica shall not subject them to taxation on their salary and emoluments received from the United States Government or on any tangible movable property the presence of which in New Zealand is due solely to their temporary presence there, nor constitute residence nor domicile for New Zealand tax purposes.

4(a) If United States personnel are alleged to have committed acts which are offences against New Zealand law, the following provisions shall apply:

- (i) The New Zealand authorities, recognizing the problems arising from the concurrent jurisdiction in criminal matters over such personnel in New Zealand territory, will consider alleged offences affecting only United States personnel or property, or committed in the performance of official duty, as a matter for the United States authorities.
- (ii) Moreover, the New Zealand authorities will not ordinarily be concerned to institute proceedings in the New Zealand courts in respect of alleged minor offences which do not fall within the categories referred to in (i) above.

(b) For their part, the United States authorities will take measures to ensure respect for the laws of New Zealand by United States personnel and will take whatever steps are necessary to punish personnel who have committed acts which are offences against those laws.

(c) United States personnel who have been arrested or apprehended, whether by the New Zealand authorities or by the United States authorities, will be retained in custody by the United States authorities, who shall produce the personnel concerned, upon request by the New Zealand authorities, for investigation, identification or trial.

(d) It is understood that the principle of not trying an accused twice for the same offence will be followed, except that the United States authorities shall remain free to punish for violation of rules of military discipline.

5(a) It is the understanding of the New Zealand Government that United States law makes provision for the settlement of meritorious claims for loss or damage caused by the acts or omissions (whether committed on or off duty) of United States personnel, and acts or omissions arising out of the performance of

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Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

W. NASH
Minister of External Affairs

Enclosure:
Memorandum.

His Excellency Mr FRANCIS H. RUSSELL,
Ambassador of the United States
of America,
Wellington.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDINGS

1(a) The New Zealand Government will provide as far as possible facilities in New Zealand requested by the United States authorities in connection with United States operations in Antarctica. It agrees to the establishment of operational headquarters in New Zealand and to the transit of United States personnel, ships and aircraft through New Zealand. United States personnel may be accommodated in New Zealand and United States aircraft may be based at agreed airports within New Zealand.

(b) The New Zealand Government agrees to the establishment and operation of a military and affiliate radio station in New Zealand by the United States authorities, under arrangements to be made with the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

(c) In each case where facilities are provided by the New Zealand Government, the financial basis on which they are made available, and the conditions on which they shall be returned, will be decided by agreement between the New Zealand and the United States authorities.

2. As appropriate, the normal requirements in connection with the arrival and departure of ships and aircraft in New Zealand, as well as passport, visa and other immigration laws and regulations will be waived in respect of United States personnel, and ships and aircraft of the United States Navy and Air Force engaged upon operations in Antarctica.

3(a) Subject to such procedures as may be arranged, the Government of New Zealand will exempt from payment of taxes and customs duties, goods imported into or exported out of New

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in the SCAR meeting in Canberra scheduled for the first week in March, 1959. Mr. Toljaard's itinerary has been arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

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NEW ZEALAND

Operations in Antarctica

Agreement, with memorandum of understandings,
 Effected by exchange of notes
 Signed at Wellington December 24, 1958;
 Entered into force December 24, 1958.

The New Zealand Minister of External Affairs to the American
 Ambassador

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
 WELLINGTON.

24 December 1958

EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to refer to discussions which have taken place between the New Zealand and the United States authorities regarding the future provision of facilities in New Zealand for United States personnel, ships and aircraft engaged in operations in Antarctica. As you know, the New Zealand Government wishes to provide whatever assistance it can to the United States Government in connection with such operations, and a number of understandings regarding the provision of appropriate facilities in New Zealand have been reached during the discussions.

These understandings, which include a statement of the assistance which the United States Government has offered in respect of New Zealand operations in Antarctica, are set out in the attached memorandum.

It is suggested that these arrangements should endure for the full period during which United States personnel, ships and aircraft may be in New Zealand in connection with United States operations in Antarctica during the present International Geophysical Year and for the period ending on 31 December 1959, and that the provision of any necessary facilities which may thereafter be required in New Zealand be discussed in correspondence between us at the appropriate time.

If the proposals contained in the present note, and the understandings set out in the attached memorandum are acceptable to the Government of the United States of America, I have the

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in the SCAR meeting in Canberra scheduled for the first week in March, 1959. Mr. Toljaard's itinerary has been arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

OPERATIONS IN ANTARCTICA



Agreement, With Memorandum of
 Understandings, Between the
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 and NEW ZEALAND

Effected by Exchange of Notes
 Signed at Wellington December 24, 1958

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JCB/TLC *Bein*

in the SCAR meeting in Canberra scheduled for the first week in March, 1959. Mr. Taljaard's itinerary has been arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

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CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
KONSULAAT-GENERAAL VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

TELETYPE: B-1700
CABLES: SA-KONSU

IN ANTARCTICA

4/3/2

655 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

20th March, 1959

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
DEPT. VAN BUITENLANDSE SAKKE
REGISTRAR/REGISTRARIE
2 APR 1959
RECORDED AANDETEKEN
PLACED IN FILE OF LETTERS REPLIES

The Secretary for External Affairs,
PRETORIA

NOTICE OF FORTHCOMING BOOK : "Worlds beyond
the Poles" by F. Amadeo Giannini

I am sending you herewith, for trans-
mission to the appropriate Government Department, copy of
a letter dated the 14th March, 1959, received from a Mr.
F. Amadeo Giannini, together with the annexure thereto.

John de la Rive

CONSUL GENERAL



The Librarian,

I have page through the attached pamphlet - written in
some dialect of Gobbledygook - and can see no particular political
significance in it. Will you carry on from here, please?

At
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arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

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PRETORIA.

20.4.1959

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN ONDERWYS, KUNS EN WETENSKAP.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWING BOOK : "Worlds beyond the Poles" by F. Amadeo Giannini

Publikasie : "Worlds Beyond the Poles" deur
F. Amadeo Giannini.

Aangeheg vind u 'n afskrif van 'n brief
gedateer 14 Maart 1959, wat deur die Konsul-generaal
van die Unie van Suid-Afrika, New York van mr. Gian-
nini ontvang is tesame met 'n aenhangsel.

COPIED GENERAL

E. R. TÖNSING

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

The Librarian

*I have passed through the
some matter of Göttingen and now we are preparing
signif /RB in it but you may see for her, please*

*File
18/4*

arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

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Telegramadres:
Telegraphic Address:
"INSTRUCTOR".

Alle briewe moet aan die
SEKRETARIS VAN ONDERWYS,
KUNS EN WETENSKAP
gerig word.

All communications to be addressed to the
SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION,
ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Privaat.
Private Bag.

Telefoon
Telephone | 2-1156- | Uitbr.
Ext.



UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS, KUNS EN WETENSKAP,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND SCIENCE,

VANDERSTELGEBOU,
VAN DER STEL BUILDINGS,

PRETORIA, 195.....

1 MAY 1959

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Gedees in u antwoord te verwys na
In reply please quote:
No. E 176 a

30. 4. 1959

Die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake,
PRETORIA.

PUBLIKASIE : "WORLDS BEYOND THE POLES" DEUR F. AMADEO GIANNINI.

Die Departement erken met dank ontvangs van u diensbrief Nr.
102/2 van 20 April 1959 en die aanhangsels.

Die pamflet word deurgestuur na die Unie-sterrekundige.

W. J. van der Merwe
SEKRETARIS VAN ONDERWYS, KUNS EN WETENSKAP.
(Afdeling Kulturele en Buitelandse Betrekkings).

Mr. J. J. ...

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In the ... meeting ...
arranged to allow for a two week period of duty at the

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11/25/54

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

A. Files relating to Space.

- 1. I.G.Y. Radio tracking of U.S. Satellite : 102/1/2.
- 2. Special Committee on Space Research : 102/15/1.
- 3. Guided Missiles : 32/10.
- 4. Peaceful uses of Outer Space : 32/11
- 5. Space Law : 32/11/1

B. Files relating to Antarctica.

- 1. Antarctic Research and Expeditions (Deception file) : 102/2.
- 2. Territorial claims in the Antarctic : 102/2/1.
- 3. Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition : 102/2/4.
- 4. Union's Interest in Antarctica : 102/2/7.
- 5. Request for inscription of Antarctica on Agenda of U.N. General Assembly : 102/2/8
- 6. Special Commission for Antarctic Research : 102/2/9

C. Files relating to various islands in the South.

- 1. "Operation Snooktown" (Marion and Prince Edward Islands) : 102/2/2
- 2. Kerguelen Island : 102/2/3
- 3. Bouvet Island : 102/2/5
- 4. Gough Island : 102/2/6

D. Scientific Research.

- 1. International Union of Geodasy and Geophysics: 102/1
- 2. National Institute of Oceanography : 102/1/1
- 3. Scientific and Industrial Research - U.K. : 102/3
- 4. Colonial Research Fellowships : 102/6
- 5. Empire Scientific Conference : 102/8
- 6. Defence Research : 102/10
- 7. Defence Research Policy Committee : 102/10/1
- 8. (a) Research work of the "Discovery" Expedition } : 102/11
- (b) Discovery Committee Reports }

SECRET.

File
Sub.
24/7/59.

8th December, 1959.

With reference to Miss Emery's letter to Dunn of the 26th November, 1958, we have been asked to let you know that, on the 25th November, the United Kingdom exchanged the usual annual notes with the Argentine and Chile to renew the Tripartite Naval Declaration.

2. This information has been passed to the Union High Commissioner in London.

A.J. OXLEY, ESQ.,
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
UNION BUILDINGS,
P R E T O R I A.

DET

SAZ. 112/1



OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,
PRETORIA.

8th December, 1959.

Dear John,

With reference to Miss Emery's letter to Dunn of the 26th November, 1958, we have been asked to let you know that, on the 25th November, the United Kingdom exchanged the usual annual notes with the Argentine and Chile to renew the Tripartite Naval Declaration.

2. This information has been passed to the Union High Commissioner in London.

Your sincerely,
Peter Lewis

A.J. ORLEY, ESQ.,
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
UNION BUILDINGS,
PRETORIA.

*Information passed to Defense.
u/f/1
12/12*

*Mr. Orley.
This should have
got into our mail*

*tal
9/12*

→

DET

Mr. Oxley

Sp. see flag B (file 102/6-007.6) regarding the
"Impartial Naval Declaration" by the U.K., Argentine
and Chilean Governments, The exchange of parallel
statements took place on the 18th January, 1949, and
was renewed annually since that date.

U.P. 14/12

Mr. Viljoer

Re discuss.

G.L.G. 14/12/49

(F)

Peter Lewis

A.J. OXLEY, ESQ.,
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
UNION BUILDINGS,
PRETORIA.

Information passed to Defense.
U.P. 28/12

Mr. Oxley.
This should be hand
got into my mail
T.P.

9/12

← F

Work over the period has been mainly inside the hut where extensive alterations and improvements have been made to the sonda office and stock taking of the general stores has been carried out.

R.R.S. John Biscoe

The R.R.S. John Biscoe arrived at Deception Island on the 2nd April and left on the 6th April after Sir Vivian Fuchs and the Secretary of F.I.D.S. had transferred to m.v. Kista Dan. She then made various landings on the South Shetland group of islands to enable Dr. Griffiths to take further gravity readings.

The R.R.S. John Biscoe arrived at Base G on the 9th April and disembarked Dr. Griffiths, she then went to Base H, arriving on the 11th April and disembarked P. O. White. The R.R.S. John Biscoe left Base H on the 12th April after embarking F. O'Gorman and arrived at South Georgia on the 14th. She left South Georgia on the 15th April after embarking P. Richards.

She arrived at Port Stanley on the 18th April and disembarked: H. A. D. Cameron; A. Cumming; E. B. Jones; F. O'Gorman; P. A. Richards; P. R. Rowe; P. L. Woodhall; J. W. Young; W. Etheridge and J. Currie.

The R.R.S. John Biscoe left Stanley on the 23rd April for Montevideo with T. A. Hanson, M. D. Rhodes, K. R. Bell, G. R. Edwards, J. L. Franks, A. Gall, C. Johnstone, J. F. Malden, R. M. Perry and J. D. J. Wildridge on board. She arrived in Montevideo on the 27th April and disembarked T. A. Hanson, M. D. Rhodes and K. R. Bell and left Montevideo on the 28th April after collecting a wing for the beaver aircraft at Deception Island.

M.V. Kista Dan

The m.v. Kista Dan left Base B on the 7th April with Sir Vivian Fuchs and the Secretary of F.I.D.S. on board and arrived at Base D on the 9th April, disembarked K. Allen, R. Miller and J. Winham and embarked R. N. Koerner, D. McCalman and J. Ashley. She arrived at Base G on the 10th April and embarked Dr. Griffiths.

The m.v. Kista Dan arrived in Stanley on the 14th April and left on the 17th with the following personnel on board: Sir Vivian Fuchs, Professor A. Stephenson, Dr. Griffiths, M. J. Nantes, J. E. Sater, J. Ashley, J. S. Bibby, H. E. Chapman, K. V. Gibson, D. B. Giles, P. J. Hodgkinson, M. J. Horton, A. H. Hoskins, G. D. Mallinson, D. McCalman, C. W. Pearson, D. M. Price, G. J. Roe, J. B. Shaw, C. M. Smith, C. D. Souter, B. J. Taylor, R. D. Thompson, G. F. C. White, R. M. Koerner, K. Kenyon, J. M. Hunt, and M. J. Stansbury. She arrived at Montevideo on 21st April and disembarked Sir Vivian Fuchs, Professor A. Stephenson, Dr. Griffiths, M. J. Nantes, J. E. Sater and left for Southampton on the 22nd April.

R.R.S. Shackleton

The R.R.S. Shackleton sailed from Capetown on the 5th April and arrived at Southampton on the 27th April.

Base F - Argentine Islands

The weather was bright and sunny with temperatures well above the seasonal average.

The scientific programme of the Base was continued satisfactorily and a solar radiation balance meter installed.

A survey reconnaissance to the Barchans was made by dogsledge and three seals were shot.

A new bath was installed at the Base, and the engine room water circulation was modified to keep the idle engine warm.

Base G - Admiralty Bay

The weather was mainly wet and windy.

The R.R.S. John Biscoe called on the 9th April leaving Dr. Griffiths.

The m.v. Kista Dan arrived on the 10th April with Sir Vivian Fuchs and the Secretary of F.I.D.S. on board. She disembarked J. M. Wilson and embarked Dr. Griffiths, K. Kenyon and M. Stansbury.

Normal glaciological and meteorological routines and geological mapping were continued as well as the biological collection of seal specimens and mites. The seal patrol shot 30 during the month. Some skiing has been enjoyed by Base personnel.

Base H - Signy Island

The weather was cloudy with frequent snow falls with an average temperature of 28° F.

The R.R.S. John Biscoe arrived on the 11th April and disembarked P. O. White, meteorologist. Base personnel were entertained on board. The R.R.S. John Biscoe left early on the 12th April after embarking F. O'Gorman.

Bird ringing was continued and over 100 sheathbills were ringed at the Base. D. A. Clarke and R. Pinder stayed at West Coast Field Hut from the 17th to 23rd April to complete the ringing of giant petrel nestlings on neighbouring islets. F. Filer and P. W. Mander continued a seal census from the hut from 24th to 29th April.

Base T - Adelaide Island (Wintering at Wordie House, Argentine Islands)

The weather was mainly good for the whole period.

Base personnel have been working on the interior of the hut and sledging equipment, etc. and recreational skiing has been enjoyed by all. Dog training has gone ahead when weather and sea ice conditions permit.

J. Stokes Birthday was quietly but completely enjoyed on the 12th April.

Base Y - Horseshoe Island

With near zero temperatures the sea ice was firm and suitable for travel. The journey to Blind Bay by P. H. Grimley and P. D. Forster proved successful and 26 dog food boxes were retrieved. P. H. Grimley and C. Le Feuvre left Base on the 18th April to geologise in Square Bay. They returned on the 24th and P. H. Grimley has since been working on his specimens. A. G. Davies and P. D. Forster spent a week at Stonington Island making an inventory of food and equipment.

Base Z - Halley Bay

Gales and blizzards were experienced at the beginning of the month but toward the end of the month the weather became generally cloudy with some bright intervals.

102/2



FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES SURVEY
PERIODICAL REPORT NO. 93
1st to 30th April, 1960

Base A - Port Lockroy

The weather was mainly fine for the period with an average temperature of 26 F.

The normal routine of the Base was carried out.

All were in good heart when spoken to on the radio telephone recently.

Base B - Deception Island

At the beginning of the month the weather was mainly calm and sunny but later blizzards developed.

The R.R.S. John Biscoe and the m.v. Kista Dan visited the Base and they left on the 6th and 7th April respectively after landing considerable quantities of stores for Base E.

Visits were received from members of the Argentinean and Chilean Bases. R. P. Matthews and M. H. Tween left the Base on the 24th April to take photographs at the other end of the island.

Base D - Hope Bay

The weather was mainly overcast with wind and drift but little snow.

The m.v. Kista Dan arrived at the Base on the 9th April and disembarked K. Allen, R. Miller and J. Winham, and embarked R. N. Koerner, D. McCalman and J. Ashley. The Base was visited by Sir Vivian Fuchs and the Secretary of F.I.D.S.

A. Allen was joined by D. S. Baron at Contact Point where they worked independently from C. G. Brading and N. Aitkenhead, who remained at Mount Bransfield. R. Tindal, W. O. Tracy and W. Mitchell returned from View Point by the overland route on the 5th April. R. Tindal and P. H. H. Nelson went to View Point again by the overland route and arrived on the 15th April. L. F. H. Hampton, W. Mitchell, W. O. Tracy, I. L. Fothergill and J. Winham left the Base on the 25th April and arrived at Duse Bay on the same day and they will run the depot from Eagle Island to View Point and prospect the sea conditions in the channel.

Sledging preparations were continued and eight sledges were overhauled.

New dog team combinations were tried although bad weather kept the personnel largely indoors.

The torsion magnetometer was unfortunately damaged beyond repair when a sledge turned over and the programme has had to be abandoned.

Base E - Stonington Island (Wintering at Base B, Deception Island)

Because of the failure of m.v. Kista Dan to break through the ice to Stonington Island, Base E personnel: D. P. English (Officer in charge of the Base); P. C. Bates; T. Sumner; F. A. Whyte; C. J. Pearce and R. A. Lord are wintering at Base B. It is intended to fly the party into Stonington in the spring.

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Base F/

SURFACE MAIL.

P.S. 16/3

South Africa House,
Trafalgar Square,
London, W. C. 2



102/2

1st July, 1960.

With the Compliments
of the *Secretary*
Minister.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

an average temperature

radio telephone recently.

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Base F/

Higashi, Akira, Plastic Deformation of Hollow Ice Cylinders under Hydrostatic Pressure. U. S. Army Snow Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment, Corps of Engineers, Wilmette, Ill., July 1959, 10p., illus., table. (Research Report 51)

National Academy of Sciences, IGY Bulletin, No. 32, Feb. 1960.

Nation Science Foundation, Ninth Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1959. 1960, 274p., illus., photos, tables, graphs, app.

Office of Naval Research, Naval Research Reviews, February 1960.

Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No. 39, February 1960.

ADDITIONS TO THE MAP COLLECTION

UNITED STATES

Air Force.

World Aeronautical Charts, September 1959, Scale 1:1,000,000

WAC 1751	Drygalski Island
WAC 1775	Sabrina Coast
WAC 1789	Alexander I Island
WAC 1794	Peterman Range
WAC 1798	Prydz Bay
WAC 1799	Vestfold Hills
WAC 1805	Bludau Mountains
WAC 1808	Robert English Coast
WAC 1809	George Bryan Coast
WAC 1823	Sulzberger Bay

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Base F/

CANADA

Burton, A. C., The Effect of Curvature on Heat Loss from the Body, with Special Reference to Handgear. Associate Committee on Aviation Medical Research, Subcommittee on Protective Clothing. 15 Sept 1944, 5p. plus 2 figures. (ACAMR Report C-2725, SPC Report 174) (reprod. copy)

Burton, A. C., and G. R. Macdougall, Summary of Report on the Problem of Protection of the Aviator against Cold and the Testing of the Insulation of Flying Clothing. Associate Committee on Aviation Medical Research, Subcommittee on Protective Clothing, N. D., 4p. (ACAMR Report C-2035) (reprod. copy)

Kitching, J. A., and E. Page, Review of the Work of the Subcommittee on Aviation Medical Research, 1942-1945. National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, June 1946, 145p., illus., photos, tables, graphs (ACAMR Report C-3039) (reprod. copy)

UNITED KINGDOM

Evans, S., Horizontal Movements of Auroral Features. Reprint, Journal of Atmospheric and Terrestrial Physics, Vol. 16, 1959, p. 191-2, p. 191-2, p. 191-2

UNITED STATES

Anderson, John J., and George Higginbottom, Reflective Insulation in Fabric Systems. U. S. Naval Supply Research and Development Facility, Bayonne, N. J., September 1959, 19 p., photos, tables. (Clothing and Textile Division Report No. 44).

Atomic Energy Commission, Testimony by Chairman John A. McCone, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, before Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, U. S. Congress, at Hearings Pursuant to Section 202, Atomic Energy Act of 1954. 16 February 1960, 74p., (mimeo).

Blum, Harold F., The Solar Heat Load: Its Relationship to Total Heat and its Relative Importance in the Design of Clothing. Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md., 23 May 1944, 15p., tables, graph. (Research report NMRI-49) (photostat negative copy)

Commerce Dept., Office of Technical Services, Information on Soviet Bloc International Geophysical Cooperation - 1960, Nos. 105 through 107. (PB 131632 series.)

Because of the failure of m.v. Kista Dan to break through the ice to Stonington Island, Base E personnel: D. P. English (Officer in charge of the Base); P. C. Bates; T. Sumner; F. A. Whyte; C. J. Pearce and R. A. Lord are wintering at Base B. It is intended to fly the party into Stonington in the spring.

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LETTER OF COMMENDATION AWARDED TO CDR PRICE LEWIS

On 22 March, Vice Admiral Wallace M. Beakley awarded Commander Price Lewis, Jr., Commanding Officer of the USS STATEN ISLAND during DEEP FREEZE IV, a Letter of Commendation from the Secretary of the Navy.

CDR Lewis was cited for his meritorious service in dispatching duties assigned to him during the operation. During the period from 1 to 4 February 1959, he transferred custody of the Wilkes Station to the Australian government. After the diversion of the Coast Guard cutter NORTHWIND to the aid of the British, Commander Lewis and the STATEN ISLAND made the final trip to McMurdo Sound. All of this activity followed several months of channel-breaking and aid to the cargo vessels during the resupply season.

ARNEB CRUISE BOOK

The USS ARNEB (AKA-56) is publishing a cruise book, giving photographic coverage to Antarctic resupply operations.

Copies at five dollars should be ordered by 15 April from:

Cruise Book Editor
USS ARNEB (AKA-56)
c/o Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY COLLECTION

AUSTRALIA

Coombes, B. B., Report on the Possibility of Establishing an Aerodrome at Wilkes - Antarctica. Department of Civil Aviation in association with the Antarctic Division of the Department of External Affairs. Nov. 1959, 40p., appendixes, illus. (mimeo.)

Department of External Affairs, Antarctic Division, ANARE Manual, 1960 Programme: Mawson, Davis, Wilkes, Macquarie Island. Nov. 1959, 115 p. (mimeo.)

Department of External Affairs, Antarctic Division, ANARE Operations Manual. Nov. 1959, 130p. (mimeo.)

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Base F/

miles, stopping in a valley for airlift back to NAF McMurdo. Although there was a distinct range of high mountains along the 160th meridian, the area between this new range and the coast showed only scattered nunataks.

Rock samples taken in the new mountain range were largely sedimentary and meta-sedimentary, with evidences of acid igneous intrusions. The attitudes of the sedimentary beds varied from flat-flying to steep, with evidences of strong structural activity in some groups. Other areas exhibited no activity at all.

The new glacier discovered in the vicinity of Rennick Bay was found to be over 150 miles long. Its average width was about 30 miles.

NATIONAL INTERESTS IN ANTARCTICA: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

[see companion article on page 8, Number 1, September 1959]

The U. S. Antarctic Projects Officer has published a new annotated bibliography, NATIONAL INTERESTS IN ANTARCTICA. This publication was produced by Dr. Robert D. Hayton, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Hunter College, New York City. This compilation is the result of six years of research.

The bibliography contains 1168 entries and covers official publications, books and pamphlets, signed articles, and miscellaneous publications from twenty-seven nations.

It is available for \$1.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

DEEP FREEZE 60 CRUISE BOOK

The Public Information Office of the Naval Support Force, Antarctica, (Task Force 43) is publishing a record, in pictures and text, of Operation DEEP FREEZE 60. The book covers the activities of the various units - both scientific and support - and their participation in the DEEP FREEZE operation.

The book is available for five dollars (plus fifty cents mailing charge) from:

Mr. F. O. Garcia
C&M Offset Printing Co., Inc.
248 West Tazwell Street
Norfolk 10, Virginia

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Base F/

GLACIOLOGY

A 7.3 foot pit was dug near Cape Palmer, and snow and ice layers were measured and temperatures taken. Snow layers varied from 11 to .85 feet with ice layers ranging from less than a hundredth of an inch to six hundredths of an inch. The temperature at the top of the pit was °20 (Fahrenheit) and °17 at the bottom.

VICTORIA LAND TRAVERSE - SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

[see resumes of operations on page 5, No. 3, Nov. 59; page 12, No. 4, Dec. 59; page 11, No. 5, Jan. 60; pages 12 and 15, No. 6, Feb. 60]

The Victoria Land traverse was in the field for 117 days (16 October to 10 February). It began at Scott Base and ended in Victoria Land at latitude 72°38.0'S; longitude 161°31.8'E, covering a total distance of 1530 statute miles. During this period the minimum daytime temperature was -43°C. The weather was clear seventy-five per cent of the time. The wind was constant with occasional calms in the early morning (approximate average, 15 knots per hour; approximate minimum, 3 knots; approximate maximum, 35 knots).

The three Tucker Sno-Cats (743-N3) pulled four sleds (three 2½-ton, one 1-ton) over an extremely rough snow surface - the roughest areas found on the plateau. The total fuel consumption was over 6000 gallons.

During this period they occupied 22 seismic stations, making gravity, radiation, glaciological and magnetic readings. At these stations they took 69 reflection shots (2-pound explosive charge) and 6 refraction shots (250-pound explosive charge). Approximately 450 gravity and magnetic stations were occupied.

They found that the ice thickness along the route taken by the traverse varied from a maximum of 3200 meters to a minimum of about 1400 meters. The average thickness of the ice was between 2700 and 3200 meters, with the minimum depths being recorded in the areas sloping upward and adjacent to the mountain ranges crossed.

Bedrock beneath the icecap was generally 300 to 500 meters below sea level. On a regional scale it was comparatively level and sloped upward in the vicinity of the mountain ranges. The icecap averaged about 2500 meters above sea level. The maximum elevation was about 2750 meters above sea level.

The mountain ranges discovered were found to parallel longitude 160°08' East. The traverse party crossed into the mountains about twenty

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tion of age was made, but the samples are believed to be Andean or older. Any relation to other geology, such as Byrd Land or Ellsworth highlands or Palmer Peninsula area, was not immediately apparent.

There was no volcanic evidence except for a small basaltic pebble believed to be a bomb or gastrolith. Widespread surface weathering has largely destroyed the glacial polish.

GRAVITY

Tie to pendulum station Christchurch made with observations at three outcrops on Thurston "Island."

METEOROLOGY

An automatic weather station was established on Noville Peninsula at 71°54'S, 99°00'W at an elevation of 500 meters. Reports were copied and relayed by GLACIER, but no transmission were heard at Byrd Station, although the frequency was monitored.

February climate (based on data taken 12-29 February):

Temperature (C°)	average -2.1
	maximum (22 Feb) +2.2
	minimum (18 Feb) -14.4
Pressure (inches)	average 28.842
	maximum (12 Feb) 29.20
	minimum (23 Feb) 28.19
Wind (speed-knots) prevailing direction: east	
	average 13
	maximum gust (12 Feb) 46
Sky cover (tenths)	average 9.0
number days:	clear 0
	partly cloudy 2
	cloudy 16
	visibility 1/4 mile
	or less 4

OCEANOGRAPHY

Sediment cores range from pebbles and sand in the upper layers to silty clay in the lower portion of the sections taken. Rock samples dredged along the coastal area are angular and partly rounded. Of granitic origin they correlate well with shore observations.

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Base F/

The ground control points were all identified on the high altitude trimetragon photography taken by VX-6 on 23 January. In addition, a series of aerial obliques were made from the ships' helicopters, particularly at the eastern limit of the explored area. One hundred and twenty miles of the coast was mapped by radar.

Ships' tracks and related oceanographic and hydrographic data were tied to the coast by numerous intersections taken on the coastal mountains, as well as by four celestial fixes and twenty-six sun or star lines.

GEOGRAPHY

On basic aerial photos and from the exploration carried out, it has been determined that Thurston Peninsula is an island separated from the continental mainland by a large ice shelf extending from Peacock Bay on the west to an unnamed bay on the east at $72^{\circ}25'S$, $95^{\circ}00'W$; this bay separates the island from Eights Coast.

Thurston "Island" is largely a snow-covered dome with scattered exposed or snow-covered peaks with an extensive series of ice-shelf-filled bays along the northern coast. A group of off-shore pinnacles at $71^{\circ}48'S$, $99^{\circ}08'W$ were also surveyed.

The submarine coastal topography is extremely irregular and often shallow. Many stranded bergs were seen.

Noville Peninsula is believed to be an island connected to Thurston "Island" by a low ice shelf. Dustin and McNamara Islands were not located, despite efforts to bring Antarctic Service and HIGHJUMP Expedition data into juxtaposition with current findings.

The western part of Eights Coast consists of at least two islands located in about $72^{\circ}25'$ South Latitude. An inland range of high mountains was sighted at about $74^{\circ}30'S$, $92^{\circ}00'W$. This position, however, is approximate.

GEOLOGY

Geological parties were transported by helicopter or small boats to seven locations in the Thurston "Island" area. These reconnaissance trips ranged from several hours to overnight in duration.

The bedrock examined is granitic and quartz-hornblende gneiss with a metamorphic series of emplaced dikes. Rocks found were typical of orocres of orogenic belts. The trend was northeast. No definite determina-

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BELLINGSHAUSEN SEA EXPEDITION - SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

Operational aspects of the expedition by GLACIER and BURTON ISLAND to the Thurston Peninsula on the Bellingshausen Sea coast were reported in last month's issue. Here a brief resume of preliminary data from messages radioed back is given of the scientific program.

BIOLOGY

Vertebrate: Twenty-one species or forms of sea birds were seen on the voyage from New Zealand to Antarctica. Observations tend to confirm the current hypotheses of oceanic biologic zonation, although high latitude records were obtained for such anti-boreal forms as the brown skua, blue petrel, and wandering albatross.

Adelie and emperor penguins were seen in small or negligible numbers. The emperors were young, but the breeding ground was not located. A southern record for the tufted macaroni penguin was established on 23 February.

Crabeater seals were found from the northern edge of the pack to the continental coast. Weddell seals were found in smaller numbers.

Invertebrate: Thirteen insect nets were maintained aboard the GLACIER. One homopteran and two hymenopteran were taken near 55°S, 172°W. No other airborne or land insects were collected during steaming.

Marine: Five plankton and six dredge hauls were completed, yielding one fish, mollusks, echinoderms, annelid akyonaria and euphausiids.

Flora: Numerous species of lichen, several liverwort, some algae and possibly fungi found on rock outcrops visited. Lichen was luxuriant at several exposures, and specimens of all forms were taken for later identification.

Vertebrate and marine biological observations suggest that the western part of the Bellingshausen Sea is depauperate, especially in birds. This scarcity may be a function of heavy ice cover.

CARTOGRAPHY

Ground control stations for aerial photography were established at three locations: 72°17'S; 96°06'W; 71°46'S, 97°33'W; and 72°02'S, 102°06'W. The latter site is the westernmost peak in the Walker Mountains. These observations were hampered by intermittent overcast.

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Base F/

Dunedin	31 December	17 January
Campbell Island	19 January	19 January
Ocean Station	20 January	25 January

After leaving her station, she went to recover the weather station, but found it gone and recovered only the anchor and the buoy.

Ocean Station	29 January	30 January
Dunedin	2 February	3 February
Ocean Station	6 February	7 February
Campbell Island	9 February	9 February
Dunedin	10 February	13 February
Ocean Station	16 February	17 February
Dunedin	19 February	22 February

On departure from Dunedin for Papeete, Tahiti, PETERSON returned to the operational control of the Commander, Destroyer Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

USNS PRIVATE JOHN R. TOWLE (TAK-240) Master C. D. Capello

Operational control from Commander, Military Sea Transport Service, Atlantic Area, to Task Force 43: 7 December

Davisville	7 December	13 December
Panama Canal	19 December	20 December
Port Lyttelton	6 January	11 January
NAF McMurdo	15 January	30 January

Carrying priority cargo for the inland stations, TOWLE was escorted into McMurdo Sound by ATKA. Rear Admiral Tyree (CTF 43, CTG 43.1) was on board, as was 6900 tons of supplies and equipment for delivery during the C-130 operations. On the 18th she began offloading and with the aid of Army stevedores, completed the job by the 29th. Escorted by EASTWIND, she departed McMurdo on 30 January.

Port Lyttelton 4 February 6 February

Operational control returned on 6 February to the Commander, Military Sea Transport Service, Atlantic Area.

Because of the failure of m.v. Kista Dan to break through the ice to Stonington Island, Base E personnel: D. P. English (Officer in charge of the Base); P. C. Bates; T. Sumner; F. A. Whyte; C. J. Pearce and R. A. Lord are wintering at Base B. It is intended to fly the party into Stonington in the spring.

The work at the Base has been mainly concerned with settling in and repairs to the damaged tail of the otter aircraft.

British base at Stonington Island. After leading the Kista Dan to open water, GLACIER proceeded north through the inland passage.

Deception Island	10 March	10 March
Penguin Island	11 March	11 March
Port Stanley	14 March	15 March
Buenos Aires	17 March	22 March
Rio de Janiero	26 March	

After stops at Deception and Penguin Islands, where geological and biological parties were sent ashore, GLACIER conducted ocean stations enroute to the Falkland Islands. The brief stop at Port Stanley was followed by a five-day liberty in Buenos Aires.

After reaching Rio de Janiero, GLACIER returned to the operational control of Commander, Service Squadron Four, on 28 March.

USS PETERSON (DE-152)

LCDR Clifford E. Hunter, Jr.

Operational control from Commander, Destroyer Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, to Task Force 43:

Key West		24 August
Panama Canal	27 August	29 August
Dunedin	21 September	27 September
Ocean Station	1 October	24 October

The PETERSON spent its period of operations at 60°S, 170°E, on an ocean station, acting as a picket ship for air traffic to and from the Antarctic.

Campbell Island	25 October	26 October
Dunedin	27 October	30 October

On this trip an automatic weather station was moored at 62°40'S, 157°00'E [see page 10, Number 4, December 1959].

Ocean Station	7 November	15 November
Dunedin	17 November	18 November
Ocean Station	22 November	6 December
Campbell Island	8 December	8 December
Dunedin	8 December	27 December

After departing for her ocean station, PETERSON were recalled (29th) and returned to Dunedin.

Because of the failure of m.v. Kista Dan to break through the ice to Stonington Island, Base E personnel: D. P. English (Officer in charge of the Base); P. C. Bates; T. Sumner; F. A. Whyte; C. J. Pearce and R. A. Lord are wintering at Base B. It is intended to fly the party into Stonington in the spring.

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Base F/

spent three days preparing a channel and loading site for the cargo vessel. On 17 December the two ships departed for McMurdo Sound.

NAF McMurdo

20 December

9 January

Upon arrival in McMurdo Sound, GLACIER began work on the sixteen-mile channel to Hut Point. A mooring site was prepared for ARNEB on the 22nd, and by the 29th GLACIER had reached within four and one-half miles of Hut Point and began offloading half of the 265,000 gallons of diesel fuel destined for the Air Facility. By 31 December, this fuel and some cargo for New Zealand's Scott Base were offloaded and she renewed breaking the channel. By 5 January she was moored off Hut Point, discharging the balance of her fuel. On the 8th she began clearing the channel and after finding that she had broken and bent propeller blades on both shafts, she departed for New Zealand.

Port Lyttelton

14 January

18 January

Wellington

19 January

6 February

Port Lyttelton

7 February

7 February

Arriving in New Zealand, she found the Wellington drydock unavailable until the 28th, and after several delays because of the weather, repairs were completed on 4 February and she departed Wellington on the 6th. A brief stop was made at Port Lyttelton for fuel and supplies and she then cruised to the Bellingshausen Sea. Enroute she suffered an engine casualty and lost operation of one of her ten diesel-electric generators.

RDVU BURTON ISLAND

15 February

Thurston Peninsula

15 February

25 February

[see page 3, Number 6, February 1960]

After rendezvous the two ships proceeded to the Bellingshausen Sea coast and spent ten days of extensive exploration and scientific research. During this period GLACIER had to replace the bearing on her port shaft (20-22 February). The exploratory mission was cut short when the request came for help from the Argentine ship, San Martin, and on 25 January, GLACIER departed the Bellingshausen Sea.

RDVU San Martin

5 March

RDVU Kista Dan

7 March

After the ice in the Adelaide Island area had improved, GLACIER met the San Martin as the Argentine icebreaker departed the area. GLACIER then went to the aid of the Kista Dan, which was attempting to reach the

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Base F/

After departing from Chile, BURTON ISLAND conducted oceanographic stations enroute to her rendezvous with GLACIER.

RDVU GLACIER	15 February	
Thurston Peninsula	15 February	25 February
Peter I Island	28 February	1 March

[see page 3, Number 6, February 1960]

After the early morning rendezvous, the two ships proceeded through the ice pack, making their landfall just before midnight. The ten days which followed saw an intensive scientific program put into operation, with BURTON ISLAND conducting oceanographic surveys in the Bellingshausen area. When the message from the Argentine ship, San Martin, was received, the task unit cut short the scientific program and while GLACIER went on the rescue mission, BURTON ISLAND conducted a scientific program at Peter I Island. She departed from the Bellingshausen area on 1 March, and, conducting ocean stations every sixty miles, arrived at Talcahuano, Chile, on the 12th.

Talcahuano	12 March	15 March
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Departing from the Chilean port, she began "Project Chipper," an intensive survey of the ocean area off the western coast of South America.

BURTON ISLAND is expected to return to the operational control of the Commander, Service Squadron One, about 17 April.

USCGC EASTWIND (WAGB-279)

Capt. Richard D. Schmidtman

Operational control from the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard to Task Force 43:

		1 December
Boston		1 December
Panama Canal	10 December	10 December
Port Lyttelton	1 January	6 January
Scott Island	13 January	13 January

Departing Port Lyttelton EASTWIND conducted ocean stations along longitude 179° West enroute to the Ross Sea area. On 13 January she made a reconnaissance of Scott Island, including a circumnavigation and a helicopter landing [see page 1, Number 5, January 1960].

NAF McMurdo	20 January	1 February
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Arriving in McMurdo Sound, she cleared the channel, and after assisting in the offloading of the TOWLE, she moved the cargo vessel, on 24 January, to a new offloading area and then discharged 161,000 gallons of

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Base F/

loading site and on the 25th, shifted the cargo vessel to a new area. On 28 and 29 December, she offloaded 60,000 gallons of diesel oil, sending it via the seven-mile pipeline to NAF McMurdo. On the 29th she began offloading the balance of her cargo, completing the job by 31 December.

On 1 January she led ARNEB to the edge of the ice pack, and then conducted oceanographic surveys while awaiting ALATNA, with which she rendezvoused on the 7th. She returned to McMurdo Sound and prepared an offloading site for TOWLE, which she escorted into Hut Point on the 18th. After clearing the channel of brash, she departed for Port Lyttelton on 20 January.

Port Lyttelton	27 January	6 February
Wellington	7 February	4 March

ATKA entered drydock for repairs to her damaged shaft immediately after GLACIER was waterborne. A round-the-clock schedule completed the job in less than a month and she departed for Port Lyttelton on 4 March.

Port Lyttelton	5 March	6 March
Campbell Island	7 March	7 March
NAF McMurdo	12 March	13 March
Cape Hallett	14 March	14 March

ATKA picked up the last mail and priority cargo in Port Lyttelton and then began the last trek south for DEEP FREEZE 60. She delivered 600 pounds of mail, fresh provisions, and other supplies to New Zealand's nine-man weather station on Campbell Island. Arriving at McMurdo, she offloaded 35 more tons of cargo and mail and then embarked the last of the returning passengers. At Cape Hallett, four and one-half tons of priority supplies were delivered to the wintering personnel. With this delivery, she headed north and paused only briefly in New Zealand before turning home.

Port Lyttelton	21 March	21 March
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Operational control of ATKA will return to Commander, Service Squadron Four, about 11 April when she arrives in the Panama Canal Zone.

USS BURTON ISLAND (AGB-1) CDR Griffin Evans, Jr.

Operational control from Commander, Service Squadron One, to Task Force 43:

Seattle		4 January
San Diego	8 January	10 January
Valparaiso	26 January	28 January

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ARNEB's second load consisted of more supplies and general cargo, parachute drop gear, and ground control guidance systems. She departed New Zealand after having been delayed several days for passengers and priority cargo (including 1000 drums of aviation gasoline) on 23 January.

NAF McMurdo 29 January 1 February

10 per cent of her cargo, needed for pending air operations, was off-loaded at the Air Facility before her journey to Cape Hallett.

Cape Hallett 3 February 5 February

Escorted by the EASTWIND, she needed only fifty-two hours to complete the amphibious resupply of more than 1000 tons to the Moubray Bay station. She backloaded some materials - including a 30 kw diesel-electric generator for return to NAF McMurdo.

NAF McMurdo 7 February 16 February

After offloading cargo, ARNEB backloaded equipment for return to the United States - trailers, generators, tractors, an Otter aircraft. In addition, she embarked 198 passengers.

Port Lyttelton	22 February	26 February
Hobart	1 March	6 March
Sydney	8 March	13 March
Wellington	17 March	22 March

Operational control of ARNEB will return to Commander, Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet, about 10 April when she arrives in Panama.

USS ATKA (AGB-3)

CDR William H. Reinhardt
CDR Buster E. Teon
(after 19 Dec 1959)

Operational control from Commander, Service Squadron Four, to Task Force 43:
1 November

Boston		1 November
Panama Canal	8 November	9 November
Port Lyttelton	28 November	4 December
NAF McMurdo	15 December	20 January

ATKA began preparation of a channel to Hut Point on 15 December. On the 19th she offloaded an Auster and a Beaver aircraft for the New Zealand party at Scott Base, and then, joined by GLACIER, began widening and clearing the channel. On 23 December she aided ARNEB to her off-

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Base E/

Port Lyttelton 4 March 6 March

Upon departure from New Zealand ALATNA changed operational control to the Commanding Officer, Military Sea Transport Service, Pacific Area.

USS ARNEB (AKA-56) Captain E. A. Shuman, Jr.

Operational control from Commander, Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet, to Task Force 43: 20 October

Davisville 20 October 27 October

During this week, the ARNEB loaded 4000 tons of DEEP FREEZE cargo.

Earle, N. J.	28 October	29 October
Norfolk	29 October	2 November
Panama Canal	9 November	11 November
Port Lyttelton	1 December	6 December

A small amount of additional cargo was loaded in New Zealand. Escorted by USS GLACIER and with CTG 43.1 on board, she departed with 4400 tons of cargo for the Antarctic on 6 December.

Little America V 16 December 17 December

After cruising through the ice pack, ARNEB waited while GLACIER broke a channel and loading site in Kainan Bay. She offloaded cargo for Byrd Station and then backloaded 342 tons of materials salvaged from the deactivated Little America station - sleds, tractors, other machinery and equipment and general cargo.

NAF McMurdo 23 December 1 January

ARNEB moored to the ice at the edge of McMurdo Sound on the 20th, waiting several days while GLACIER and ATKA made a channel toward Hut Point and out a loading site. Offloading of the 4700 tons of cargo began - materials not only for NAF McMurdo, but also for airlift to the Byrd and Pole stations - spare parts for helicopters and airplanes, building materials, etc. After ARNEB's shift to a second site on 25 December, the 24-hour operation was completed by the 31st, with cargo carried over a fourteen-mile road to Hut Point. Escorted by ATKA, ARNEB left McMurdo on 1 January.

Port Lyttelton 6 January 23 January

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Base F/

SUMMARY OF DEEP FREEZE 60 SHIP OPERATIONS

[all dates given are recorded on the basis of Greenwich Mean Time. The first date given is the arrival, the second, departure.]

[See article page 3, Number 1, September 1959.]

USNS ALATNA (TAOG-81)

Master Peter Gentile

Operational control from Military Sea Transport Service to Task Force 43:
24 November

Norfolk (depart)		27 November
Panama Canal	4 December	5 December
Port Lyttelton	28 December	31 December
NAF McMurdo	10 January	17 January

After being met at the edge of the ice pack by the ATKA on 7 January, ALATNA proceeded to Hut Point and began offloading 600,000 gallons of 115/145 aviation gasoline, 300,000 gallons of JP-4 aviation (jet) fuel, and 65,000 gallons of MOGAS (vehicle fuel). Nearly half of this total (46 per cent) was offloaded the first day, but the discharge of the balance was delayed pending completion of storage tanks. Offloading was completed and she departed McMurdo on 17 January.

Port Lyttelton

23 January

27 January

On this trip ALATNA carried three 2000-pound blocks of marble taken from Marble Point. These blocks were brought to Christchurch for foundation stones for chapels at Princess Margaret, Sunnyside, and Burwood Hospitals. After reloading with bulk fuel, ALATNA departed Port Lyttelton on 27 January.

NAF McMurdo

3 February

7 February

On this trip 900,000 gallons of 115/145 aviation gasoline and 324,000 gallons of JP-4 were carried. With Rear Admiral Tyree (CTF-43, CTG 43.1) on board, she departed McMurdo on 7 February.

Port Lyttelton
NAF McMurdo

15 February
24 February

16 February
26 February

ALATNA's final trip, made in order to stockpile fuel for the spring operations of DEEP FREEZE 61, delivered 360,000 gallons of diesel fuel and 250,000 gallons of JP-4. This was offloaded in two days and after embarking 38 passengers, she departed McMurdo on 26 February.

Because of the failure of m.v. Kista Dan to break through the ice to Stonington Island, Base E personnel: D. P. English (Officer in charge of the Base); P. C. Bates; T. Summer; F. A. Whyte; C. J. Pearce and R. A. Lord are wintering at Base B. It is intended to fly the party into Stonington in the spring.

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Base F/

BULL E T I N

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Base F/

BULLETIN

U. S. ANTARCTIC PROJECTS OFFICER

VOLUME I NUMBER 7

MARCH 1960



By mid-March the last ships left United States bases in the Antarctic, bringing to a close a highly successful year of scientific investigations and geographic exploration. It was a season of firsts - - the first penetration by ships, the icebreakers GLACIER and BURTON ISLAND, to the shores of the Bellingshausen Sea; the first landing of heavy cargo aircraft, ski-equipped C-130s, on the polar plateau at Byrd and Pole Stations. Oversnow traverse parties, traveling in Sno-Cats and regularly resupplied by naval aircraft, reached the shore of the Amundsen Sea and moved across the lofty Victoria Land Plateau. An airborne traverse surveyed the area from the Sentinel to the Horlick Mountains. Planes from the Navy's VX-6 turned their aerial cameras on important areas so that in the future adequate maps will be available. Answering urgent calls for assistance from Argentina and the United Kingdom, GLACIER forced her way into Marguerite Bay. Fortunately, the situation eased and Argentina's San Martin freed herself. The British expedition ship, the chartered Kista Dan, was not so lucky, but GLACIER was able to break her out and conduct her to safer water. These were the highlights behind which the routine activities of refurbishing buildings and equipment, resupplying and relieving stations, and the taking and recording of detailed scientific observations went on. It was a good year, a year of great accomplishment without a fatal accident among United States personnel.

And now, as the last traverse party hurries home from the Ross Ice Shelf, Navy men and scientists store the last supplies, check their equipment, and bed down aircraft for the winter night. Soon all but indispensable outdoor activity will cease. Some 196 Americans will settle down to their lonely vigil, connected with home only by crackling radios, waiting for sun and spring to bring back the planes and ships.

F

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Base F/

102/2

Ref: Z.4/5
43/44



EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8. D. C.

U.S. ANTARCTIC PROJECT
17 AUG 1960
Schedule

August 12, 1960.

The Secretary for External Affairs,
PRETORIA.

ERECTION OF ATOMIC POWER STATIONS
IN ANTARCTICA

You may be interested to read the following press announcement by the Atomic Energy Commission regarding its plans to build the first atomic power station in the Antarctic:--

"The 1,500-kilowatt plant will be at McMurdo Sound and is scheduled to be in operation by early 1962.

"Because of the high cost of shipping conventional fuels into the frozen continent, the Antarctic is viewed as one of the few places in the world where atomic energy shows immediate promise of producing much cheaper electricity than conventional power.

"Cost studies by the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission indicate that atomic stations could produce electricity and heat at one-fourth the cost of conventional plants.

"The economic attractiveness of atomic power in the Antarctic led Congress this year to authorize construction of three atomic stations, at a cost of \$13,000,000, to be located at McMurdo Sound, Byrd Station and the South Pole.

"Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, who suggested authorization of the plants, commended the commission today for its 'expeditious action' in pushing ahead with the McMurdo Sound plant. He expressed the hope that the commission would act with similar dispatch on the two other reactors.

"Administration approval of the Antarctica stations had been delayed by a Budget Bureau impasse over whether the Navy or the commission should fund the plants. A commission spokesman said it had finally been decided that the commission would pay for the plants.

"The commission announced that it had selected the Martin Company of Baltimore to build the plant at a price of not more than \$3,950,678. The reactor, which will be of the pressurized water type, will be assembled in sections at the factory and shipped to McMurdo Sound for erection.

"The commission said the plant would be designed and operated so that no radioactive wastes would be deposited in Antarctica, as called for in the Antarctica treaty ratified by the Senate today."

*Mr. S. ...
Mrs. ...
D. ...*

Mrs. Pretorius

- 1) Attn: Mr. AEB, WNNR ✓ Verwee and ...
- 2) Telling me my ...

best ...
19.8.60
SECRETARY OF EMBASSY
[Signature]

17 AUG 1960

PRETORIA.
30 AUG 1960

Die Tydelike Saakgelastigde,
Ambassade van die Unie van Suid-Afrika,
WASHINGTON.

Publikasie : „National Interests in Antarctica“.

Die Departement het onlangs een eksemplaar verkry van bogenoemde geannoteerde bibliografie wat opgestel is deur Robert D. Hayton en versprei is deur die Amerikaanse Antarctic Projects Office. Hierdie publikasie is met belangstelling gelees en dit sal op prys gestel word indien u kan poog om twee afskrifte daarvan te bekom en aan te stuur vir die gebruik van die Departement van Vervoer.

P. H. Philip
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Ter inligting asseblief met verwysing na die onl^{ae} telefoongesprek tussen mnre. Reitz en Pretorius.

WM/CS.

K. Pretorius
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

more than \$3,950,678. The reactor, which will be of the pressurized water type, will be assembled in sections at the factory and shipped to McMurdo Sound for erection.

"The commission said the plant would be designed and operated so that no radioactive wastes would be deposited in Antarctica, as called for in the Antarctica treaty ratified by the Senate today."

Mr Pretorius

- 1) Afskrifte van AEB, WNNR ✓ Vervoer and bestuur
- 2) Telling van my and copy 10.8

19.8.60
SECRETARY OF EMBASSY

"The Star"

6. 9. 60.

RUSSIA KEEPS UP ANTARCTIC EXPLORING

From Our United States
Representative

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

ANTARCTICA is being well trodden by the Russians who, in the last five years, have made scientific observations at some 60 points around half the coast of that continent.

The extent of their geological exploration is revealed in a newly-issued map on Soviet activities in the Antarctic, cables a "New York Times" correspondent from Leningrad.

The Russians hope to chart geological formations in a manner that will show whether there may be deposits of economic importance. The points examined range from Cape Hooker, south of New Zealand, to four widely spaced sites in the mountains of Queen Maud Land, south of the Atlantic Ocean.

MOSTLY BY AIR

Some of these points were reached by ships and a few, near the main Soviet base at Mirny, were approached by tracked vehicles. At most locations, however, the geologists, cartographers and others were landed by aircraft.

Dr. Mikhail Somov, deputy director of the Polar Institute in Leningrad, says that plans for the coming summer in the Antarctic are not final.

F

102/2.

PRETORIA.

21 SEP 1960

Dear Commander Norman,

I much appreciate your offer to supply us on a monthly basis with copies of the Bulletin by the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer. We find these bulletins most interesting and useful and would like to accept your offer with thanks.

Yours sincerely,

P. H. Philip

Lt. Commander Oliver L. Norman Jr., U.S.N.,
United States Embassy,
PRETORIA.

F

craft.
Dr. Mikhail Somov, deputy
director of the Polar Institute in
Leningrad, says that plans for the
coming summer in the Antarctic
are not final.

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102/2.
43/44



EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

23rd September, 1960.

3 OCT 1960
Schedule
PLACE STICKER
ON LEFT FLAP

Airbag

The Secretary for External Affairs,
PRETORIA

Dear *Consul General*,

Publication: National Interests in Antarctica.

I refer to your minute 102/2 of 30th August, 1960,
and attach a copy of the publication "National Interests in
Antarctica" by Robert D. Hayton.

Further copies of the document are being sent to
you by surface mail.

Yours faithfully,

D. Hamilton
SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

*Afskryf gestuur aan J. J. van
Renswoude geflees in ons kabinet.*

W.D.

6/10/60

F

F

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ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY COLLECTION

AUSTRALIA

- Cole, K. D., Electro-Hydromagnetic Waves in a Fully Ionized Gas - I. Reprint, Planet. Space Sci., Vol. 1, 1959, p. 319-24, illus.
- Downes, M. C., E. H. M. Ealey, A. M. Gwynn, and P. S. Young, The Birds of Heard Island. Nov. 1959, 135p., photos, figures, tables, map. (A.N.A.R.E. Reports, Series B, Vol. I, Zoology.)
- Law, P., The Antarctic Voyage of M.V. Thala Dan, 1958. Reprint, Geographical Journal, Vol. CXXV, Parts 3-4, Sept.-Dec. 1959, p. 326-42, illus.
- McCracken, K. G., and D. H. Johns, The Attenuation Length of the High Energy Nucleonic Component of the Cosmic Radiation near Sea Level. Reprint, Il Nuovo Cimento, Serie X, Vol. 13, 1959, p. 96-107, illus., table.
- O'Brien, B. J., Energy Spectrum of Particles Bombarding the Earth. Reprint, Australian Atomic Energy Symposium, 1958, p. 512-13, illus.

BELGIUM

- Centre National de Recherches Polaires, Rapport scientifique, Base Roi Baudouin: Resume des travaux de topographie, gravimetrie et geologie effectues dans les Sør Rondane au cours du raid du 22 octobre 1959 au 1er mai 1960. 24 May 1960, 5p. [mimeo.]
- Centre National de Recherches Polaires, Rapport scientifique des observations faites a la Base Roi Baudouin, Avril 1960. 9 May 1960, 5p. [mimeo.]

NEW ZEALAND

- Bullivant, J. S., Photographs of the Bottom Fauna in the Ross Sea. Reprint, New Zealand Journal of Science, Vol. 2, No. 4, Dec. 1959, p. 485-97, photos, sketch map, table.
- Progress Advertising (N.Z.) Ltd., Icebound: The Story of the United States and New Zealand in the Antarctic. N.D., 88p., illus.

NORWAY

- Swithinbank, C., Glaciology I: Ice Movement Inland. 1960, p. 147-58, figures, plates. (Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949-52: Scientific Results, Vol. III, Part F.)

This heartwarming message was read at Mollurdo Sound to the assembled company by Commander Bertoglio.

Holiday routine was the order of the day. Instead of food cafeteria style, a group of volunteer waiters insured that their companions could sit down and be served in a de luxe manner. There was a choice of trout, lobster, or fillet mignon. To mark the occasion, the pastry cook had baked a 200-pound cake onto whose icing he had sculpted the complete station lay-out to scale. Music was supplied by the local band, a fine combination of civilian scientists and naval officers and ratings, who sounded the prelude to 90 minutes of carefully prepared skits.

Smaller stations observed the occasion to the limits of their talents. The small group at the South Pole had ham and turkey with numerous side dishes, including Kentucky skucked beans. They, too, heard the President's message and a special hamgram from Dr. Paul A. Siple, who had been the station's first scientific leader four years before.

ANTARCTIC MEDALS BILL

(See Bulletin 1, page 9, Sept. 1959; Bulletin 2, page 9, Oct. 1959)

On 28 June 1960, H. R. 3923, a bill to provide an award for persons who have served as members of U. S. Antarctic expeditions, was considered, read for the third time and passed by the Senate.

The bill, which had passed the House of Representatives on 17 August 1959, was submitted by John P. Saylor (Republican - Pennsylvania). In the preparation of the legislation and the assembling of supporting testimony, Mr. Saylor and other legislative leaders obtained the assistance of the staff of the United States Antarctic Projects Officer and especially of Dr. James E. Mooney, Deputy.

The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each person who serves, or has served, as a member of a United States expedition to Antarctica between January 1, 1946, and a date to be subsequently established by the Secretary of Defense shall be presented a medal with accompanying ribbons and appurtenances, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Military Departments under whose cognizance the expedition falls, such regulations to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense. The regulations may include provisions for award to civilian as well as uniformed members and for posthumous awards.

Members of the Armed Forces of the United States who are presented the medal referred to in the first section of this Act may wear such medal and the ribbon symbolic of such medal in such manner as shall be prescribed by regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense.

DAY OF CELEBRATION

Scientifically, there exists a perfectly good explanation for the winter and summer solstices. According to Bowditch, American Practical Navigator, it runs as follows:

The sun is nearest the earth during the northern hemisphere winter. Hence, it is not the distance that is responsible for the difference in temperature during the different seasons. The reason is to be found in the altitude of the sun in the sky and the length of time it remains above the horizon.

Astronomically, the seasons begin at the equinoxes and solstices. Meteorologically, they differ from place to place.

The expressions "March Equinox, June Solstice, September Equinox," and "December Solstice" are occasionally applied as appropriate, because the more common names are associated with the seasons in the Northern Hemisphere, and are six months out of step for the Southern Hemisphere.

The earth is at perihelion early in January and at aphelion six months later. On or about 21 June, about ten or eleven days before reaching aphelion, the northern part of the earth's axis is tilted toward the sun. The north polar regions are having continuous sunlight; the northern hemisphere is having its summer with long, warm days and short nights, the southern hemisphere is having winter with short days and long, cold nights; and the south polar regions are in continuous darkness. This is the summer solstice.

Whatever may be the reason, to members of an Antarctic expedition the half-way mark of the midwinter's night is a cause for celebration. To those who have been left at home it is an occasion for congratulations. President Eisenhower expressed the feelings of his countrymen in a message which went to NAF, McMurdo Sound, for re-transmission to all stations of all countries in the Antarctic:

On Midwinter's Day, 1960, I send greetings, on behalf of the citizens of the United States, to the men of all nations working for the advancement of man's understanding of the Antarctic. In spite of difficult, lonely tasks, often threatened with danger or steeped in tedium, you are making contributions to science that could be made in no other way. Your efforts are a daily example to the world of the cooperation of men of many nations striving toward a common goal. The Antarctic Treaty, signed late last year, aims at furthering the undertaking of which you are a part. I hope the long polar night will pass swiftly for each of you and the reunion with those who await you at home may be warmed by the satisfaction of a successful mission accomplished. Dwight D. Eisenhower, President, United States.

THE ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY
(by Wayne W. Fisher, Secretary)

The Antarctic Society has held two meetings, in addition to the annual meeting on 8 January, since the appearance of the article on the Society in the January issue of the Bulletin. With the election of four new Directors at the annual meeting, the 12-man Board of Directors now consists of the following members: Dr. Gordon D. Cartwright, Mr. Robert K. Coote, Dr. A. P. Crary, Ambassador Paul C. Daniels, Dr. Henry M. Dater, Dr. Carl R. Eklund, Dr. Larkin H. Farinholt, Dr. Thomas O. Jones, Mr. Ross C. Peavey, Dr. Paul A. Siple, Captain Franklin C. Snow, and Dr. Harry Wexler.

At a meeting on 6 April, the program consisted of an interesting panel discussion of the International Antarctic Scientific Symposium held at Buenos Aires last November. The discussion was led by Drs. A. P. Crary and Carl R. Eklund and Mr. Morton J. Rubin, all of whom attended the Symposium. The meeting was held in the Presentation Room of the Washington Star Building.

The Society met again on 3 June at the home of President Eklund to hear an interesting account of the successful penetration of the Bellingshausen Sea by a United States expedition last February. This represented the first penetration by ship to the shores of the Bellingshausen Sea. Accompanying the discussion, which was presented jointly by Captain Edw'n A. McDonald, USN, leader of the expedition, and Philip M. Smith, who represented the National Science Foundation on the expedition, were some fascinating color slides taken during the operation. Wives of members were invited to the meeting, which was well attended. The pictures were shown in Carl's back yard, after which a delicious buffet was served. The weather was fine, and all in all it proved to be a very pleasant evening.

Dr. Gordon Cartwright, Chairman of the Program Committee, is working on plans for the Society's next meeting, which will probably be held in September or October.

Membership of the Society has grown steadily and now stands at 79. Although finances continue to be a problem, all debts incurred by the Society have been liquidated.

The new address of the Secretary of the Society is:

Mr. Wayne W. Fisher
Room 5320, Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

SHIPS SCHEDULED FOR DEEP FREEZE 61

USNS ALATNA (TAOG-81); USS ARNEB (AKA-56); USCGC EASTWIND (WAGB-279); USS EDISTO (AGB-2); USS GLACIER (AGB-4); USNS GREENVILLE VICTORY (TAK-237); USS STATEN ISLAND (AGB-5); USNS PRIVATE JOHN R. TOWLE (TAK-240); and USS WILHOITE (DER-397).

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE MISSIONS: Heavy ice conditions during the past season once again brought calls for aid from ships caught and unable to extricate themselves. In addition, VX-6 played an important part in aiding members of the New Zealand Traverse.

"DEEP FREEZE 60 Staff Act Quickly After New Zealand Traverse Tragedy", 4 - 15; "Bellingshausen Sea Expedition", 6 - 3; "Operation DEEP FREEZE 60", 7 - 1; "Task Force Forty-Three Icebreaker Assistance Missions by Captain Edwin A. McDonald", 8 - 7.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS: Observers were exchanged during the summer support season with Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the United Kingdom. In addition, observers from Belgium and Japan participated in DEEP FREEZE operations while an American accompanied the Norwegians to Queen Maud Land. Scientific exchange was made with the Soviet Union, and a Russian is spending the winter at McMurdo while an American glaciologist is at Mirnyy. The French sent a physicist-glaciologist with the Victoria Land Traverse.

"Foreign Observers", 1 - 6; "Foreign Observer Program", 2 - 7; "Foreign Observer Program", 3 - 4; "Foreign Observer Exchange Program", 4 - 13; "Foreign Observer Exchange Program", 5 - 7; "Foreign Observer and Scientific Exchange Programs", 9 - 10.

ANTARCTIC TREATY

(See also Bulletin 5, page 8, Jan 1960; Bulletin 6, page 30, Feb 1960)

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met in open session on Tuesday, 14 June 1960, to consider the Antarctic Treaty.

Admiral David N. Tyree, USN, in testifying for the Department of Defense and the U. S. Navy stated in part:

"The common struggle for survival has tended to erase national boundaries and diminish ideological differences ...the whole world is interested directly or indirectly in its revelations. Its secrets do not belong to any nation alone...it is believed that the Antarctic Treaty will assure universal benefits and that its ratification will serve our national interests."

"The ANTARCTIC TREATY - Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session on Ex. B, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, June 14, 1960" has been printed and is available from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On 23 June, the Foreign Relations Committee unanimously recommended approval of the Treaty and forwarded its recommendation to the Senate (Senate Executive Report Number 10, 86th Congress, 2nd session). This report states that the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa have already ratified the Treaty.

VX-6: The Task Force air was aided in the resupply of the inland stations, supported the scientists in the field, and flew many other missions of vital importance to the Antarctic operations.

"Victoria Land Traverse Aided by VX-6", 4 - 12.
"VX-6 Moves to New Advance Headquarters", 4 - 18;
"Errata - Victoria Land Traverse", 5 - 11; "Air Development Squadron Six (VX-6) Summary of DEEP FREEZE 60 Operations", 8 - 3.

C-124 OPERATIONS: Experience gained in previous DEEP FREEZE operations helped the Air Force Task Unit drop more tonnage (1331 tons in 99 drops) in less time with the least amount of material loss (less than 1 per cent) to date.

"First Air Drop of Supplies 1959-60 Season", 3 - 10;
"USAF Task Force Unit DEEP FREEZE 60 Aerial Drop and Logistics Flights", 4 - 4; "Cargo Chute Recovery", 4 - 18.

C-130 OPERATIONS: These operations were the first to land heavy four-engine aircraft at the inland stations. Operating from a snow airstrip on the ice shelf near NAF McMurdo, seven C-130's delivered over 400 tons of cargo in a ten-day period.

"C-130 Operations Begin", 5 - 3; "Summary of 61st Troop Carrier Squadron DEEP FREEZE 60 Operations", 9 - 5.

BELLINGSHAUSEN SEA EXPEDITION

After two unsuccessful attempts in earlier DEEP FREEZE operations, penetration was made to the coast of the Bellingshausen Sea. A two-week period afforded time for geographic reconnaissance and scientific studies.

"Updating the Map of Antarctica", 6 - 1; Bellingshausen Sea Expedition", 6 - 3; "Bellingshausen Sea Expedition - Scientific Program", 7 - 12; "Bellingshausen Sea Cruise, by Captain John Cadwalader, USNR", 8 - 9; "Bellingshausen Sea Expedition", 8 - 18.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

ANTARCTIC STATIONS: Eleven nations maintain outposts in Antarctica and on the sub-Antarctic islands.

"List of Antarctic Stations Operating During the Austral Winter, 1960", 10 - 15.

ANTARCTIC TREATY: At the invitation of the United States, twelve countries met to draw up a compact restricting Antarctica for peaceful purposes only. Signed on 1 December, the Treaty is now in the hands of the various nations for ratification.

"Antarctic Treaty", 5 - 8; "Antarctic Treaty Submitted to Senate", 6 - 30; "Antarctic Treaty", 10 - 21.

Operations", 7 - 3; "Peter I Island", 9 - 1; "Track of USS BURTON ISLAND (AGB-1) at Peter I Island 28-29 February 1960", 9 - 4; "Pactolus Bank", 9 - 4; "Ship-Based Helicopter Operations", 9 - 15; "Science at Sea During DEEP FREEZE 60, by LCDR Joseph Morgan", 10 - 11.

RECONNAISSANCE AND MAPPING: Aerial photography runs were made in the Executive Committee, Sentinel, Horlick, Commonwealth, and Victoria Land Mountain Ranges. This trimetrogon photography was supplemented by small plane and helicopter flights, while reconnaissance missions surveyed other areas (e.g., Thurston Peninsula, newly-discovered Victoria Land mountains, etc.).

"Air Development Squadron Six (VX-6) Summary of DEEP FREEZE 60 Operations", 8 - 3; "Ship-Based Helicopter Operations", 9 - 15; "Aerial Photo Reconnaissance and Trimetrogon Photography", 10 - 10.

STATION SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMS: Throughout the entire year the stations maintain programs in many scientific disciplines.

"Winter Parties - DEEP FREEZE 60," 9 - 13, 10 - 12.

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT PROGRAM

Support for the Antarctic scientific program is supplied by the Department of Defense with Navy Task Force 43 acting as the principal operator and coordinator in this mission.

"Task Force 43 Plans for DEEP FREEZE 60", 1 - 5;
"Operation DEEP FREEZE 60 Deployment Begins", 2 - 3;
"Antarctic Spring", 3 - 1; "Operation DEEP FREEZE 60", 7 - 1; "Foreword by RADM David M. Tyree", 8 - 1.

OPERATIONS AND LOGISTICS: With the Navy rests the responsibility of not only supplying and providing operational equipment for the scientists but also operating and maintaining the scientific stations.

"Little Rockford Reopened", 3 - 10; "Navy's 'McMurdo General Store' Makes It possible for South Pole Scientific Program to be Resumed", 4 - 8; "Admiral Tyree Has Busy Week Inspecting Antarctic Stations", 4 - 17; DEEP FREEZE 60 Statistics", 9 - 9; "Winter Parties - DEEP FREEZE 60", 9 - 13.

CONSTRUCTION: With the continuing Antarctic program the Navy has begun to renovate and replace the temporary IGY structures. In addition, new facilities are being built to enable the expanding program to develop.

"New Task Force Headquarters in Christchurch", 1 - 13;
"New Byrd Station", 9 - 8; "Construction Effort During DEEP FREEZE 60", 10 - 13.

SHIP SUPPORT: The eight Navy, Coast Guard, and MSTC vessels were assigned the task of hauling in the supplies and equipment needed to sustain the 195 men through the Antarctic winter.

"Summary of DEEP FREEZE 60 Ship Operations", 7 - 3, 8 - 13; "Ships Which Have Participated in Operations DEEP FREEZE", 9 - 12; "Ship-Based Helicopter Operations", 9 - 15.

<u>Vostok</u>			
11 men:	Soviet Union	78°27'S; 106°52'E	
	V. S. Siderov		
<u>Mirnyy</u>			
100 men (?):	Soviet Union	66°33'S; 93°01'E	
(Party is located at main station and three satellites.)	Ye. S. Korotkevitch		
<u>Davis</u>			
4 scientists, 5 support:	Australia	68°35'S; 77°59'E	
	I. Douglas		
<u>Iles de Kerguelen</u>			
Port aux Francais	France		
80 men:	M. Rolland	40°21'S; 70°13'E	
<u>Mawson</u>			
10 scientists, 12 air, 11 support:	Australia	67°36'S; 62°53'E	
	H. Geysen		
<u>Showa</u>			
9 scientists, 6 support:	Japan	69°00'S; 39°35'E	
	T. Torii		
<u>Roi Baudouin</u>			
10 scientists, 10 support:	Belgium	70°26'S; 24°19'E	
	G. Derom		
<u>Lazarev</u>			
11 men:	Soviet Union	69°58'S; 12°55'E	
	L. I. Dubrovin		
<u>Amundsen-Scott South Pole</u>			
8 scientists: E. C. Flowers; 10 support:	United States	90°00'S	
	C. C. Dumais		

ANTARCTIC LEGISLATION

On 13 and 14 June, the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives held hearings on bills which would establish procedure for providing continuity, support, and expansion of scientific and other activities in Antarctica.

Three bills, H.R. 5222 (Clement J. Zablocki, Dem.-Wis.), H. R. 8376 (John P. Saylor, Rep.-Penn.), and H. R. 8421 (Wayne N. Aspinall, Dem.-Colo.), were proposals to establish an Antarctic Commission which would plan, develop, organize, coordinate, and direct Antarctic activities among agencies of the United States government and private institutions. Two bills, H. R. 8480 (L. Mendel Rivers, Dem.-S.C.) and H. R. 8481 (Mr. Saylor) would designate the Department of Defense to coordinate and supervise all activities in regard to the Antarctic, with the National Science Foundation having exclusive responsibilities and jurisdiction over scientific activities and operations.

Statements and testimony were received from government agencies, private institutions and individuals. Rear Admiral David M. Tyree, Dr. James E. Mooney, and Dr. Henry M. Dater, all of this office, made presentations.

<u>Presidentes Pedro Aguirre Cerda</u> 8 men:	Chile	F. M. Salas	62°56'S; 60°36'W
<u>Primero de Mayo</u>	Argentina		62°59'S; 60°43'W
<u>Presidente Gabriel Gonzalez Videla</u> 7 men:	Chile	G. K. White	64°49'S; 62°51'W
<u>Melchior</u>	Argentina		64°19'S; 62°59'W
<u>Port Lockroy "A"</u> 3 scientists, 2 support:	United Kingdom	J. Cunningham	64°50'S; 63°31'W
<u>Argentine Islands "F"</u> 8 scientists, 5 support:	United Kingdom	W. Murray	65°15'S; 64°16'W
<u>Stonington Island "E"</u> 2 scientists, 2 support:	United Kingdom	P. Foster	68°11'S; 67°00'W
<u>Adelaide Island "T"</u> 6 scientists: (Station to be constructed by air, May 1960)	United Kingdom	E. Clapp	(67°15'S; 68°30'W)
<u>Byrd</u> 11 scientists: F. Aldaz; 10 support:	United States	E. F. Bartlett	79°59'S; 120°01'W
<u>Hallett</u> 6 scientists: R. B. Thomson; 8 support, 3 Navy aerographers:	N.Z. - USA	W. J. Towles	72°18'S; 170°18'E
<u>Campbell Island</u> 5 scientists, 1 support:	New Zealand	E. L. Clague	52°32'S; 168°59'E
<u>Scott</u> 5 scientists, 7 support:	New Zealand	J. Lennox-King	77°51'S; 166°47'E
<u>Naval Air Facility, McMurdo Sound</u> 8 scientists: H. A. C. Neuberg; 29 air, 6 Navy aerographers, and 96 support: L. W. Bertoglio	USA		77°51'S; 166°39'E
<u>Macquarie Island</u> 6 scientists, 9 support:	Australia	M. C. Taylor	54°29'S; 158°57'E
<u>Dumont D'Urville</u> 14 men:	France	M. Faure	66°40'S; 140°01'E
<u>Wilkes</u> 8 scientists, 9 support:	Australia - USA	H. P. Black	66°15'S; 110°32'E

ANTARCTIC STATIONS OPERATING DURING THE AUSTRAL WINTER, 1960

(This list is compiled beginning at the Greenwich Meridian and moving westward [counterclockwise] around the continent. The list includes all stations within the Antarctic Convergence, and also Campbell Island, Macquarie Island, and the Kerguelen Islands. The information is from latest available sources, and where any doubt exists as to the actual data given, a question mark is noted.)

<u>SANAE</u> (formerly Norway) 6 scientists, 4 support: (Transferred from Norway to South Africa on 12 Jan 60)	South Africa J. J. LaGrange	70°30'S; 02°32'W
<u>Halley Bay "Z"</u> 11 scientists, 5 support:	United Kingdom N. Hadderley	75°31'S; 26°36'W
<u>Grytviken, South Georgia</u> (A resident population, the maximum about 1250 [one per cent female], is engaged in whaling and sealing. A weather station is maintained by the Falkland Islands Meteorological Service, which makes forecasts during the whaling season.)		54°16'S; 36°30'W
<u>General Belgrano</u>	Argentina	77°58'S; 38°48'W
<u>Ellsworth</u> 9 scientists, 15 support:	Argentina - USA J. Suarez	77°43'S; 41°07'W
<u>Orcadas</u>	Argentina	60°45'S; 44°43'W
<u>Signy Island "H"</u> 4 scientists, 2 support:	United Kingdom R. Harrison	60°43'S; 45°36'W
<u>Esperanza</u>	Argentina	63°24'S; 56°59'W
<u>Hope Bay "D"</u> 14 scientists, 3 support:	United Kingdom N. Orr	63°24'S; 56°59'W
<u>Bernardo O'Higgins</u> 8 men:	Chile E. C. Beca	63°19'S; 57°54'W
<u>Admiralty Bay "G"</u> 5 scientists, 3 support:	United Kingdom C. Barton	62°05'S; 58°25'W
<u>Arturo Prat</u> 9 men:	Chile R. T. Salvo	62°29'S; 59°38'W
<u>Deception Island "B"</u> 4 scientists, 4 air, 3 support:	United Kingdom I. Jackson	62°59'S, 60°34'W

15. Antenna towers for rhombic antenna (receiving);
16. The new powerhouse relocated and standby generators installed;
17. Automotive and heavy equipment garages separated for efficient operation.

SOUTH POLE

At the South Pole Station the following construction was completed:

1. Two T-5-type geomagnetic buildings;
2. One T-5-type 28 foot by 56 foot garage;
3. Two T-5 type 20 foot by 52 foot barracks;
4. All new radio antenna were erected;
5. Many minor repairs were made to existing facilities.

BYRD STATION

At the Byrd Station, which has been plagued with drifting snow covering both old and new buildings, considerable effort was made to repair and shore both roofs and sidewalls so as to enable the station to continue to operate. In some instances the existing structures had to be dug out of the snow and re-erected on the surface. This was also true of some of the antenna systems. New construction consisted of the following:

1. One T-5-type powerhouse including installation of new generators;
2. One T-5-type 28 foot by 56 foot garage;
3. Two T-5 type 20 foot by 52 foot barracks.

In addition, several small buildings were erected for miscellaneous use.

HALLETT STATION

At Hallett Station, a frame structure was built to house two standby generators. The original recreation building was enlarged and converted into a mess hall and galley. The former galley was remodeled into a multi-purpose recreation hall. An additional Jamesway tent was erected for storage.

STAFF NOTES - RESERVE TRAINEES

Warrent Officer Shirley Barlow, USNR-R, an employee of the Department of Agriculture, was assigned to this office for two weeks active duty for training during the month of June. Miss Barlow served on active duty from 1942-45. Working during off-duty hours, she received her B. A. in Business Administration in June, 1960, from George Washington University.

James G. Reesch, YN13, USNR-R, also performed his active duty training in the Antarctic Projects Office. Reesch is a graduate of Benjamin Franklin University, where he received a Bachelor of Commercial Science Degree. He is working toward his Master's Degree during off-duty hours. An accountant, he joined the Naval Reserve Program in 1954.

CONSTRUCTION EFFORT DURING DEEP FREEZE 60

CHRISTCHURCH ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS

At the advance headquarters in Christchurch, New Zealand, the conversion of the Harewood Transit Housing Area was completed. This headquarters area comprises two barracks, two BQQ's, wardroom mess and general mess.

An advance base type of prefabricated hangar was erected on airport property at a site where ultimately the Christchurch International Airport Authority will develop a paved aircraft parking area with aprons for the use of Operation DEEP FREEZE and commercial aircraft. The hangar is intended to be used primarily by the Development Squadron Six (VX-6) for its administrative offices, storage, and shop area. In addition, a portion will be set aside for the storage and processing of air-lift cargo.

In preparation for Operation DEEP FREEZE 61, plans are being made for the construction of two warehouses for use by the Air Force in the same general area, one for maintenance storage and the second for the Aerial Port Squadron. It is also planned to convert some buildings in the Harewood Transit Housing Area into additional barracks, Chief Petty Officer quarters, an enlarged photographic laboratory for the processing of aerial photography, and some additional office space.

Huts which had been erected at the RNZAF station at Weedons for U. S. Air Force use during past DEEP FREEZE operations were dismantled and given to various New Zealand youth organizations.

NAF, McMURDO SOUND

At the Naval Air Facility, McMurdo Sound, the following construction was completed:

1. Three 250,000-gallon steel fuel storage tanks;
2. One T-5-type cosmic ray building;
3. One T-5-type laboratory extension and connecting vestibule;
4. One 40 foot by 100 foot Butler building for scientific storage;
5. One 40 foot by 100 foot Quonset building for aviation stores;
6. Site preparation for the Scott Base (New Zealand) hangar;
7. Erection of pole line for New Zealand auroral radar power supply;
8. Four antenna towers for transmitter rhombic antenna;
9. Additional Jamesway tents;
10. Two T-5-type buildings for the new communications center, together with connecting vestibule;
11. Three T-5-type barracks buildings;
12. One T-5-type for Base Officers' Quarters;
13. The old powerhouse was relocated and the new generators installed; modifications were made to the building to house the fire truck, plus the utilities and electric shops;
14. Site preparation for the 112 foot by 122 foot steel hangar;

The western Bellingshausen Sea is a virtual desert, biologically. Only 4 species of birds, all in small numbers, were observed and the waters were particularly deficient in microscopic plant and animal life (phytoplankton and zooplankton).

On land, lichens, algae, and a few liverworts were found. No insect life was found on the rock outcrops examined nor did sampling nets flown from GLACIER capture any airborne insects.

The scientific participants were headed by Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy of the American Museum of Natural History. Others were Robert Starr, J. Q. Tierney, and Richard Evans, oceanographers from the U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office; Harold Hubbard, U. S. Geological Survey geologist; Dr. J. Campbell Craddock, geologist, University of Minnesota; Robin Leech, entomologist, Bishop Museum; and Warren Borgeson, topographic engineer, U. S. Geological Survey.

During the expedition, scientific parties were landed at seven localities. On the homeward voyage, BURTON ISLAND did extensive work at Peter I Island (see May issue). During early January Ross Sea operations, EASTWIND landed a scientific party on Scott Island. Both of these landings were the first ever made by helicopter on these islands.

WINTER PARTIES - DEEP FREEZE 60

(See also Bulletin 9, page 13)

In addition to the winter parties listed in the above article, four Americans are wintering at Wilkes, three meteorologists and a biologist. The U. S. Senior Representative is the biologist, Richard L. Penney, of the University of Wisconsin.

W. F. Johnson, meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau, is participating in the program with the Argentine party at Ellsworth.

Gilbert Dewart, exchange program geophysicist from the California Institute of Technology, is a member of the 100-man party at the Russian station, Mirnyy.

It was stated in last month's issue that Charles F. Trainer was the scientific leader at Hallett Station. Mr. Trainer is the U. S. Senior Representative. Robert B. Thomson of Taranaki, New Zealand, an aurora and ionospheric physicist, is the station scientific leader.

SCIENCE AT SEA DURING DEEP FREEZE 60
(by LCDR Joseph R. Morgan, USN, Hydrographic Officer, U. S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica)

Shipboard scientific programs were expanded during DEEP FREEZE 60. An oceanographic program of considerable proportions was undertaken by U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office oceanographers under a grant from the National Science Foundation. The work envisioned a short survey of the Antarctic Convergence south of New Zealand by USCGC EASTWIND and a series of stations in the southeastern Pacific and sub-Antarctic by USS BURTON ISLAND.

Although high seas caused the EASTWIND program to be curtailed, a series of substitute observations in the central Ross Sea and in McMurdo Sound was made. BURTON ISLAND managed to complete most of her work on the way to the Antarctic and the few stations which had to be cancelled due to a severe storm in early February were picked up on the homeward trip.

GLACIER and ATKA contributed additional oceanographic work as time permitted. GLACIER's stations in the Bellingshausen Sea and across Drake Passage provided valuable information in areas which had previously been difficult to reach.

BURTON ISLAND also successfully completed Operation Chiper. This was a survey of the Peru current off the coasts of Chile and Peru and was carried out with the assistance of Chilean and Peruvian observers. Both the international and the scientific aspects of Chiper are of great importance.

During Operations DEEP FREEZE 60 and Chiper, 195 oceanographic stations were occupied, 4068 bathythermograms obtained and continuous soundings totaling 74,480 miles were run.

The successful penetration of the Bellingshausen Sea by GLACIER and BURTON ISLAND in February 1960 permitted several scientific programs to be successfully supported from shipboard. The fields of ornithology, entomology, geology, cartography, glaciology, oceanography, and gravity were represented by participating scientists. Task Force 43 personnel and ships' officers and crews assisted in many scientific projects. Helicopter and boat crews did a fine job in effecting the many landings on difficult and forbidding terrain.



Although the scientific data collected will be under study and analysis for many months, some of the findings allowed conclusions to be drawn immediately. First of all, Thurston Peninsula is really Thurston Island*. This was shown conclusively by aerial photos and visual observation. The entire area is about 14 miles west of the previously charted position. Three astro stations and numerous ships' positions confirm this.

*In official usage, the name "Thurston Peninsula" will continue to be correct until the Board on Geographic Names has reviewed the evidence and approved a change. ED.

PACIFIC QUADRANT - MARIE BYRD LAND

AMUNDSEN SEA

AERIAL PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE
AND TRIMETROGON PHOTOGRAPHY
OPERATION DEEP FREEZE 60
Scale 1:10,000,000

 Areas of extensive photo coverage
 Tracks of photo reconnaissance missions
(See also "Air Development Squadron Six (VX-6) Summary of DEEP FREEZE 60 Operations," Bulletin 8, page 3)

GETZ ICE SHELF

BYRD STATION

Byrd Station

SENTINEL

HORLICK

MOUNTAINS

ROSS SEA

AUSTRALIAN QUADRANT - VICTORIA LAND

170E
165E
160E
75S
70S
65S
60S
55S
50S
45S
40S
35S
30S
25S
20S
15S
10S
5S

McMurdo I.
McMurdo Sound
McMurdo Station
McMurdo Base
McMurdo Camp
McMurdo Hut
McMurdo Barracks
McMurdo Hospital
McMurdo Chapel
McMurdo Club
McMurdo Post Office
McMurdo Telephone Exchange
McMurdo Power Plant
McMurdo Water Treatment Plant
McMurdo Sewerage Plant
McMurdo Ice Storage
McMurdo Fuel Storage
McMurdo Ammunition Storage
McMurdo Medical Stores
McMurdo Veterinary Stores
McMurdo General Stores
McMurdo Spare Parts
McMurdo Tools
McMurdo Equipment
McMurdo Supplies
McMurdo Clothing
McMurdo Food
McMurdo Fuel
McMurdo Oil
McMurdo Gas
McMurdo Electricity
McMurdo Water
McMurdo Sewerage
McMurdo Ice
McMurdo Snow
McMurdo Wind
McMurdo Sun
McMurdo Moon
McMurdo Stars
McMurdo Planets
McMurdo Comets
McMurdo Meteors
McMurdo Asteroids
McMurdo Satellites
McMurdo Rockets
McMurdo Spacecraft
McMurdo Probes
McMurdo Telescopes
McMurdo Cameras
McMurdo Microscopes
McMurdo Spectrometers
McMurdo Analyzers
McMurdo Computers
McMurdo Calculators
McMurdo Rulers
McMurdo Compasses
McMurdo Sextants
McMurdo Chronometers
McMurdo Barometers
McMurdo Thermometers
McMurdo Hygrometers
McMurdo Anemometers
McMurdo Windmills
McMurdo Sails
McMurdo Ropes
McMurdo Cables
McMurdo Wires
McMurdo Pipes
McMurdo Tubes
McMurdo Valves
McMurdo Switches
McMurdo Motors
McMurdo Engines
McMurdo Generators
McMurdo Transformers
McMurdo Relays
McMurdo Transistors
McMurdo Diodes
McMurdo Capacitors
McMurdo Inductors
McMurdo Resistors
McMurdo Semiconductors
McMurdo Integrated Circuits
McMurdo Microprocessors
McMurdo Memory Modules
McMurdo Storage Devices
McMurdo Input/Output Devices
McMurdo Peripherals
McMurdo Software
McMurdo Firmware
McMurdo Operating Systems
McMurdo Applications
McMurdo Databases
McMurdo Networks
McMurdo Servers
McMurdo Clients
McMurdo Workstations
McMurdo Terminals
McMurdo Printers
McMurdo Plotters
McMurdo Scanners
McMurdo Copiers
McMurdo Fax Machines
McMurdo Modems
McMurdo Routers
McMurdo Switches
McMurdo Bridges
McMurdo Gateways
McMurdo Firewalls
McMurdo Intrusion Detection Systems
McMurdo Security Systems
McMurdo Backup Systems
McMurdo Recovery Systems
McMurdo Disaster Recovery Plans
McMurdo Business Continuity Plans
McMurdo Risk Management
McMurdo Compliance
McMurdo Audits
McMurdo Certifications
McMurdo Standards
McMurdo Regulations
McMurdo Laws
McMurdo Contracts
McMurdo Agreements
McMurdo Licenses
McMurdo Patents
McMurdo Trademarks
McMurdo Copyrights
McMurdo Intellectual Property
McMurdo Confidentiality
McMurdo Non-Disclosure Agreements
McMurdo Service Level Agreements
McMurdo Vendor Management
McMurdo Procurement
McMurdo Contract Management
McMurdo Risk Assessment
McMurdo Incident Response
McMurdo Business Process Management
McMurdo Quality Management
McMurdo Six Sigma
McMurdo Lean Manufacturing
McMurdo Total Quality Management
McMurdo Continuous Improvement
McMurdo Innovation
McMurdo Research and Development
McMurdo Product Development
McMurdo Marketing
McMurdo Sales
McMurdo Customer Support
McMurdo Training
McMurdo Human Resources
McMurdo Finance
McMurdo Accounting
McMurdo Tax
McMurdo Legal
McMurdo Insurance
McMurdo Risk Management
McMurdo Compliance
McMurdo Governance
McMurdo Ethics
McMurdo Sustainability
McMurdo Social Responsibility
McMurdo Environmental Management
McMurdo Occupational Health and Safety
McMurdo Information Security
McMurdo Data Protection
McMurdo Privacy
McMurdo Access Control
McMurdo Authentication
McMurdo Authorization
McMurdo Encryption
McMurdo Decryption
McMurdo Hashing
McMurdo Digital Signatures
McMurdo Public Key Infrastructure
McMurdo Certificate Authorities
McMurdo Registration Authorities
McMurdo Certificate Revocation Lists
McMurdo Certificate Transparency
McMurdo Secure Sockets Layer
McMurdo Transport Layer Security
McMurdo Hypertext Transfer Protocol
McMurdo File Transfer Protocol
McMurdo Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
McMurdo Post Office Protocol
McMurdo Internet Message Access Protocol
McMurdo Remote Shell
McMurdo Remote File Transfer
McMurdo Remote Administration
McMurdo Remote Monitoring
McMurdo Remote Troubleshooting
McMurdo Remote Support
McMurdo Remote Assistance
McMurdo Remote Control
McMurdo Remote Access
McMurdo Remote Desktop
McMurdo Remote Printing
McMurdo Remote Storage
McMurdo Remote Backup
McMurdo Remote Recovery
McMurdo Remote Migration
McMurdo Remote Archiving
McMurdo Remote Retention
McMurdo Remote Purging
McMurdo Remote Archiving
McMurdo Remote Retention
McMurdo Remote Purging

ROSS ICE SHELF
COMMONWEALTH RANGE
DOWLING RANGE
180E
170E
160E
85S
80S
75S
70S
65S
60S
55S
50S
45S
40S
35S
30S
25S
20S
15S
10S
5S

F

equipment at Byrd and Pole Stations. These stations make recordings of the daily changes in the magnetic field as well as take absolute measurements at regular intervals. Both over-snow and air-borne traverse parties used portable magnetometers for obtaining magnetic data on their routes in 1959-60. An air-borne magnetometer from the University of Wisconsin was towed behind VX-6 planes on a number of logistic flights with Dr. Edward C. Thiel operating the equipment.

Vertical incidence sounders from the National Bureau of Standards are operated at Ellsworth, Hallett, and Wilkes Stations by Argentina, New Zealand, and Australian personnel. At Byrd and Pole Stations, soundings are made by NBS physicist at 15-minute intervals on a range of 1 to 15 mc., or more frequently during special periods.

At Byrd Station a program of radio noise recordings to obtain the average power of atmospheric noise on eight frequencies is carried on a building located away from the camp area to avoid man-made noise.

Dr. Millett G. Morgan of Dartmouth College is investigating whistlers and VLF phenomena at Ellsworth Station through the cooperation of the Argentine scientist operating the equipment. At Byrd and Pole Stations, Dr. Robert A. Helliwell of Stanford University conducts the same program with the assistance of the National Bureau of Standards physicists, who operate and maintain the equipment.

The neutron monitor of the University of California at Berkeley, under Dr. R. R. Brown and Dr. W. B. Fretter, continues in operation at the Ellsworth Station through the efforts of an Argentine scientist.

At NAF, McMurdo, Dr. Martin A. Pomerantz of the Bartol Research Foundation has established a neutron monitor during the 1959-60 summer, which is now operating under the care of a physicist from Bartol.

At Stanford University and at the Air Force Cambridge Research Center several programs of research are under way on the data collected in the various upper atmosphere programs. Of special interest is the agreement between auroral, magnetic, and ionospheric phenomena.

UNITED KINGDOM - FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES SURVEY
OBSERVER REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED

The Antarctic Projects Office is publishing for limited circulation the report of the United States observer with the 1959-60 Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, Mr. John E. Sater. Mr. Sater, who is currently working under an Arctic Institute of North America grant at Point Barrow, Alaska, spent fifteen weeks aboard Kista Dan, which carried him from Port Stanley to Deception Island (Base B), Port Lockroy (A), Argentine Islands (F), Adelaide Island (site for Base T), Hope Bay (D), and Admiralty Bay (G).

At Byrd, Hallett, and Pole Stations, upper air balloons carry aloft University of Wisconsin thermometers for vertical profiles of heat radiation. Pole Station also gathers measurements of carbon dioxide for the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, ozone for the University of New Mexico, and radioactive fall-out for the Naval Research Laboratory. Surface radiation equipment is also in operation at all of the above stations.

The U. S. Weather Bureau maintains an Antarctic research group in Washington for the reduction and analysis of data, concentrating on specific research problems.

At the International Antarctic Analysis Center in Melbourne, Australia, one Weather Bureau research meteorologist participates with scientists of other nations in the preparation of weather charts and analyses and in several research projects.

The University of Wisconsin began, during the past summer, a climatological study of Antarctica, sending a field scientist to several of the U. S. stations. Under Dr. Glenn T. Trewartha, the climatological study will concentrate upon developing an explanatory synoptic-dynamic climatology of Antarctica with special reference to regional variations.

Traverse parties in the Antarctic regularly report by radio the weather from their localities during their field seasons.

Dr. Willis L. Truesler of the U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office began a program of oceanographic research at NAF, McMurdo, during the last summer and is continuing with a assistant through the 1960 winter. The object of the program is to obtain data on water temperatures, salinities, currents, ice conditions, and the ocean bottom.

Four hydrographers of the Navy Hydrographic Office took ocean stations on Task Force 43 icebreaker during the summer of 1960. Their work included bathymetry, bottom samples, pressure hauls, and echo soundings. Special studies were made of the Antarctic Peninsula north of the Ross Sea and of the Bollinghausen Sea. Much of the data collected was in the unexplored Bollinghausen Sea.

UPPER ATMOSPHERIC PHYSICS

Auroral equipment of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center, consisting of all-sky cameras and patrol spectrographs are operated at Byrd and Pole Stations by U. S. personnel. At Hallett Station a New Zealand and a U. S. scientist cooperate in utilizing these equipments, as well as an air-glow photometer and a spectrometer. At Ellsworth and Wilkes Stations the auroral programs are conducted by Argentine and Australian scientists. Equipment formerly at Little America Station is operated by a New Zealand physicist at Scott Base.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey magnetic equipment is located at Ellsworth, Byrd, Hallett, Pole, and Wilkes Stations. The Ellsworth, Hallett, and Wilkes Station magnetographs are operated by Argentina, New Zealand, and Australian personnel respectively; while USC&G personnel operate

stations, report information regularly to the earthquake epicenter program of USC&GS. Extensive seismic soundings of the ice cap were carried out by the Byrd Land and Victoria Land traverse parties, and the air-borne party making landings along the 88°W. longitude. These mobile groups also made measurements at frequent intervals of the force of the earth's gravity.

At Mirnyy, the main Soviet station, Mr. Gilbert Dewart, exchange seismologist from the California Institute of Technology, is participating in geophysical studies of the Shackleton and West Ice Shelves and preparing for a traverse from Vostok to the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility during the 1960-61 season.

GLACIOLOGY, METEOROLOGY, AND OCEANOGRAPHY

The University of Michigan program of study of the Ross Ice Shelf, with particular attention to its movement, volume of ice discharge, and accumulation, begun during the IGY under Dr. James H. Zumberge, continued during the 1959-60 season with a traverse party from Little America Station to NAF, McMurdo, led by Dr. Charles W. M. Swithinbank. Movement stakes were planted and accumulation studies made enroute to McMurdo Sound and also in the area around Ross Island and between Ross Island and the Victoria Land Coast.

The two over-snow traverse parties of the Arctic Institute of North America conducted studies of the physical characteristics of the neve in Byrd Land and Victoria Land by means of snow pits and core holes, and made measurements for the determination of accumulation. A French glaciologist, Mr. Claude J. Lorius, made special measurements of solar radiation over the snow surface of the Victoria Land plateau as a member of the Victoria Land traverse.

At the stations, snow accumulations and sub-surface temperatures at several levels are regularly determined and reported. Deep core holes drilled at Byrd Station and Little America Station during the IGY, were instrumented by the Snow, Ice, and Permafrost Research Establishment for data on movement, deformation, and temperature of the ice cap.

At NAF, McMurdo, Mr. Sveneld Evteev, Soviet exchange scientist, is making a crystallographic study of ice cores obtained on a traverse to Discovery Deep in the fall of 1960, and investigating the neve of the Ross Ice Shelf. He is also planning a glaciological program for the NAF, McMurdo-Pole Station traverse during the 1960-61 summer.

An extensive meteorological program is carried out largely by the U.S. Weather Bureau personnel, who comprise the entire weather group at Byrd and Pole Stations and are also stationed at Ellsworth, Hallett, and Wilkes Stations. At Ellsworth and Wilkes Stations, they work in conjunction with Argentine and Australian personnel; at Hallett Station, as well as at NAF, McMurdo, U. S. Navy aerographers carry on the synoptic programs. These programs consist of three-hourly surface observations and twice-daily radiosonde flights for temperature, humidity, and winds. During the summer, a Navy team at the foot of Beardmore Glacier and another at Mile 240 on Army-Navy Drive send regular weather reports by radio to NAF, McMurdo.

control obtained previously, the U. S. Geological Survey is preparing maps of the Horlick and Sentinel Mountains. Ground control for future mapping was obtained by USGS topographic engineers during the 1959-60 summer in the Executive Committee Range, in the Hal Flood Range, on Thurston Peninsula, and in northeast Victoria Land. In a cooperative arrangement with the New Zealand Government ground control points established by New Zealand expeditions are made available to USGS, while U. S. aerial photography is provided to New Zealand for mapping purposes.

The American Geographical Society is continuing to maintain its 1:3,000,000 scale map of the Antarctic, begun during the IGY, with the addition of new features and corrected and revised details as they become known.

GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

Geologists of the U. S. Geological Survey accompanied traverse parties from Byrd Station to the Marie Byrd Land Coast and return and from Scott Base into the interior of Victoria Land, collecting from outcrops and mapping geological formations. A third U. S. Geological Survey geologist participated in the icebreaker penetration to Thurston Peninsula.

Dr. Robert L. Nichols, Tufts University, returned to McMurdo Sound area to continue his work of previous seasons on Wright Valley, the elevated beaches of the Victoria Land Coast, and the geomorphology of Marble Point, and with three field assistants carried out a study of the coast between Marble Point and Granite Harbor, man-hauling along the sea ice.

Continuing earlier work on the study of thermo-luminescence of Antarctic limestones to determine the thermal history of the Ross Sea area, Dr. Edward J. Zeller of the University of Kansas shipped refrigerated specimens to Kansas for laboratory analysis.

An investigator from the Bureau of Mines made a study of the feasibility of mineral exploration of the Ross Sea area, returning with rock and coal samples, especially from the vicinity of Mount Gran.

A preliminary investigation of the University of Minnesota, with Dr. J. Campbell Craddock as principal investigator, was carried out during the past season on the mountains and nunataks of the Pacific Quadrant of Antarctica in conjunction with the air-borne geophysical traverse of the University of Wisconsin. Observations and experience by Dr. Craddock and two assistants, the latter working with the Tufts University group and with the Victoria University of Wellington (New Zealand) Expedition, were accumulated in preparation for a future intensive geological exploration of the Sentinel Mountains.

At Byrd and Pole Stations, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has a three component station seismograph operated by its personnel. Similar equipment of the Lamont Geological Observatory at Hallett Station is operated by a New Zealand physicist, and at Wilkes Station the equipment of the California Institute of Technology is operated by Australians. These four stations, as well as Australian, French, Japanese, New Zealand, and Soviet

The University of Texas began a program of collecting for the study of the survival of micro-organisms affected by such factors as desiccation, solar radiation, and extreme cold. Utilizing various collecting devices, sampling was conducted at Byrd, Hallett, and Pole Stations; as well as at NAF, McMurdo, and at other localities near McMurdo Sound. Culturing of collections and preliminary identification was done at the biological laboratory.

Dr. William J. Hargis, Jr., of the Virginia Fisheries Laboratory planned a program of study of the parasites of Antarctic vertebrates which a field investigator conducted from the laboratory at NAF, McMurdo.

The bird-banding program began during the IGY, with the cooperation of a number of foreign stations, continued under the supervision of Dr. Carl R. Eklund and Dr. William J. L. Sladen.

The study of upper respiratory tract infections, also under Dr. Sladen, with the cooperation of Dr. Robert Chanock of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, continued at several stations and aboard USS ARNEB through the efforts of the U. S. Navy medical officers present. Blood sera, throat and nasal swabs, and clinical histories were returned to laboratories at the National Institutes of Health and Johns Hopkins University for study.

On the Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy of the American Museum of Natural History conducted studies of bird life of the area visited by the expedition, as well as observations of other fauna of the region.

Dr. Ellsworth C. Dougherty and Dr. Osmund Holm-Hansen respectively examined the microfauna and microflora of the McMurdo Sound area, including the dry valley complex, under a grant to the Kaiser Foundation Research Institute during the summer season.

A psychologist from George Washington University observed the group behavior of an over-snow traverse party and obtained information on the effects of stresses upon a small isolated group.

CARTOGRAPHY

During Operation DEEP FREEZE 60, U. S. Navy Air Development Squadron Six (VX-6) flew trimetrogen aerial mapping photographic flights over the Sentinel Mountains, the Horlick Mountains, the Executive Committee Range, portions of the mountains on the west side of the Ross Ice Shelf, and the north and west coasts of the Thurston Island.* In addition, reconnaissance photography of the Skelton Glacier, the dry valley areas, the head of the Koettlitz Glacier, and the Rennick Glacier were also made. Using ground

*In official usage, the name "Thurston Peninsula" will continue to be correct until the Board of Geographic Names has reviewed the evidence and approved a change. ED.

RESUME OF USARP-60 SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES

(Prepared by the staff of the U. S. Antarctic Research Program)

The U. S. Antarctic Research Program, 1960, is comprised of the scientific investigations, collecting programs, research on specimens, and data analysis organized and administered by the National Science Foundation. Logistics support is provided by the U. S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

Below are summarized the projects undertaken during the 1959-60 austral summer or currently being carried out at Antarctic stations and elsewhere:

LIFE SCIENCES

An outstanding feature of the biological programs was the construction at NAF, McMurdo, during the Antarctic summer of 1959-60, of an addition to the biological research laboratory which doubled the floor space of the laboratory and provided a fully-equipped photographic darkroom for scientific purposes. The laboratory is operated and administered by Dr. Donald E. Wohlschlag of Stanford University. A wintering laboratory technician is presently installing equipment and making other preparations for the USARP-61 program, as well as carrying out collateral scientific projects.

During the past summer the wintering biologist from Stanford University was joined by an associate to continue work on an ecological survey of McMurdo Sound. These investigators were also under the direction of Dr. Wohlschlag.

The University of Tennessee survey and ecological study of land invertebrates continued through the summer at NAF, McMurdo; Hallett Station; the exposed land areas on Ross Island; and the western shore of McMurdo Sound.

At Wilkes Station, in cooperation with the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition, the program carried out by a University of Wisconsin biologist on the orientation and parental and sexual behavior of the Adelie penguin is continuing for a second year with the assistance of the Australian doctor.

The Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu, during the 1959-60 summer, began a program of investigations on the Antarctic Continent and over the waters surrounding the Continent as an extension of its Pacific-wide study of the natural dispersal of insects. Dr. J. L. Gressitt, principal investigator, and two assistants collected by means of air-borne traps flown by Otter (UC-1) aircraft from NAF, McMurdo; by windsock traps suspended at the McMurdo installation and at several other localities in the area; and by streaming traps from ships plying between New Zealand and McMurdo Sound and on an icebreaker of the Bellingshausen Sea Expedition.

At Hallett Station an investigator from Duke University, working under Dr. Knut Schmidt-Nielsen, carried out a seasonal study of the salt and water metabolism of the Adelie penguin to determine the mechanism whereby the penguin, like other oceanic birds, removes the salt from sea water and food.

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The base map used for the map on page 10 was "Antarctica", prepared by the American Geographical Society for the National Academy of Sciences (compiled by William A. Briesemeister and Douglas A. Waugh), October 1958 Revised Edition, Stereographic Projection, Scale 1:10,000,000 at Latitude 71° South.

The issuance of this publication approved by the Secretary of the Navy on 19 April 1960.

K



BULLETIN

U.S. ANTARCTIC PROJECTS OFFICER
VOLUME I NUMBER 10 JUNE 1960

MIDWINTER'S DAY

In these days of comparatively sophisticated Antarctic living, our stations, following a precedent set by their forebears, observe the Midwinter's Day with festivities similar to those of our New Year. These isolated stations of the past, unable to communicate with home or each other, relieved the tedium by a little celebration into which they threw what resources they had.

In his diary for 23 June 1902 (the 22nd was a Sunday and therefore not appropriate for celebration), Scott noted that the ship, frozen into the ice off Hut Point, was gaily decorated with designs in colored paper. A fine, full dinner was washed down with "an excellent dry champagne." At the same time, the Swedish expedition on the opposite side of the continent was enjoying a smorgasbord accompanied by two kinds of hollands.

With this comparative luxury we may contrast the same expedition the following year which, when its relief ship failed to return, celebrated by cutting out the midday meal. Even more pathetic in its way is the story of the Northern Party of Scott's second expedition. Isolated with a scant few weeks of sledging rations because the ice closed in before a ship could pick them up, six courageous men holed up in a snow cave on the shore of Terra Nova Bay. They saved a few delicacies for their feast. Their feelings are best described by one of them. "The hoosh, flavored with seal's brain and penguin liver, was sublime, the Wincarnis tasted strongly of muscatel grape, and the sweet cocoa was the best drink I have had in nine months." He finished his account by saying, "It is comforting to think that everyday the sun will come nearer and nearer to us."

There is an old French proverb to the effect that the more things change, the more they remain the same.

F



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

102/2.

Office of the Naval Attache
American Embassy
Pretoria, Union of South Africa

6 September 1960

Mr. P.H. Philip
Scientific Section
Department of External Affairs
Pretoria

Dear Mr. Philip:

I have enclosed a copy of the June 1960, Bulletin by the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer, which may be of interest and value to you. The Office of the Naval Attache is now receiving duplicate copies of this publication and will be very happy to provide you with copies on a monthly basis if you desire.

Sincerely yours,

OLIVER L. NORMAN JR
Lt Commander, U.S. Navy
Asst Naval Attache

Reply in draft with typists.

RP
7/9

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2.

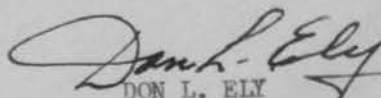
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE NAVAL ATTACHE
PRETORIA

Ser: L-237
1 December 1960

Dear Mr. Philip:

I have enclosed a copy of the September 1960 issue of the "Bulletin" with supplement, published by the U. S. Antarctic Projects Officer, which may be of interest and value to you. The Office of the Naval Attache is now receiving duplicate copies of this publication and will be very happy to provide you with copies on a monthly basis if you desire.

Sincerely yours,



DON L. ELY

Commander, U. S. Navy
U. S. Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air

Mr. P. H. Philip
Scientific Section
Department of External Affairs
Pretoria

Mr. Welan.

1. I am under the impression that this offer has already been made by the Embassy + gratefully accepted by us.

2. Does Transport get these because the particulars of ships + helicopters should be of particular interest at this time. lat.

5/12.

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102/2.

PRETORIA.

10 DEC 1960

Dear Commander Ely,

I should like to thank you for the September, 1960, issue of the "Bulletin" with supplement, published by the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer which you were kind enough to forward under cover of your letter Ser. L-237 of the 1st December, 1960. We find these bulletins most interesting, and would very much like to accept your offer to supply us with duplicate copies on a monthly basis.

Yours sincerely,

P. H. Philip

Mr. P. H. Philip
Scientific Section
Department of Internal Affairs
Commander Don L. Ely, U.S. N.,
United States Embassy,
PRETORIA.

KHP/WML.

16th January, 1961.

AirbagTHE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.Dear Commander Rigg, Antarctica.

I attach for your information and record two
 press clippings from the New York Times dated 15th
 January, 1961, in connection with the Continent of
 Antarctica. of the 1st December, 1960. We find these
 bulletins most interesting, and would very much like to
 accept your offer to supply Dr. S. Franklin private copies on
 a monthly basis.

AMBASSADOR.

Commander Don L. Rigg, U.S. S.S.
 United States Embassy,
 ANTARCTICA.

KHF/SHL.

F



U. S. TEAM STARTS SOUTH-POLE TREK

8 Men and 68-Ton Caravan
Leave Antarctic Base on
1,400-Mile Traverse

By JOHN A. OSMUNDSEN

Special to The New York Times.

MCMURDO SOUND, Antarctica, Dec. 10—Eight men and sixty-eight tons of vehicles, food and equipment rolled out of the camp area here today on an overland traverse to the South Pole.

The expedition from the University of Wisconsin lumbered southeast, then veered westward over the Ross Ice Shelf toward the heavily crevassed Skelton Glacier 200 miles away. There, the group will ascend to the vast expanse of the polar plateau.

At the top of the glacier, the party will make the first of twelve major and more than a hundred minor stops for scientific observations. The traverse will then snake over the ice cap to the Pole, transcribing a gigantic S more than 1,400 miles long.

When the party reaches 90 degrees South on or about Feb. 15, Dr. Albert P. Crary, the traverse leader, will dismount the lead vehicle and become the first man in history to have set foot on both of the earth's geographic poles.

That distinction will not be without honor. Nor will that of the party's being only the fifth one to have reached the South Pole by an overland route since the one led by Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, in 1911.

Important Data Sought

Far more important to Dr. Crary and the other members of the traverse, however, will be the scientific data collected along the way.

Some of it will have immediate practical application as will the meteorological data for local weather forecasting.

Most of their observations, however, will be useful only in the long run when related to those made by other traverses, field parties and permanent scientific stations that dot the periphery and interior of Antarctica. This is a land half again as big as the United States.

Despite its size, the Antarctic Continent will have surrendered more than a third of its surface area and much of the atmosphere above it and the waters that surround it to man's scrutiny by the close of the current summer season, Dr. Crary said in an interview before he left.

Findings that are being made at this gigantic ice-bound laboratory bear on matters of even greater proportions—the formation of the earth's great land masses, the evolution and dispersal of life on this planet, the mechanics of the world's weather and the physics of outer space.

Research Funds Provided

Largely for those reasons, the National Science Foundation has provided almost \$4,000,000 for nearly fifty research projects. The United States Navy, with the assistance of the Air Force, is supplying \$15,000,000 worth of logistic support.

Data that Dr. Crary's traverse will collect relate to determinations of the history of the ice cap, to whether it is growing or shrinking off in equilibrium. They also relate to whether the Antarctic is getting colder or is getting warmer, as the Northern Hemisphere appears to be.

Answers to those questions can be deduced in many ways. These include measurements of surface elevations, ice thickness, snow accumulation, types of snow windrows called sastrugi, movement of the ice sheet, ice temperatures deep in the polar cap, physical properties of ice crystals there and variations in the earth's gravitational field.

The temperature of ice thirty feet beneath the snow surface, for example, is within a half degree of the average annual temperature of a region. Ice temperatures below fifty feet reflect the climate of the past.

Snow and Ice Measured

Measurements of the yearly annual snow accumulation are correlated with data on ice thickness and movement over the polar plateau.

This build-up of the ice cap can be balanced against ice wastage through the outward movement of glaciers, calving of icebergs from the ice barrier surrounding the continent and melting of ice from the bottom of the ice shelves. This will determine whether the world's largest supply of ice is increasing or diminishing.

Dr. Crary, who serves as chief scientist for the United States Antarctic research program of the National Science Foundation, said he did not expect to find evidence that a great change was taking place in the Antarctic ice cap, "because it would be reflected in the sea level, and this has not changed in 10,000 years."

However, he said, it will probably be several years before anyone knows for certain whether the ice cap here is advancing or receding. This is so because the amount of ice wastage by any of the processes involved is not known to within 25 per cent.

Other members of the expedition that is being conducted by the University of Wisconsin on a grant from the National Science Foundation are:

Colin Edwin A. Robinson, Wisconsin geophysicist; Mario Giovinetto and Jack C. Zahn, Ohio State University glaciologists; Sveneld Evteev, a Russian exchange scientist, who spent the winter here; Ardo Meyer, geomagneticist from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Jack B. Long and Ralph E. Ash, Traverse engineers from the University of Wisconsin.

U. S. Observer Joins Soviet Unit That Plans a Trek in Antarctica

Russian Expedition Nearing Polar Coast—Program of Research Is Mapped

By SEYMOUR TOPPING

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Dec. 9.—The Soviet exploration ship Ob carrying this nation's sixth Antarctic expedition was reported today approaching the Soviet station at Lazarev, where it will land a construction party.

Evgeni Tolstikov, who led the third expedition, told a news conference that the wintering party would transfer the Lazarev station ninety-five miles inland to facilitate scientific studies. The station is now located on a floating shelf glacier.

The expedition, headed by the experienced polar explorer V. M. Driatsky, will be conducting both continental and sea studies with several teams of scientists.

Continuing the practice of previous expeditions of acting as host to a United States observer, the Ob picked up Gilbert Dewart at Capetown. Mr. Dewart is a seismologist from the California Institute of Technology, who has been assigned to take part in the Russians' tractor journey into the interior of Antarctica.

Also among the 130 members of the expedition are three East German scientists.

Ice Trek Is Planned

The Ob, the Diesel electric flagship of Soviet Antarctic research vessels, left the Baltic port of Kaliningrad Nov. 5.

After her first call at Lazarev she will cruise along the eastern coast to the South Pole Observatory at Mirny where she will land scientific equipment, machinery and supplies. The personnel of the fifth expedition will be relieved at Mirny and at the Vostok station.

The Ob will then set out on a long cruise to conduct oceanographic studies.

A continental party will make a triangular trek from the Soviet Komsomolskaya station to Vostok Sovetskaya and then back to Komsomolskaya. It will continue the work begun with the fourth expedition of establishing altitudes of various heights in the area.



Soviet ship will land party at Lazarev (1), then go to Mirny (2). Area of trek (3).

A geographical party led by V. B. Smirnov will conduct studies of mountains in Queen Maud Land. A large area will be covered with the help of aviation.

Mr. Tolstikov said that the expedition, as in previous years and particularly during the International Geophysical Year, would work in close cooperation with the United States and other expeditions in Antarctica.

May Exploit Riches

Viktor Bakayev, the Soviet Minister of Merchant Marine, was asked if the Soviet Union had any intention of attempting a transcontinental trek similar to that carried out several years ago by a British Commonwealth expedition.

"We can do it," Mr. Bakayev replied. "But we see no need for it as of today."

Mr. Bakayev said in reply to another question that he thought one day in the future "when the international climate is better" and techniques improved it would become possible to exploit the mineral riches of Antarctica.

The Minister said that a Soviet atlas of Antarctica was now being compiled largely from Soviet data.

It was reported here earlier in the press that Soviet geographers had drawn up an accurate map of a third of the Antarctic coast in the region of Soviet stations. The map was said to chart many islands, bays, capes and glaciers that had not been indicated before. More than 200 such geographical points have been named and included in a recently published geographical directory.

that surround it to man's scrutiny by the close of the current summer season. Dr. Cray said in an interview before he left.

Findings that are being made at this gigantic ice-bound laboratory bear on matters of even greater proportions—the formation of the earth's great land masses, the evolution and dispersal of life on this planet, the mechanics of the world's weather and the physics of outer space.

E. Ash, Traverse engineers from the University of Wisconsin.

43/44

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
3101 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D.C., U.S.A.

21st December, 1960.

Airbag

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Antarctica.

I attach for your information clippings from the New York Times of 10th and 12th December respectively, regarding the activities of the Soviet Union and the United States expeditions to that continent.

D. S. Franklin

AMBASSADOR.

...tiny by the close of the current summer season, Dr. Cray said in an interview before he left.

Findings that are being made at this gigantic ice-bound laboratory bear on matters of even greater proportions—the formation of the earth's great land masses, the evolution and dispersal of life on this planet, the mechanics of the world's weather and the physics of outer space.

...the University of Wisconsin.

108/3

43/44



RECEIVED
 DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
 30 DEC 1960
 Schedule
 AIR MAIL
 AIRBAG

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 AMBASSADE VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
 WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

21st December, 1960.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Antarctica.

I attach for your information clippings from
 the New York Times of 10th and 12th December respectively,
 regarding the activities of the Soviet Union and the
 United States expeditions to that continent.

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 (Photostat)*

*but 10.1.61
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*H. Hanckin
 AMBASSADOR.*

*DP
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 summer season. Dr. Cray said
 in an interview before he left.

Findings that are being made
 at this gigantic ice-bound labo-
 ratory bear on matters of even
 greater proportions—the forma-
 tion of the earth's great land
 masses, the evolution and dis-
 persal of life on this planet, the
 mechanics of the world's weather
 and the physics of outer space.

E. Ash, Traverse engineers from
 the University of Wisconsin.

U. S. GROUND TEAM IS AT SOUTH POLE

Party Is Nation's First to Reach Goal by Land—2d Group Also on the Way

By WALTER SULLIVAN

During the last week one American group of tracked vehicles reached the South Pole and two others snaked across the surrounding blanket of ice, exploring the land beneath it.

One of these exploring groups also hopes to reach the Pole after hunting a range of mountains that has been missing half a century. The other is headed for a tent camp airlifted to Thurston Peninsula on the coast.

The party that reached the Pole was the first group of Americans to do so on the surface. Led by Maj. Antero Havola of the Army, its chief task was to deliver two D-8 tractors, weighing some thirty-eight tons apiece, to the United States South Pole Station, as well as a smaller vehicle known as a Weasel.

The first men to set foot at the Pole were five Norwegians, led by Roald Amundsen, who reached there in 1911 behind dog teams. To the east, as they neared the Pole, they reported seeing an impressive range of mountains. The peaks still show on many maps, though many now believe none are there.

Mirage Theory Suggested

It is thought that Amundsen may have seen a mirage of the extremely distant Horlick Mountains. The route now being followed to the Pole by a scientific party under Dr. Albert P. Crary runs right over the area where Amundsen reported his peaks.

Five Englishmen under Captain Robert F. Scott reached the Pole a month after Amundsen, but all died on the return march. No surface travelers set foot there again until the New Zealand and British parties of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition arrived in January, 1958. A Soviet party drove to the Pole from the Indian Ocean a year ago.

With Dr. Crary's eight-man party is a Soviet exchange scientist, Sveneld A. Evtseyev, a glaciologist. An American, Gilbert Dewart, has been in the field with the Soviet Antarctic expedition.

Both the group of eleven men under Maj. Havola and the party under Dr. Charles R. Bentley, which is headed for the sea, set forth from Byrd Station. Dr. Bentley has been zigzagging in an effort to chart the terrain below the ice sheet of Marie Byrd Land, much of which is more than two miles thick.

Their radio reports indicate that the buried land is extremely rugged. They will leave their vehicles at Thurston Peninsula to be started up next spring for a zigzag trek to the Filchner Ice Shelf on the Atlantic side of the continent. The objective is to determine the basic structure of Antarctica in this key region.

There are indications that Palmer Peninsula forms a narrow, mountainous ridge that extends from below South America to the massive mountain system encircling the South Pole. If so, it is by far the longest mountain structure in



The New York Times Jan. 15, 1961

POLAR TREKS: The first Americans to travel overland to the South Pole arrived there last Wednesday under Maj. Antero Havola via the route from Byrd Station shown Above. Another American tractor party, under Dr. Albert P. Crary, still has several hundred miles to cover en route to the pole. A third party, under Dr. Charles R. Bentley, will be flown out when it reaches Thurston Peninsula. The scientific parties in some cases disgressed from the straight-line routes shown above to broaden their coverage of the terrain below the ice.

that the peninsula may be separated from the main body of the buried continent by a deep, narrow trough. Several segments of trough structure have already been detected nearby through explosion-sounding of the ice.

Halted by Polar Blizzards

Special to The New York Times.
McMURDO SOUND, Antarctica, Jan. 11—The tractor party under Major Havola, on its 800-mile journey to the Pole, was often stopped for days at a time by blizzards and blowing snow. With the return of fair

weather, the bearded men would emerge from tractor cabins and sled-mounted bunk spaces, dig out their equipment and start off again.

The D-8 tractors, lumbering through the snows at thirty miles a day, were driven eastward from Byrd and past the eastern end of the Horlick Mountains. Then they swung south toward the Pole on Long. 78 degrees W.

The navigator and trail-blazer, Chief Warrant Officer George W. Fowler, United

States Army, rode in the tractor train's lead vehicle.

Ranging one mile ahead of the tractors in his tracked weasel, Mr. Fowler was responsible for finding and making a safe and accurate route. Three times a day navigation sights were taken and every 1,000 feet the trail was marked with 12-foot flagged bamboo poles.

The two tractors towing three twenty-ton sleds and one ten-ton sled and two sled-mounted wannigan huts followed in the tracks of the lead weasel.

Having turned south and climbed from 6,500 feet to the 9,000-foot South Polar Plateau, Major Havola's train was confronted with immediate danger. Crevasses were found in every direction that the reconnaissance weasel searched—black, often snow-bridged slashes in the white surface that could engulf machinery and human beings.

Major Havola radioed back to Byrd Station requesting an aerial reconnaissance flight.

"What is the extent of the crevasse field?" he asked. "Are there any other fields possible along the 78-degree west route to the Pole?"

A twin-engine R4-D Skytrain of the Navy's Air Development Squadron Six flew out to the train. Criss-crossing back and forth above the stalled train, the aviators and crew members studied the surface. A feasible route was selected and radioed to the men waiting on the snow. In one final, low pass the aircraft dropped a copy of the proposed route and a sack of mail to the appreciative train team.

Creeping forward again with their wide tracks distributing their enormous weight, the tractors moved out of the crevasse area and continued on to the journey's end at the South Pole.

No one complained of idle time throughout the trip. Geographical fixes were taken in the Horlick Mountains to provide control points for precise mapping programs of the area in the future.

During the thirty-five-day trip the train's two scientists, Forrest L. Dowling from the University of Wisconsin and Henry Rosenthal of the Arctic Institute of North America, conducted a weather observations and related scientific studies under grants from the National Science Foundation.

Weather reports were radioed daily from the tractor train to United States Antarctic stations. The reports are used for operational forecasts and relayed from McMurdo to the International Antarctic Analysis Center for weather in Melbourne, Australia.

Hamsters Go Around With Flies In Polar Biological Clock Tests

Antarctic Scientists Study the Effect of Earth's Rotation on Time Sense Shown by Most Living Things

By JOHN A. OSMUNDSEN

Special to The New York Times.

MCMURDO SOUND, Antarctica, Dec. 17—Hamsters, fruit flies, cockroaches, cockleburrs, bean plants, fungi and bread molds are going around together at the South Pole this summer.

They are all spinning slowly—some more slowly than others, some in one direction, some in the other—on steel turntables set up in the garage of the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station.

A second batch of revolving plants and animals is maintained in the biological laboratory here as a check.

This is part of an attempt by three scientists from the Los Angeles campus of the University of California to find out what makes biological clocks tick. More precisely, they want to see if the rotation of the earth has anything to do with the innate time-measurement mechanism that most living things seem to possess.

Polish Experiments Cited

For nearly fifty years, scientists have been trying to discover what accounts for the precision with which some persons are able to awaken without assistance at the same time every morning.

They also want to know how birds and other animals navigate, how plants as well as animals seem to "know" the date by the length of the day, and how even protozoa and insects maintain precise cycles of activity.

The first well-controlled experiments aimed at finding an explanation for such phenomena were conducted between 1914 and 1918 by J. S. Szymanski, a Polish biologist. He showed that some animals followed a twenty-four-hour cycle of activity even when outside stimuli that were known to affect them—such as temperature and light—were held constant.

Since then, scientists in Austria, Germany and the United States have shown that those biorhythms persisted even under widely varying conditions. Exposure to extremes—temperatures close to freezing, prolonged darkness, flashes of bright light—could set the clocks back or slow them, but they would eventually revert to the cycle on which they had initially been set.

Two theories have been put forth to explain the mechanism.

One is that instinctive time-measurement is purely a function of an organism's metabolism and is independent of all external influences. This theory runs into trouble, however, because chemical reactions involved in metabolism appear to show a sensitivity to heat and

cold, and biorhythms have been found amazingly persistent over a wide range of temperatures.

The other theory holds that an organism's internal clock is driven by clues from some external physical force—such as variations in air pressure or fluctuations in radio waves from outer space—which has not yet been recognized as having an effect on living things.

Another force that may be involved, either directly or indirectly through one or more of its consequences, is that derived from the rotation of the earth. This is the one that the California scientists are testing.

By running their experiments at the South Pole, Dr. Karl C. Hamner and Dr. Raj Sirohi will be able virtually to eliminate—or at least to reduce greatly—whatever effects the earth's rotation may have on living things. This is being accomplished by rotating some of the organisms counter to the direction of the earth's spin and exactly at the same speed.

Because the effect of this may be difficult to measure in the short time that the scientists have to collect their data, some of the plants and animals are kept in stationary cages, some are rotated either faster or slower than the earth, and some turn in the same direction as the earth's spin. Corresponding experiments are being conducted here, where the effects of the earth's rotation cannot be reduced as greatly as at the pole, by Dr. Takashi Hoshizaki.

Hamsters Kept in Dark

In tests being run on hamsters, for example, each rodent is kept in a darkened cage equipped with an exercise wheel. Normally, the animals are active at night and sleep in the day on a rigid cycle of about twenty-three hours and fifty-three minutes, even when kept in constant darkness.

If the earth's rotation does play a role in winding biological clocks, the scientists expect to see it reflected in alterations in activity cycles of the hamsters and cockroaches, the times at which fruit flies pupate, the blooming of cockleburrs, leaf-movements of beans and growth rings of molds.

A positive answer would go a long way toward explaining one of the most important mechanisms by which plants and animals adapt to their environment.

102/2
43/44



Airbag

Hamsters Go Around World
In Polar Biological Clock Tests
25 1961
Schedule

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

16th January, 1961.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Antarctica.

I attach for your information and record two
press clippings from the New York Times dated 15th
January, 1961, in connection with the Continent of
Antarctica.

J. A. Haulkin
AMBASSADOR.

File.
[Signature]

they would eventually revert to the cycle on which they had initially been set.
Two theories have been put forth to explain the mechanism. One is that instinctive time-measurement is purely a function of an organism's metabolism and is independent of all external influences. This theory runs into trouble, however, because chemical reactions involved in metabolism would show a sensitivity to heat and a long way toward explaining one of the most important mechanisms by which plants and animals adapt to their environment.

J. Arthurson, with Mr B. Marshall as engineer.

In addition to the personnel operating the aircraft, others who will remain in the ship and return to Australia are Wing-Commander Dalton, Dr F. Soucek, medical officer, Colonel G. Owens, Army psychologist, Messrs D. S. Traill and I. McLeod, geologists, D. Cook, surveyor, W.D. Parkinson, geophysicist and R. Missen, automatic weather station technician.

The Magga Dan will travel first to Mawson where it will leave some of the Mawson party for 1961 and collect about 20 men who have spent 1960 at that station. It will then travel in an easterly direction along the edge of the Antarctic continent.

The voyage has a number of other aims.

A new automatic weather station will be installed at Chick Island, near Cape Southard.

At Lewis Islet, there will be a comprehensive renewal of the equipment of an existing automatic station.

With the ship-based aircraft, extensive coastal exploration and aerial photography of Oates Land is planned.

The ship will also deliver a consignment of meat to the French Antarctic station at Dumont D'Urville.

On its way back to Melbourne the Magga Dan will call at another A.N.A.R.E. station, the sub-Antarctic island of Macquarie, to collect two biologists.

The ship is expected to return to Melbourne late next March.

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**FOR THE PRESS**

Released only in Canberra.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANBERRA

PR 8

18th January, 1961. 195.....

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION SHIP DUE TO REACH FREEMANTLE
ON JANUARY 22.

The party of 18 men who, throughout 1960, manned the Australian Antarctic station at Wilkes, is expected to arrive at Fremantle on Sunday next, January 22, in Magga Dan. The ship was delayed in its journey from Wilkes when she was held tight in dense pack ice by high winds.

Mr P. G. Law, director of the Antarctic Division of the Department of External Affairs, which organises and maintains the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions, is the leader aboard this ship which recent took down the 24-man party for 1961 to relieve the returning men. The officer in charge of the group returning from Wilkes is Mr H. Black, of Canberra, A.C.T.

When the Magga Dan sails again for Antarctica on about February 24 she will carry 26 passengers, of whom 11 will be the remainder of the party to man the station at Mawson during 1961 and 15 others who will travel in the ship on her two months' voyage of exploration and research. Mr Law will be the leader of the party aboard the ship again on this voyage.

Before the ship arrives there will be some preliminary operations assembling men and aircraft in Perth. These operations will be under the supervision of Wing-Commander R.F.M. Dalton, with the assistance of Mr M. Liddell, of the Antarctic Division. Wing-Commander Dalton, a former Commanding Officer of the R.A.A.F. base at Pearce, near Perth, will direct the change in configuration of a Beaver aircraft from a land plane to a float plane after it arrives in Perth on January 19.

This aircraft, with two helicopters which will also reach Perth on January 19, will be adapted and tested over the Swan River before they are ready for loading into the Magga Dan, which will use them under Antarctic conditions during the voyage.

The Beaver aircraft will be operated by Wing-Commander R.C. Cresswell and Mr J. Mountstephen, of the firm of de Havilland Pty. Ltd.

The two helicopters, of the Bell type, will be on charter from

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DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANBERRA
PR 7

17th January, 1961.

RE BY PACK ICE.

With the compliments of the
High Commissioner for the
Union of South Africa

Mrs. v. G.

- 1) Afskrifte ter inligting aan WNNR en Vervoer amb. wmv/3-2-61 Canberra
- 2) Bero

Die Sekretaris van Britelandse Sake

25/1/61

Research Expedition ship, Magga Dan, base at Wilkes to Fremantle, is at ship, which is carrying the 18-man crew her journey when the winds

led up was contained in a radio message today from Mr P. G. Law, Director has been leading the expedition

in the afternoon of Thursday, January 12, when the ship entered the pack ice at half past six on Friday morning,

55 miles north of Wilkes.

The message says that all the men in the returning party are well and are looking forward to re-union with their families as soon as possible after they disembark at Fremantle.

.....

The members of the Wilkes party aboard the Magga Dan are:-

Officer-in-Charge	Henry P. Black	of Canberra, A.C.T.
Medical Officer,	Dr Frank Soucek	Melbourne, Victoria
Physicist	Brian H. Wall	Adelaide, South Australia
Geophysicist	Walter K. Jones	Perth, West Australia
Biologist	Richard Penney	United States
Meteorologist	Rudolf Honkala	United States
Weather Observer	William H. Lensink	Adelaide, South Australia
Weather Observer	John R. Harrop	Melbourne, Victoria
Weather Observer	Angelo F. Spano	United States
Weather Technician	David L. Yingling	United States
Radio Supervisor	S. Michael Campbell	Sydney, N.S.W.
Radio Officer	Graeme E.L. Burkett	Melbourne, Victoria

1961
Handwritten signature/initials

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

GABERHA

Page 7

25th January, 1961.

CAPE TOWN.

25.1.61.

With the compliments of the
High Commissioner for the

Union of South Africa

Dear Charlie,
Thank you so much for your note, dated the 20th January, and for the copy of the November issue of the "Bulletin", which we are very glad to have.

I am delighted to hear that Lieutenant O'Hagen enjoyed his trip, and that the icy conditions outside the wardroom were offset by the warmth of the reception accorded to him within. I am quite sure that his hosts derived equal pleasure and benefit from the presence of their guest.

You enquire whether we would like more than one copy of the Antarctic Bulletins which you have been sending us. I should like to consult Pretoria on this point and find out exactly how many copies we are receiving at present, and to whom they are being sent. I shall write to you again on this point in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature

Mrs. v. G.
1) Alongside the...
2) B...
Handwritten notes

Oce Sea

The members of the Wilkes party aboard the Magga Dan...
Larkin...
disembark at Fremantle.

The members of the Wilkes party aboard the Magga Dan were:

Officer-in-Charge	Henry F. Black	Adelaide, A.S.T.
Medical Officer	Dr Frank Black	Adelaide, South Australia
Physicist	Charles S. Whitehouse, Esq.,	Adelaide, South Australia
Geographer	United States Embassy,	Adelaide, South Australia
Biologist	CAPE TOWN.	United States
Metereologist	Rudolf A. ...	United States
Weather Observer	William H. ...	Adelaide, South Australia
Weather Observer	John R. ...	Melbourne, Victoria
Weather Observer	Angelo F. ...	United States
Weather Technician	David L. ...	United States
Radio Supervisor	S. Michael ...	Sydney, N.S.W.
Salt Officer	Graeme H.I. ...	Melbourne, Victoria

109/2



HOE KOMMISSARIS VIR DIE
UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
CANBERRA

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
CANBERRA

30/18/1

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	
RECEIVED	
2 FEB 1961	
RECORDED	<i>Schedule</i>
INDEXED	
FILED	
OFFICE	

26th January, 1961

By Airbag

The Secretary for External Affairs
PRETORIA

Australian Automatic Weather Stations
in the Antarctic

Australia has had for some years an automatic weather station on Lewis Island, Antarctica and is now also establishing one on Chick Island, Antarctica. We had an informal talk with officials on this subject and they have kindly furnished us with the enclosed memorandum, photograph and drawings in respect of these weather stations which may be of interest to the South African authorities concerned.

P. G. ...
High Commissioner

Mr. y. G. ...

Stuut ook deur na Sex. van Vervoer onder dekking van 'n brief waarin ons meld dat ons die betrokke stukke aarby ~~...~~ die Weerburo dalk daarin sal bevestig. wwp. 3.2.61.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Biologist | United States Embassy, CAPE TOWN. | ... |
| Meteorologist | Rudolf ... | ... |
| Weather Observer | William B. ... | ... |
| Weather Observer | John H. ... | ... |
| Weather Observer | Angelo F. ... | ... |
| Weather Recorder | David L. ... | ... |
| Radio Supervisor | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE NAVAL ATTACHÉ
PRETORIA

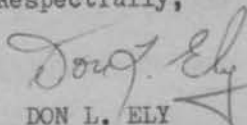
102/2

Ser: L-22
1 February 1961

Dear Mr. Philip:

Enclosed herewith for your information and retention is the December issue of the "Bulletin" with Supplement thereto, published by the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer.

Respectfully,



DON L. ELY
Commander, U.S. Navy
U.S. Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air

F
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Mr. W. K. ...
VP
6/2

F

Mr. Peter Philip
Department of External Affairs
75 Parliament Street
Cape Town

Biologist	Rudolf Honkala	United States
Weather Observer	William H. Lenzink	Adelaide, South Australia
Weather Observer	John R. Marvey	Melbourne, Victoria
Weather Observer	Angelo P. Spazo	United States
Weather Technician	David L. Yingling	United States
Radio Supervisor	E. Michael Campbell	Sydney, N.S.W.
Radio Officer	Grasse E.L. Burkett	Melbourne, Victoria

102/2.

PRETORIA.

- 8 FEB 1961

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Australiese Automitiese Weerstasies
in Antarktika.

Ingeval die Weerburo dalk daarin belangstel, heg ek n afskrif aan van diensbrief nr. 30/18/1 van 26 Januarie 1960 van ons Hoë Kommissaris te Canberra tesame met die memorandum, foto's en tekeninge ten opsigte van die Automitiese Australiese weerstasie op Chick Islet wat onder dekking daarvan deurgestuur is.

M. W. ...
AP
4/2

W. MALAN

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Mr. Peter ...
Department of ...
10 ...
Cape Town

JvG/CS.

Die ... 7/2

Meteorologist	Rudolf Hockale	United States
Weather Observer	William H. Lensink	Adelaide, South Australia
Weather Observer	John R. Harrop	Melbourne, Victoria
Weather Observer	Angelo F. Spada	United States
Weather Technician	David L. Hingling	United States
Radio Supervisor	R. Ronald Langwell	Sydney, N.S.W.
Radio Officer	Graeme E.L. Bennett	Melbourne, Victoria

Evening Star - Washington D.C. Wed. Feb 8, 1961.

Shelter Built in 1899 Found in Antarctica

BOSTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Two scientists landed at Cape Adare, Antarctica, by the Coast Guard icebreaker Eastwind have found a wooden building erected in 1899 still standing. After snow had been dug out, it was a serviceable shelter.

A delayed message received yesterday from the Eastwind said the scientists also discovered "an iron cross on a boulder, marking the grave of the first man to die while living on the Antarctic continent."

The scientists, Brian Reid, 30, of Rotorua, New Zealand, and Colin Bailey, 26, of Adelaide, Australia, were landed by helicopter January 13, along with 400 pounds of food and supplies.

Penguin Study Planned

They chose Cape Adare, according to Mr. Reid, so that they could study an isolated penguin rookery to make an estimate of the penguin population. Their preliminary estimate is half a million birds, the Eastwind message reported.

After landing the two, the Eastwind went north for a week to re-provision at Wellington, New Zealand, then returned February 3 and took the men aboard the 269-foot cutter, heading for the joint American-New Zealand base at Hallett Station, 60 miles

away.

After leaving the scientists

at Hallett, the Eastwind will return to McMurdo Sound to resume Operation Deepfreeze icebreaking.

The Eastwind message said the building the scientists used as a shelter at Cape Adare was built in 1899 "by the first party of men ever to winter-over on the Antarctic continent, (a party) headed by a Norwegian-born Australian named Borchgrevink."

The grave Mr. Reid and Mr. Bailey found apparently was that of a member of this party. The Eastwind message reported:

"One day, while counting skua gulls (large gray-brown Antarctic birds) on the sheer cliffs near the campsite, Reid and Bailey discovered an iron cross on a boulder, marking the grave of the first man to die while living on the Antarctic continent.

"Crudely chiseled on a metallic plaque was the terse epitaph: 'N. Hanson, zoologist, Norge, 28-10-1899, 28 year.' Also on the plaque was a six-pointed star with the letters 'S. C.' within it. Although neither of the scientists could figure the meaning of the 'S. C.', it is possible that it stands for 'Southern Cross,' the name of the ship which brought the party to Antarctica."

The scientists also found two other buildings at Cape Adare but they had fallen apart. They had been built by the British Explorer Robert F. Scott's northern party in 1911.

But the 1899 building, once excavated of hard-packed snow, "formed a perfect shelter for the scientists, in addition to providing some excellent reading material," the Eastwind reported.

It said the men found scientific journals and covers dating to the mid-1800s, old unexposed photographic glass plates, tins of chocolates, cans of pea soup, safety matches, knife grinders and bunks enough to accommodate 10 men.

102/2

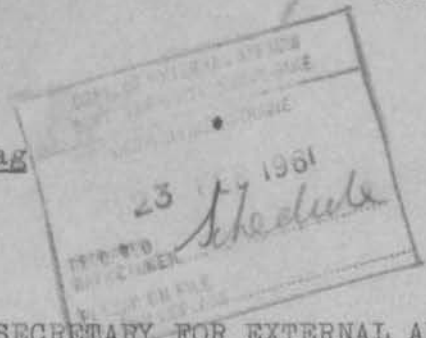
43/44



EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8. D. C.

17th February, 1961.

Airbag



THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Shelter Antarctica. 1899

I attach for your information a press clipping from the Washington Evening Star of 8th February, 1961, regarding the discovery at Cape Adare, Antarctica, of a shelter erected there in 1899.

B. B. B. B.
AMBASSADOR.

Mrs. Steinmann.

X 2 Froststiese afskrifte van die persuitkryfse hiervan as.

J. J. J.
Mrs. Van Gaster

X Ek kan nie kop of stek uitmaak van hierdie skrywe nie Gerast -

P. P. P.

safety matches, knife grinders and bunks enough to accommodate 10 men.

Antarctic Explorers on Way Home

THE Soviet Antarctic expedition ship *Ob* left the roadstead of Mirny on March 13 on her way home. For more than three months she has been cruising off the Antarctic coast, making three voyages between the Davis Sea and Princess Astrid coast under the 1960-61 summer research programme.

The *Ob* is taking home the members of the fifth expedition who have spent more than a year in the Antarctic and the seasonal research parties of the sixth expedition.

Meanwhile, the Komsomolskaya scientific station in the interior of the Antarctic has been closed down until next season and the six Soviet explorers have left in three snow vehicles on their 540-mile trek back to the Mirny Observatory.

Their route lies over terrain 11,500 feet high.

F

A. d. Andler.



245

FOR THE PRESSReleased only in
Canberra

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANBERRA

PR 37

16th March 1956AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC INLAND PARTY
SURVEYS ICE CAP

A seven-man party from the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions station at Wilkes has just penetrated a distance of 170 miles into the continent of Antarctica.

According to advice received today by the Antarctic division of the Department of External Affairs this four-week expedition is a forerunner of a major seismic traverse of more than 700 miles planned for next summer. The team is being led by Captain N.R. Smethurst, of Perth, officer-in-charge of the Wilkes station. The other members are:- seismologist, F. Jewell, of Melbourne; geologist, W. Budd, of Griffith, New South Wales; radio officer, T. Cordwell, of Perth; weather observer, E.C. Harrigan, of New York and two diesel mechanics, M. Berrigan, of Red Cliffs, Victoria and J. McGhee, of Ayrshire, Scotland.

The party left Wilkes on February 28 in a tractor train of four vehicles and two living caravans. The train hauled a load of 23 tons of scientific equipment, food and fuel. Following the route flagged by last year's party, the present team carried out seismic soundings to determine the thickness of the ice cap as well as other glaciological studies of snow drift and ice accumulation. Routine weather observations were also part of the exercise. A dump of seven tons of oil fuel was left for the operations next summer.

102/9

RECEIVED
5 APR 1961
PLACED ON FILE
OF LEER GEPLAAS



30/18/1
29th March, 1961

The Secretary for External Affairs,
PRETORIA.

Press release: Australian Antarctic Inland Party Surveys Ice Cap.

With the compliments of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa

Canberra

Afskrifte tes inglyfing aan WNNR in Venloer and [Signature]

245

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANBERRA

PR 37

16th March 1961

INLAND PARTY

The Australian National
Antarctic Inland Party
has just
crossed into the continent of
Antarctica
led today by the Antarctic
Department of External Affairs this four-week
major seismic traverse of
the continent next summer. The team is
led by Major J. G. St. John, of Perth, officer-in-charge.
The other members are:-
Major J. G. St. John; geologist, W. Budd,

Major J. G. St. John, of Griffith, New South Wales; radio officer, T. Cordwell,
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FOR THE PRESS

Released only in Canberra

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANBERRA

PR 35

13th March, 1951

MAGGA DAN ON WAY BACK TO MELBOURNE

The Australian Polar Ship, Magga Dan, is now on her homeward journey from the Antarctic to Melbourne, where she is due on March 22.

According to a message received today by the Antarctic division of the Department of External Affairs, the ship turned north on the homeward journey at 4 p.m. on March 7. Despite difficult weather conditions that day and also the two following days helicopter flights made it possible to carry out some further exploration of the coast of Oates Land.

The leader of the Australian Antarctic Research Expedition Party aboard the Magga Dan, Mr. P.G. Law, said the main difficulty about exploration in this area was that the coast could not be approached until late in the summer, and by this time, ice conditions made it impossible to stay long in the area.

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present team carried out seismic soundings to determine the thickness of the ice cap as well as other glaciological studies of snow drift and ice accumulation. Routine weather observations were also part of the exercise. A dump of seven tons of oil fuel was left for the operations next summer.

FOR THE PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANBERRA

PR 38

17th March 1961

Released only in
CanberraRETURN OF AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC
EXPEDITION SHIPS

The two Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions ships, Magga Dan and Thala Dan, are due to return to Melbourne from voyages to Antarctica within the next five days.

These voyages complete the 1960/61 ANARE station relief and exploration programmes.

The Magga Dan (Captain V.M. Pedersen) is scheduled to arrive at North Wharf at 8 a.m. on Sunday, March 19. The Thala Dan (Captain H.C. Petersen) is scheduled to berth, also at North Wharf, on the morning of Tuesday, March 21.

The Magga Dan relieved the 1960 wintering party at Mawson, then made her way, despite difficult ice conditions, to Chick Island where a new automatic weather station was established; on to Oates Land where extensive exploration of coastal areas was carried out and on to Macquaries Island to pick up two biologists. The ANARE party aboard this ship is led by Mr. P.G. Law, Director of the Antarctic Division of the Department of External Affairs.

The Thala Dan's voyage included visits to the Australian stations at Davis, where the 1960 party was relieved by a new team, and Mawson; the French station at Kerguelen Island and the Russian station at Mirny. Coastal areas of Enderby Land were also explored. The ANARE party aboard this ship is led by Mr. D.F. Styles, Assistant Director of the Antarctic Division.

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100/2

30/18/1



29/3/1961

253

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANBERRA

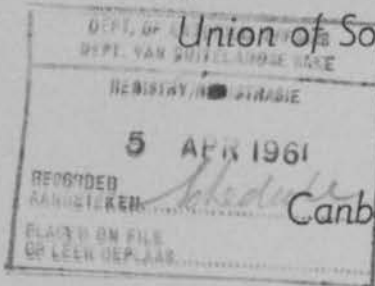
PR 38

17th March 1961

The Secretary for External Affairs,
PRETORIA.

Press release: Return of
Australian Antarctic Expedition
Ships.

With the compliments of the
High Commissioner for the
Union of South Africa



Canberra

ANTARCTIC
PS

National Antarctic Research
and Thala Dan, are due to
go to Antarctica within the

next few days to complete the 1960/61 ANARE
wintering programmes.

The Magga Dan (Captain V.M. Pedersen) is
departing at 8 a.m. on Sunday,
and the Thala Dan (Captain H.C. Petersen) is
departing from North Wharf, on the morning

*Atskrift til indlytning
aan WNNR - Vervoes ant...*

[Handwritten signature]

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of the Antarctic Division.

Attached is a summary record of the Twenty-eighth Interim Meeting of Representatives of Antarctic Treaty Signatories held on February 28, 1961 as approved at the Twenty-ninth Interim Meeting held on March 14, 1961.

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SUMMARY RECORD

INTERIM CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF
GOVERNMENTS SIGNATORIES TO THE ANTARCTIC TREATY, HELD
PURSUANT TO THE FINAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE ON ANTARCTICA

February 28, 1961

Twenty-eighth Meeting

THOSE PRESENT:	Argentina	Roberto E. Cuyer
	Australia	William L. Morrison
	Belgium (Chairman)	Luc Steyaert
	Chile	Manuel Bianchi
	France	Marcel Barthelemy
	Japan	Shinichi Sugihara
	New Zealand	D. B. G. McLean
	Norway	Björn Blakstad
	Union of South Africa	D. S. Franklin
	U.S.S.R.	Yuri V. Filippov
	United Kingdom	Alan McCall-Judson
	U.S.A.	George H. Owen
		Wayne W. Fisher

1. Summary Record. The preliminary draft of the summary record of the Twenty-seventh Interim Meeting held on January 31, 1961 was unanimously approved without change as the summary record of that meeting.
2. Ratification. No additional information was reported.
3. First Consultative Meeting to be held under Article IX after Entry into Force of the Treaty. There was discussion of the agenda and possible rules of procedure for the Canberra meeting. The United States representative agreed to reproduce for distribution to the representatives the revised paper on conservation of nature in Antarctica which had been prepared by SCAR pursuant to its meeting in Cambridge last year.
4. It was agreed to hold the next meeting on Tuesday, March 14, 1961.

relieved by a new team, and Mawson; the French station at Kerguelen Island and the Russian station at Mirny. Coastal areas of Enderby Land were also explored. The ANARE party aboard this ship is led by Mr. D.F. Styles, Assistant Director of the Antarctic Division.

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28 MAR 1961

Schedule

REC...
 AA...
 PLACE...
 UP...

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 AMBASSADE VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
 WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

21st March, 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

February 28, 1961

Twenty-eighth Meeting

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

- Argentina
- Australia
- Belgium (Chairman)
- Chile
- France
- Japan
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Union of South Africa
- U.S.S.R.
- United Kingdom

ANTARCTICA

I attach for your information and records the final summary record of the Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Interim Group held on February 28, 1961.

1. Summary Record. The preliminary draft of the summary record of the Twenty-seventh Interim Meeting held on January 11, 1961 was unanimously approved without change as the summary record of that meeting.
2. Ratification. No additional ratifications were reported.
3. Fifth Consultative Meeting. Under Article IX after Entry into Force of the Treaty, the agenda and possible forms of procedure for the fifth meeting. The United States representative agreed to introduce for consideration to the representatives the revised paper on the agenda of which a copy was attached which had been prepared at the meeting.

A. R. Kaulkin
 / AMBASSADOR.

Mrs. You Bennett

Atchewane J 7/4/61

*Afskipte der inligting aan WNNR en Verreke, amb.,
 Wm/29.3.61.*

Typists. 2 copies of printed record herewith pse.

Eric J 7/4

Kerguelen Island and the Russian station at Mirny. Coastal areas of Enderby Land were also explored. The ANARE party aboard this ship is led by Mr. D.F. Styles, Assistant Director of the Antarctic Division.

