102/2 vol 21

1985

RESEARCH

E.A. 2.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nr / No: 102/2

vol 21.

ONDERWERP.–SUBJECT.

ANTARTIC RESEARCH AND EXPEDITIONS.

Nr / No | Verwante Lêers / Relative Files | KORRESPONDENSIE | BEGIN 10-1-64 | EINDIG 22-9-65

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(26) 12/9/95

CLOSED--SEE VOL 22
GESLUIT--KYK DEEL

Variógrafo geomagnético "Askania", tipo GV3; sensibilidad aproximada 3 gamas/mm. Velocidad de registro fotográfico 2,5 cm/hora.

Teodolito magnético de viaje "Askania".

Magnetómetro-inductor terrestre CIW.

Instrumental meteorológico común para estación sinóptica y climatológica.

8.- Medio de transporte y equipos de comunicación empleados en la Antártica.

Además de los buques y aviones mencionados en el Item 1, las bases cuentan con lanchas a motor y trineos. La base "O'Higgins" y la base "Prat" poseen también tractores oruga.

Comunicaciones

Base "General Bernardo O'Higgins":	De largo alcance: equipos "Collins" De corto alcance: AN/GRC-9 "Telefunken"
Base "Capitán Arturo Prat":	Cuatro transmisores y receptores de frecuencia HF.
Base "Presidente Aguirre Cerda":	Dos transmisores Westrex de 350 W. Un transmisor Temko de 200 W.
Base "Presidente González Videla":	Dos transmisores Westrex, mod. 446 de 350 W. Un transmisor Temko, mod. 250 GSC de 250 W. Cuatro receptores mod. CR-91 A. Un receptor mod. CR-91.
Sub-base "Yelcho"	Un equipo TR-3.

9.- Medios para prestar auxilio.

Solamente se cuenta con los medios indicados en el item 8.

10.- Expediciones a la Antártica organizada por otros países en territorio chileno.

Ninguna.

Santiago, diciembre de 1963.-

Entrenamiento de pilotos para observaciones aéreas antárticas.

Construcción de un nuevo pabellón de radio y meteorología.

Base "Presidente González Videla"

Sismología: se continuarán las observaciones sismológicas desarrolladas durante el año 1963.

Se desarrollará, además, el siguiente programa de verano:

Cristalografía: Se analizarán muestras de minerales con rayos X para detectar la presencia de algunas sustancias. Se examinarán las tensiones internas y deformaciones y el posible crecimiento de cristales en alveolos de lava volcánica.

Biología Marina: Se continuarán las experiencias del programa iniciado en 1962.

Reproducción: Se harán observaciones en los alrededores de Base González Videla y posiblemente en Decepción sobre problemas de reproducción en pingüinos y otras aves. Estudios sobre gónadas, fecundación y embriogénesis.

Ecología: Estudios de la fauna epígea de aptericotas. Estudios de flora y fauna. Estudio de las caracteristicas fundamentales que favorecen el desarrollo de la flora y fauna epígea e hipógea.

Fisiología: Estudios de fisiología comparada.

7.- Equipo científico importantes.

Base "General Bernardo O'Higgins"

Sismógrafo "Greve", período 12 segs., ampliación 160 veces.

Instrumental meteorológico común para estación sinóptica y climatológica.

Base "Capitán Arturo Prat".

Instrumental meteorológico común para estación sinóptica y climatológica.

Base "Presidente Aguirre Cerda"

Instrumental meteorológico común para estación sinóptica y climatológica.

Base "Presidente González Videla"

Sismógrafo "Askania", período horizontal 25 segs., período vertical 12 segs., ampliación 2.000 veces.

5.- Armamento en posesión del personal

Armamento menor en cantidad reducida. (Carabinas y rifles)

6.- Programa de trabajo, investigaciones científicas en ejecución y en proyecto, a bordo de naves, aeronaves y en bases y sub-bases.

Buque oceanográfico "Yelcho" septiembre 1963 - marzo 1964.

Trabajos a efectuarse en el Estrecho de Drake:

Observaciones batimétricas, temperatura y salinidad superficiales de las aguas.

Magnetismo terrestre

Observación de hielos

Estaciones oceanográficas con observaciones sobre temperatura del agua hasta profundidades de 3.000 metros, plancton, datos meteorológicos, filtrado de clorofila, recolección de insectos aéreos, obtención de testigos geológicos (cores), bentología.

Base "General Bernardo O'Higgins"

Trabajos cartográficos.

Glaciología: Movimientos de hielo, tipos de glaciares, carácter de glaciación en la Península O'Higgins.

Trabajos geodésicos

Exploración terrestre hacia el interior (Costa del Mar de Weddell e interior de la península O'Higgins).

Instalación de nuevos elementos de meteorología, sismología, antenas y equipos de radio.

Base "Capitán Arturo Prat".

Observaciones meteorológicas

Estudios glaciológicos

Geología: Estudio de las rocas de las Islas Greenwich y Roberts, con obtención de muestras. Estudios de geomorfología en el litoral de las islas mencionadas; de geología económica en Caleta Copper Mine.

Base "Presidente Aguirre Cerda"

Observaciones y análisis meteorológicos

Cristalografía

Reconocimiento fotográfico del archipiélago Shetland del Sur.

Cocinero	Cabo 2° Rosamel Daza

Base "Presidente González Videla"

Comandante de base	Capitán de Bandada Sr. Guillermo Sandoval
Biología (x)	Dra. Nelly Lafuente Profesor Juan Pinto
Ecología (x)	Profesora Wanda Quilhot Profesor Francisco Silva
Fisiología (x)	Dr. Enrique Cavieres Dr. Walter Gutman
Biología Marina (x)	Profesor Braulio Araya
Geología (x)	Sr. Roberto Araya Sr. Francisco Herve
Sismología	Sr. Milton Quiroga Sr. Pablo Vera
Morfología (x)	Dr. Ricardo Maldonado
Radio Operador	Sargento 1° Enrique Montreal
Radio Operador	Cabo 1° Raúl Gallardo
Mecánico de Electrotécnica	Sargento 2° Juan Zamorano
Mecánico de Motores	Cabo 1° José González
Enfermero	Sargento 2° Luis Nuñez
Cocinero	Sargento 2° Luis Loiza

(x) Solamente programa de verano.-

Sub-Base "Yelcho"

Comandante de la Sub-Base, 1 Radiotelegrafista, 1 mecánico, 1 enfermero y 1 cocinero, que serán designados más adelante.

Comisión Cartográfica del Instituto Geográfico Militar (sólo durante la temporada de verano).

Cartógrafo VII Categoría Sr. Luis Alvarez
Cartógrafo Grado III Sr. José Saa.

Permanecerá, además, en la Antártica durante la temporada de verano una Brigada de Reparaciones compuesta por 43 personas, para efectuar trabajos de reparaciones y ampliaciones en las bases existentes.

2° Comandante y Oficial Meteorólogo	Teniente René González
Oficial de Exploración	Sr. Gustavo Leal
Glaciólogo	Sr. Hubert Muller
Mecánico de Telecomunicaciones	Vice-Sargento Sr. José Barría
Mecánico de Motores	Sargento 2° Humberto Arancibia
Radiotelegrafista	Sargento 2° Sr. Juan Schokiche
Enfermero	Sargento 2° Arturo Gómez
Conductor de trineos	Sargento 2° Luis Cámpora
Cocinero	Cabo 2° Ricardo Carrilli

Base "Capitán Arturo Prat"

Comandante de base	Capitán de Fragata Sr. Pedro Sallato.
2° Comandante	Capitán de Corbeta Javier Gantes.
Radiotelegrafista	Sargento 1° Mario Olmedo.
Mecánico electricista	Sargento 2° Juvenal Rosas
Enfermero	Sargento 2° Marcos Cancino
Chofer	Sargento 2° José Figueroa
Mayordomo	Cabo Renato Castro
Cocinero	Cabo Luis Riveros

Base "Presidente Aguirre Cerda"

Comandante de base	Capitán de Bandada Sr. Andrés Pacheco.
2° Comandante	Teniente Sr. Eduardo Ibañez
Cristalografía	Sr. Hugo Villarroel
Radio Operador	Sargento 1° Lorenzo Cerpa
Radio Operador	Sargento 2° Oscar Herrera
Mecánico de Electrotécnica	Cabo 2° Carlos Atkinson
Mecánico de motores	Cabo 1° Hector Leiva
Enfermero	Sargento 2° Juan Ponce

Jefe de la Delegación de la Universidad de Chile

Sr. Hugo Alvarez

BUQUES

Transporte "Piloto Pardo"	Capitán de Fragata Sr. Germán Valenzuela. 8 Oficiales, 73 tripulantes.
Transporte "Angamos"	Capitán de Fragata Sr. Adolfo Walbaum 8 Oficiales, 123 tripulantes.
Buque oceanográfico "Yelcho"	Capitán de Corbeta Sr. Carlos Barra. 7 Oficiales, 76 tripulantes.
Remolcador de Alta Mar "Lientur"	Capitán de Corbeta Sr. Arturo Araya. 3 Oficiales, 48 tripulantes.

AVIONES

Jefe de Delegación Fuerza Aérea

Comandante de Escuadrilla Sr. Roberto Roth

Aviones SA-16 B.

Comandantes:	Coronel Sr. Edilio del Campo Comandante de Grupo Sr. Jorge Vega. 4 Oficiales, 8 tripulantes.

Avión Beaver L.20

Comandante	Capitán de Bandada Sr. Carlos París 1 Oficial, 3 tripulantes.

Helicópteros Bell 47-J

2 Oficiales y 2 tripulantes.

BASES

Base "General Bernardo O'Higgins"

Comandante de Base	Capitán Victorino Gallegos

Base "Capitán Arturo Prat"

Ubicación	Latitud 62°29' S. Longitud 59°38' W. Isla Greenwich, Shetlands del Sur
Inauguración	6 de febrero de 1947
Período de funcionamiento	Todo el año.

Base "Presidente Aguirre Cerda"

Ubicación	Latitud 62°56' S. Longitud 60°36' W. Isla Decepción, Shetlands del Sur.
Inauguración	18 de febrero de 1955
Período de funcionamiento	Todo el año.

Base "Presidente González Videla"

Ubicación	Latitud 65°49' S. Longitud 62°51' W. Bahía Paraíso, Costa de Danco, Tierra de O'Higgins.
Inauguración	12 de marzo de 1951
Período de funcionamiento	Todo el año.

Sub-Base "Yelcho"

Ubicación	Latitud 62°54' S. Longitud 63°35' W. Isla Doumer, Archipiélago Palmer.
Inauguración	18 de febrero de 1962
Período de funcionamiento	Verano

Sub-Base "Guezalaga"

Ubicación	Latitud 67°46' S. Longitud 68°54' W. Isla Avian, Bahía Margarita.
Inauguración	28 de febrero de 1963

4.- Nombres de los comandantes de navíos y aeronaves y de los jefes de bases. Cantidad de personal de navíos, aeronaves y bases y su especialización.

Comodoro del Grupo de Tarea Antártico

Capitán de Navío Sr. Federico Barraza

Jefe de Operaciones del Grupo de Tarea

Capitán de Fragata Sr. Luis de los Ríos

Jefe de la Delegación del Ejército

Mayor Sr. Raúl Galeno

Desplazamiento	760. tons.
Armamento	1 cañón de 76 mm.

AVIONES

Dos aviones SA 16-B	Efectuarán vuelos entre Punta Arenas y el Continente Antártico, de enero a marzo de 1964.
Un avión Beaver L-20	Misiones de reconocimiento visual y fotográfico, desde Islas Shetlands del Sur hasta Isla Adelaida.
Dos helicópteros Bell 47-J, embarcados en el "Piloto Pardo".	

Los aviones chilenos que operarán en la Antártica no llevan armamento.

2.- Fechas de salida y de regreso e itinerario de la expedición chilena en la Antártica.

El zarpe de la expedición, desde Valparaíso, está fijado para el 26 de diciembre de 1963. Su regreso se hará a mediados de marzo de 1964.

Los buques recorrerán las bases chilenas y los Canales Bransfield, Gerlache, Grandidier, Bahía Margarita y la mayoría de los canales de acceso y contiguos a la costa del Pacífico de la Península de O'Higgins y sus archipiélagos adyacentes.

Los aviones efectuarán vuelos periódicos entre Punta Arenas y la Isla Decepción, sujetos a las condiciones meteorológicas.

3.- Nombre, ubicación y fecha de inauguración de las bases.

Base "General Bernardo O'Higgins"

Ubicación	Latitud 63°19' S. Longitud 57°54' W. En la costa occidental de la Tierra de O'Higgins.
Inauguración	8 de febrero de 1948.
Período de funcionamiento	Todo el año.

INFORMACION DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE CHILE EN LA ANTARTICA

DURANTE LA TEMPORADA 1963-1964, TRANSMITIDA DE ACUERDO

CON EL ART. VII, INCISO 5, DEL TRATADO ANTARTICO

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Esta información se ha preparado de acuerdo con las normas contenidas en la Resolución I-VI de la Primera Reunión Consultiva Antártica, celebrada en Canberra en julio de 1961.

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1.- Nombres, tipos, cantidad, características de buques, aviones y otros vehículos en la Antártica e información sobre equipo militar.

BUQUES

Trasnportes

Nombre del Buque	AP. "Piloto Pardo"
Desplazamiento	1.882, 41 tons.
Aviones	2 helicópteros Bell 47-J.
Armamento	1 cañón de 3".
Programa	Apoyo logístico, meteorología, hidrografía, cartografía. Faros y Balizas.

Nombre del buque	AP. "Angamos"
Desplazamiento	6.030 tons.
Armamento	1 cañón Armstrong W 120/45.-4 cañones AA. Oerlikon 20 mm.

Buque oceanográfico

Nombre del buque	"Yelcho"
Desplazamiento	1.235 tons.
Armamento	1 cañón de 3".
Programa	Meteorología, hidrografía, biología marina, desde el Cabo de Hornos hasta la Tierra de O'Higgins.

Remolcador de alta mar

Nombre del buque	"Lientur"

102/2

B.A.22/7/1

10th January, 1964.

THE ACTING SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

PRETORIA.

PROPOSED CHILEAN ACTIVITIES IN THE ANTARCTIC DURING 1963/64 SEASON

A note has been received from the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs giving cover to the attached programme of activities which Chile proposes to carry out "in her Antarctic Territory" during the 1963/64 season.

The programme has been sent in compliance with Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Antarctic Treaty and in terms of Recommendation I-VI of the Canberra Consultative Meeting.

Jan Kierck

AMBASSADOR

encl.

JKK/LMW/mm

Remolcador de alta mar

Nombre del buque "Lientur"

TEL.: 40 - 8888
TELEGRAM.: "SALEG"

10215

B.A.22/7/1

AMBASSADE VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

EMBAJADA DE LA REPÚBLICA DE SUD AFRICA
RIVADAVIA 1829 - 2º. Piso
BUENOS AIRES
ARGENTINA

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

10th January, 1964.

THE ACTING SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA.

PROPOSED CHILEAN ACTIVITIES IN THE ANTARCTIC DURING 1963/64 SEASON

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The programme has been sent in compliance with Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Antarctic Treaty and in terms of Recommendation I-VI of the Canberra Consultative Meeting.

Jan Kloppers
AMBASSADOR

encl.

Afskrif aan Jervoet gestuur.
15/1.

7.

Nombre del buque "Lientur"

143/1(64)

(In tweevoud) 7 Januarie 1964.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Waarnemer na Antarktika.

Met verwysing na u diensbrief 102/2 van 6 Desember 1963, en u telegram Nr.5 van 3 Januarie 1963, wil ek u meedeel dat in die lig van alle omstandighede, waaronder 'n verwagte intensiewe ronde van samesprekings met die Administrasie betreffende verskillende aangeleenthede, ek dit nie wenslik beskou om tans my pos te verlaat nie.

Ek het dus mnr. P.H.J.J. van Vuuren, B.D.B. Graad V, benoem om as Suid-Afrikaanse waarnemer na Antarktika te reis.

W. C. NAUDE

AMBASSADEUR.

Nombre del buque "Lientur"

102/2

143/1(64)

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8. D. C.

(In tweevoud) 17. Januarie 1964.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Waarnemer na Antarktika.

Met verwysing na u diensbrief 102/2 van 6 Desember 1963, en u telegram Nr.5 van 3 Januarie 1963, wil ek u meedeel dat in die lig van alle omstandighede, waaronder 'n verwagte intensiewe ronde van samesprekings met die Administrasie betreffende verskillende aangeleenthede, ek dit nie wenslik beskou om tans my pos te verlaat nie.

Ek het dus mnr. P.H.J.J. van Vuuren, B.D.B. Graad V, benoem om as Suid-Afrikaanse waarnemer na Antarktika te reis.

AMBASSADEUR.

Nombre del buque "Lafeber"

LUCPOS
AIR MAIL

TEL. ADDRESS
TEL. ADDRESS SALEG
TEL. (031) 9 18 22

102/2

2/1/8/3

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
47, BERNASTRASSE
BERNE

AIR MAIL

IN TRIPLICATE

22nd January, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS: PRETORIA.

"Swiss" Antarctic Expedition.

I refer to the Department's file 102/2 and to previous correspondence.

As the assets of the "Swiss" Antarctic Expedition Company were discovered to be insufficient to meet its outstanding debts, the Swiss Insolvency Court declared it to be insolvent during the proceedings held in January, 1964.

It is expected that charges for fraud will be brought against both Messrs. Caillet and Robadey who were its organizers. Mr. Caillet is reported to have left Switzerland and to be at present in the Republic of Guinea.

AMBASSADOR.

Copies forwarded to
London
Washington
Brussels

Copies to CSAR + Tpt. par.

28/1

SADEUR.

Nombre del buque

SCIENTISTS ARE HARD AT WORK AT MIRNY

'Estonia' and 'Ob' Arrive With Main Party and Supplies of Ninth Soviet Antarctic Expedition

OBSERVATIONS under the programme of the International Years of the Quiet Sun were started on January 1 by Soviet scientists at the Mirny Station—established on the Antarctic Circle eight years ago—and other bases on the Antarctic continent.

Twice daily, hydrogen-filled balloons carrying small radio transmitters are launched and tracked by radar; once every day a balloon carrying a transmitter and a geiger counter to register cosmic rays is launched.

Huge mirrors with cine-cameras are already installed at Mirny; when the almost continuous winter night starts the covers will be removed from the mirrors and the cameras will, at two-minute intervals, take photographs of the polar lights reflected in the mirrors.

Scientists at Mirny are also conducting observations of the ionosphere. Waves from powerful transmitters travel to the layers of the ionosphere and bounce back to receivers where they are carefully analysed.

The Main Party

Mirny is equipped to carry out round-the-clock observations of radio waves picked up from radio stations, space ships and artificial satellites.

A new geographical name has been written in to maps of Enderby Land in the last few days. The mountains situated at 67° 55" southern latitude and 47° 15" eastern longitude have been named after the Soviet youth paper *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

Composed of hard rock, some of the peaks are 4,500 feet high.

Meanwhile the motor ship *Estonia*, with the main party of the Ninth Soviet Antarctic Expedition, kept rendezvous in the Sea of Davies with the smaller diesel *Ob* carrying equipment.

The *Estonia* brought 130 members of the expedition, including British, Czechoslovak, French and Hungarian scientists.

Subsequently the *Estonia* got within 15 miles of Mirny and a LI-2 plane landed some 200 yards away and set to work ferrying the members of the expedition and supplies to the main base.

Colonies of friendly and curious penguins gathered on the ice round the ship.

The *Ob* started to cut a passage through the ice in order to bring the cargo near enough for shore-based tractors to unload it.

Antarctic Summer

The expedition reports that it is now high summer at Mirny, with puddles of water and rivulets trickling underfoot. The sun sets for only two hours a day and the temperature rises to two degrees Centigrade above zero.

Meanwhile the Vostok station has also been the scene of activity. The winter crew—13 Russians and two Czechoslovaks—came through in good health, although some of them lost weight due to the shortage of oxygen in the atmosphere.

The lowest temperature they recorded was 78.4 degrees Centigrade below zero.

It was a fine summer's day, however—temperature 27 degrees Centigrade below zero—when an IL-14 plane landed at Vostok in December with supplies, including a huge water melon all the way from Tashkent.

Vostok, which is some 850 miles from the coast and stands 11,500 feet above sea level, is situated more or less on the geomagnetic pole. The result is that the magnetic lines of force converge here and form a kind of tunnel.

Unexplored Region

In no other place are the fluxes of lower energy cosmic particles able to penetrate through the blanket formed by the magnetic field. Radio instruments here find a "hole" through which they can peer into outer space.

Two IL-18 planes, which made the long journey from Moscow to Mirny, have returned home again with members of the Eighth Soviet Antarctic Expedition.

A tractor sledge train, led by the young geophysicist Andrei Kapitza, set out from Vostok at the New Year for a 620-mile trek over the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility to the Molodezhnaya station in Enderby Land.

It has already covered a good part of its journey through a completely unex

The train includes two snow vehicles of the Kharkovchanka type and a heavy tractor which can supply power for drilling and for the electric kitchen.

The auxiliary train, which delivered fuel at an intermediate depot, has returned to the Vostok station.

Storm Interrupts Unloading

A RADIOGRAM from Mirny on January 15 reported that strong winds and heavy ice movements interrupted the disembarking of the members of the Antarctic expedition and the unloading of cargo from the *Estonia* and the *Ob*.

The *Estonia* was torn away from her ice anchors by a violent wind and was reported

Date of Discovery of Antarctica

SOVIET specialists have established the exact date of the discovery of Antarctica—January 27, 1820. Hitherto it was believed that the expedition of the Russian explorer Faddei Bellingshausen (1779-1852) had approached the shores of Antarctica one day later.

The exact date of the discovery of Antarctica has been established through a navigation map of the first Russian Antarctic expedition, found recently in the archives. Specialists have been able to establish that this map was compiled and checked with the participation of Bellingshausen. There are notes in his handwriting in the margins.

The map has now been published by the Soviet Arctic and Antarctic Institute.

Atlas of Antarctica Ready Next Year

THE 500 maps of the Atlas of Antarctica being compiled in Leningrad have now been drawn and the atlas will be published, in two parts, in 1965.

The atlas reflects the contributions to knowledge of this region by the explorers and scientists of many countries.

The maps provide new data about the shoreline of Antarctica, its bays, and the bed of the seas which surround it, as well as of its mountain ranges and physical and geological characteristics.

The atlas provides the information resulting from the marine expeditions which cruised between Antarctica and Africa, New Zealand and South America.

A special series of maps give information on the climate and flora and fauna of the continent.

In all, 20 scientific institutes in the U.S.S.R. took part in preparing this atlas which will contain charts, photographs, drawings and other material on the history of Antarctic studies—beginning with the discovery of the continent by Bellingshausen and Lazarev in 1820.

P.S. 16/2.

102/2

Telephone: TEHALL 4488
Telegraphic Address:—
For Inland Telegrams:
"OPPOSITELY LESQUARE LONDON"
For Overseas Telegrams:
"OPPOSITELY LONDON WC2"

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

22nd January, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Soviet Activities in Antarctica.

I enclose as of possible interest to the Department and other interested authorities three copies of an article entitled "Scientists are Hard at Work at Mirny" which appeared in the 17th January edition of the local Soviet Embassy's publication "Soviet News".

W. Malan
for Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Copies to TM & CSIR for.

28/1

Geskuur
28/1.

7.

the Antarctic expedition and the unloading of cargo from the *Estonia* and the *Ob*.

The *Estonia* was torn away from her ice anchors by a violent wind and was reported

young geophysicist [illegible] set out from Vostok at the New Year for a 820-mile trek over the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility to the Molodezhnaya station in Enderby Land.

It has already covered a good part of its journey through a com-
ly uney

atlas which will contain charts, photographs, drawings and other material on the history of Antarctic studies—beginning with the discovery of the continent by Bellingshausen and Lazarev in 1820.

10212

143/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

AIR FREIGHT BAG

22nd January, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer

I enclose herewith for your information two copies of Volume V, Number 5, dated January 1964, of the above Bulletin.

AMBASSADOR

30/1

30/1.

Mev Sole

1) Mev Claassen van Vervoer vra of ons nie van die Amerikaanse bal vereen waar hul gebreker op die oomblik is nie. die RSA sit in pakys vas en indien die gebreker nie be ver is nie wil Vervoer moontlik om hulp vra.

2) Ek het die Amerikaanse geskakel en hulle sal laat weet wat die posisie is.

23/1

Mr Olivier

A/Sek ingelig

DS

Mev Sole.

Ek het oor die radio gehoor dat die RSA sy basis veilig bereik het. Intussen het die Amerikaanse gebel om te sê dat hul gebreker die „Glacier" agteen 8 of 10 uur se vaar van die RSA se posisie was en dat, indien ons om hulp vra, hul dit graag sou wou verleen.

Ek het aan hul verduidelik dat die skip reeds sy basis bereik het en hul bedank vir hul ko-operasie.

Aan mev. Sole gebeur.
Tel aan W. afsonder.

23/1.

23/1.

7

P.S. 16/1

102/2
102/2/9

Telephone: WHITEHALL 4488
Telegraphic Address:
For Inland Telegrams:
"OPPOSITELY LESQUARE LONDON"
For Overseas Telegrams:
"OPPOSITELY LONDON WC2"

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

27th January, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

U.S.S.R. Report No. 5 to SCAR on Activities Planned for 1964 and Research Programme Completed in 1962 by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition.

I enclose for the Department's information a copy of the abovementioned publication which has just been received from the local Soviet Embassy here via the Foreign Office.

W. Mulan
for Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

To FPA pse.
7/2.

Report sent 8/2/64 to Transport.

F. LAW
102/2/9.

CODE TELEGRAM.

FROM : Secretary for Foreign Affairs, PRETORIA.

TO : S.A. Embassy, WASHINGTON.

Despatched : 30th January, 1964.

No. P.7.

RSA recently trapped by ice en route to SANAE. In response to enquiry as to whereabouts of American ice-breakers in case assistance required, United States Embassy advised that SS Glacier was nearby and would be happy to render assistance if required. In the event RSA freed herself and need to call on Americans for assistance did not therefore arise. Would you nevertheless thank authorities appropriately for their ready offer to assist and convey our warm appreciation for their co-operation.

Copy to T Pt for
for information

31/1

CvH/AN.

31/1

102/2

PRETORIA NEWS, 13. 2. 64.

ANTARCTIC MOUNTAIN DISCOVERED

THE crew of a U.S. Navy plane has discovered a new mountain range in Antarctica, and dropped an American flag on its tallest peak, the Navy announced in Washington.

The discovery was made two days ago in uncharted areas of Queen Maud Land.

The mountains range from 4,000 to 6,000ft., and are an extension of the Shackleton range. — Sapa-A.P.

4. Daar is volgende plek op die skip beskikbaar en dit sal waardeer word indien die Tesourie wil goedkeur dat mnr. Grüber toegelaat word om die heen- en weerreis mee te maak en dat die voorwaardes in paragraaf 3 hierbo uiteengesit, sal geld.

5. Wat paragraaf 3(b) hierbo betref, dien dit gemeld te word dat die Spoorwegadministrasie aangedui het dat, indien betalende passasiers op n skip, wat die eiendom van die Staat is, vervoer word, dit beskou word dat sodanige skip „hande dryf" en gevolglik kan vrystelling van betaling van Hawe- en Liggelde nie verstrek word nie.

(Get.) J.J. SEYBORE.

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

102/2

T.V. 1/34.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.–REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrafiese / Telegraphic Address: "TRANSPORT"

Navrae / Enquiries

Telefoon / Telephone 3-9111 Uitbr. / Ext. 71.

Verwysings / Reference No. A. 11/46/21

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
REGISTRY/REGISTRASIE
7-2-1964
RECORDED
AANGETEKEN
PLACED ON FILE
OP LÊER GEPLAAS

Alle korrespondensie moet gerig word aan:
All correspondence to be addressed to:

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER/SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT,
PRIVAATSAK/PRIVATE BAG 193,
VERVOERGEBOU/TRANSPORT BUILDING,
FOUNTAINLAAN/FOUNTAIN LANE,
PRETORIA.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

5 -2- 1964

AFLOSREIS NA MARIONEILAND : VERVOER VAN BETAALDE PASSASIER.

1. Die telefoniese gesprek tussen mnre. Olivier en Claassens van ons onderskeie Departemente het betrekking.

2. 'n Afskrif van 'n diensbrief wat die Departement aan Tesourie gerig het, word hiermee vir u inligting ingesluit. Dit sal waardeer word indien u kommentaar sal lewer in verband met die Departement se voorneme om mnr. Gräber saam te neem met die aflosreis na Marioneiland.

3. Dit sal op prys gestel word indien u u kommentaar direk aan mnr. van Niekerk van die Tesourie sal oorhandig.

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

(e) dat die skip in geen stadium as gevolg van sy aanwesigheid daarop of as gevolg van sy bedrywighede vertraag sal word nie;

(f) dat die kaste en uitrusting waarmee die vangste gemaak gaan word, nie plek opneem wat normaalweg vir Departementele gebruik nodig sou wees nie;

(g) dat die Departement nie verantwoordelikheid vir die veiligheid van die voëls of vir koste in verband met op- of aflaai en voeding sal aanvaar nie.

2/ ..

71.

A. 11/46/21.

-8-2-1964

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN ONDERWYS, KUNS EN WETENSKAP.

VANG VAN DIERE EN VOËLS OP MARION- EN GOUGHEILAND EN ANTARKTIKA.

1. Hierdie Departement word van tyd tot tyd genader met versoeke vir die vange van voëls en diere op Marion- en Gougheiland en Antarktika vir kommersiële en ander doeleindes.

2. Dit is die Departement se beleid om die fauna en flora soveel moontlik te beskerm, nie slegs teen uitwissing nie, maar ook teen verbastering en siektes. Daarom sal dit nodig wees dat slegs een instansie, wat beheerlik daartoe toegerus is, verantwoordelik sal wees vir die verwydering van fauna en flora op die eilande en Antarktika.

3. Daar sal tydens die Derde Raadgewende Vergadering van die Antarktiese Verdragslande, wat van 1 tot 13 Junie 1964 in Brussels gehou sal word, waarskynlik tot n ooreenkoms vir die bewaring van fauna en flora in Antarktika gekom word. Aangesien Marioneiland vir navorsingdoeleindes as n sub-Antarktiese eiland besoek word, is dit die voornemen van die Departement om, wanneer genoemde ooreenkoms aangegaan word, dit ook vir beheerdoeleindes van fauna en flora, op die eiland van toepassing te maak. Gougheiland is egter, soos u bewus is, Britse eiendom en beheermaatreëls is deur die Britse owerhede neergelê.

4. Sodra n ooreenkoms oor die bewaring van fauna en flora in Antarktika bereik is, sal u Departement van n afskrif daarvan voorsien word.

5. Hierdie Departement sou graag wou sien dat n inrigting soos die Pretoriase Dieretuin, wat oor al die nodige fasiliteite en kennis in verband met die hantering van fauna beskik, verantwoordelikheid aanvaar vir die vange, verwydering en distribusie van fauna, wat vir navorsingsdoeleindes benodig word. Dr. Brand van die Dieretuin is reeds telefonies in die verband genader en dit blyk dat hy hierdie gedagte baie goed gesind is.

6. U kommentaar in verband met die aangeleentheid sal waardeer word.

B. S. VAN DER WALT

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

102/D

Die Sekretaris,
LANDBOU-TEGNIESE DIENSTE.

1. Vir u inligting.

2. Die bewaring van flora in die betrokke gebiede is net so noodsaaklik as die van fauna en aangesien u Departement oor die nodige kennis in dié verband skik, word dit graag verneem of daar enige beswaar teen die voorneme is om aangeleenthede van hierdie aard na u te verwys vir kommentaar en aanbeveling. Hierdie Departement het in die verlede heelwat baat gevind by die aanbevelings wat deur dr. Dyer van u personeel gedoen is en dit word vertrou dat daar voortgegaan mag word met die gewaardeerde samewerking.

H. S. VAN DER WALT

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Die Hoof,
Afdeling Wetenskaplike Navorsing,
W.N.N.R.,
Posbus 395,
PRETORIA.

Meneer,

Vir u inligting en kommentaar asseblief.

Die uwe,

H. J. CLAASSENS

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Vir u inligting en kommentaar asseblief.

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

PRETORIA.

4.2.1964

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN DIE TESOURIE.

Aflosreis na Marioneiland : Vervoer van Betaalde Passasier.

Ek wens te verwys na diensbrief no. A 11/46/21 van 29 Januarie wat die Sekretaris van Vervoer aan u gerig het in verband met die voorstel dat 'n sekere mnr. Grüber saam met die volgende aflosreis na Marioneiland vervoer word om daar 'n aantal seevoëls vir Europese dieretuine te vang.

Hierdie Departement het geen beswaar teen die voorstel nie.

D.B. SOLE

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

U diensbriewe A 11/46/21 van 5 en 8 Februarie het betrekking.

Ons is met u eens dat die Konvensie vir die Bewaring van Fauna en Flora in Antarktika, wat hopelik deur die volgende Antarktiese Raadgewende Vergadering aanvaar sal word, op Marioneiland van toepassing gemaak word. U voorstel dat die Pretoriase Dieretuin verantwoordelikheid in dié verband aanvaar en dat die Departement van Landbou-Tegniese Dienste waar nodig geraadpleeg word, word ondersteun.

D.B. SOLE

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Para.10 Only Soviet Antarctic expeditions have been organised on Soviet territory.

As happened last year, an expedition of 3 persons from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will be sent from the territory of the USSR with the Ninth S.A.E.

word om daar 'n [illegible] te vang.

Hierdie Departement het geen beswaar teen die voorstel nie.

Meneer,

D.B. SOLE

Vir u vriligting en kommentaar asseblief.

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Die uwe,

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

U diensbriewe A 11/46/21 van 5 en 8 Februarie het betrekking.

Ons is met u eens dat die Konvensie vir die Bewaring van Fauna en Flora in Antarktika, wat hopelik deur die volgende Antarktiese Raadgewende Vergadering aanvaar sal word, op Marioneiland van toepassing gemaak word. U voorstel dat die Pretoriase Dieretuin verantwoordelikheid in dié verband aanvaar en dat die Departement van Landbou-Tegniese Dienste waar nodig geraadpleeg word, word ondersteun.

D.B. SOLE

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

F

5. Medvedev N D — Magnetologist, IZMIRAN
6. Maksimov G A — Meteorologist, AANII.
7. Baranov Ya. P. — Radio-engineer, AANII
8. Gulim A P — Airport services engineer, GUGVF, Leningrad.
9. Vorobyev A N — Aerologist, AANII
10. Piguzov V M — Radar specialist, AANII.

Scientific research will be carried out by Ignatov V S, geophysicist (AANII) at the American antarctic base of Byrd in 1964.

Scientific research will be carried out at Stonington, the British antarctic station, in 1964 by Grikurov G E, geologist (NIIGA).

Para. 5 Arms.

As on previous expeditions, personnel of the Ninth SAE will have no weapons.

Paras. 6 and 7 Programme of work for the Expedition and basic scientific equipment

See Report in SCAR No.5 concerning arrangements projected by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition for 1964 and regarding the scientific programme accomplished in 1962 (enclosed).

Para. 8 Means of transport and communication proposed for use in the Antarctic.

(a) Aviation

At Mirnij - 5 aircraft (1 IL-12, 2 IL-14, 1 AN-6, 1 LI-2)

At Novolazarevskaya - 2 aircraft (1 AN-2, 1 AN-6)

At Molodezhnaya 1 aircraft, LI-2.

(b) Ground transport

	All purpose vehicles (Kharkovchanka)	Tractors Tyagachi	All purpose vehicles (Penguins)	Tractors	A/P vehicle GAZ-47
Mirnij	-	3	-	8	3
Vostok	2	2	-	-	-
Novolazarevskaya	-	4	1	3	2
Komsomolskaya	-	-	2	-	-
Molodezhnaya	-	-	-	4	-

For the Mirnij - Vostok section there is one all-purpose "Kharkovchanka" and eight "Tyagachi" tractors

Aboard "OB" in addition there are: 3 "Tyagachi", 4 tractors, 1 all-purpose GAZ-47, 1 motor-crane.

(c) Radio communication

Means of radio communication are the same as for the Eighth SAE.

Para. 9 Means of rendering assistance

(a) Means of communication and ground transport are available at Mirnij, Novolazarevskaya, Vostok, Molodezhnaya and Komsomolskaya.

(b) There is shelter at Mirnij for 10-15 persons and at each of the remaining stations for 3-5 persons.

(c) At all stations well-equipped surgeries are available at which qualified medical help may be found.

Para.10....

Novolazarevskaya Station

Overall strength - 14 persons, including 9 scientific staff, 1 radio-specialist, 3 mechanics, 1 cook.

In charge of Novolazarevskaya station - N.N.Yeremin (AANII)

Scientific personnel

1.	Vereshchagin Yu. P	Magnetologist, Physical Institute of LGU, Leningrad.
2.	Norman A Yu.	Seismologist, State Geological Committee, Leningrad.
3.	Pyzhov R N	Aerologist, AANII.
4.	Maksimov A A	Meteorologist, AANII.
5.	Ladygin V I	Radar specialist, AANII.
6.	Boriskin V V	Surgeon, AANII.

Foreign Scientists

1.	Moimir Konechny	Magnatologist, representative of the Academy of Sciences, CH.SSR. (Czech SSR)
2.	Charles Swithinbank	Glaciologist, representative of the British expedition.

Vostok Station

Total staff - 14 persons, including 9 scientific personnel, 1 radio-specialist, 3 mechanics, 1 cook.

In charge of Vostok station - Ananyev V A (AANII)

Scientific personnel

1.	Omelchenko A G	Ionosphere specialist, GUGMS.
2.	Baranov V N	Magnetologist, AANII
3.	Agafonov V V	Aerologist, IZMIRAN
4.	Serebryakov N M	Meteorologist, AANII
5.	Kozlov A I	Radar specialist, AANII.
6.	Ponomarev, V N	Surgeon, AANII

Foreign scientists

	Pavel Khaloupka	Cosmic rays specialist, representative of the Academy of Sciences, Czechoslovak SSR.
2.	John Douglas Jacobs	Ionosphere physicist, representative of the U.S. expedition.

Molodezhnaya Station

Overall staff - 41 persons, including: 11 scientific personnel, 25 constructional staff, 2 radio-specialists, 2 mechanics, 1 cook.

In charge of Molodezhnaya station - Kornilov N A, oceanologist , AANII.

Head of construction unit - Yanovskij D I, AANII.

Scientific personnel

1.	Leontev E B	Hydrologist, AANII
2.	Maltsev V N	Hydrographer, Glavsevmorputi, Leningrad.
3.	Elkin P S	Hydrographical Division, Glavsevmorputi, Leningrad.
4.	Zhukov O I	Surgeon, Ministry of Public Health, Priozersk

Priozersk

Winter Staff

Mirnij Observatory

Overall strength of 87 persons, including 25 scientific staff, 12 radio specialists, 19 pilots, 18 mechanics, 6 skilled mechanical workers, 1 head storekeeper, 3 cooks, 1 book-keeper, 1 interpreter.

Director of Mirnij Observatory - Deputy leader of the 8th Soviet Antarctic Expedition - Candidate of Geographical Science P.K.Senko (AANII).

Chief engineer of expedition - D.D. Maksutov (AANII)

Deputy leader of the expedition - economic section - A.F. Anikin (AANII).

Head of Signals and radio-navigation division - B.M.Belyaev (GUGMS)

Head of Transport division - E.A. Zimin (AANII)

Head of Aviation Division - B.A. Minkov (UPA GVF)

Scientific Staff

1.	Sklyarov V M	Head of aero-meteorological division, climatologist "Gidrometsluzhba" of the USSR (GUGMS), Moscow.
2.	Rev'yakin V V	weather forecaster, GUGMS.
3.	Spichkin V A	Ice research specialist, AANII.
4.	Fedorov Yu. K.	Aerologist, GUGMS, Moscow.
5.	Khakhaev I D	Meteorologist, GUGMS, Tashaus.
6.	Tikhmirov G I	Radiometrist, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physico-[redacted] and radio-technical measurement, Leningrad.
7.	Zadorozhnyi A G	Radiometrist, Ministry of Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R., Moscow.
8.	Kalyakin P D	Radar specialist, GUGMS, Moscow.
9.	Kalikhman M Ya.	Aerologist, GUGMS.
10.	Schepilov F P	Meteorologist, IGAN
11.	Mitrofanov V V	Aerologist, GUGMS.
12.	Kuperov L P	Head of geophysical division, AANII.
13.	Svetlaev G D	Magnetologist, AANII.
14.	Takpeshev V T	Seismologist, Pulkovo Seismological Station, Leningrad.
15.	Kashurko M S	Ionosphere specialist , AANII
16.	Semeonov A N	Radio-engineer, AANII
17.	Yarysh N P	" "
18.	Stakhkov Yu.I	Cosmis ray specialist, Physical Institute AN. of the USSR, Moscow.
19.	Yastrebov S S	Cosmis ray specialist, Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow.
20.	Kuksov V I	Specialist on the Aurora Borealis and terrestrial (magnetic) currents.
21.	Frolikov A I	Surgeon, Ministry of Public Health, Moscow.
22.	Gusarov G V	Therapeutical doctor, First Leningrad Medical Institute, Leningrad.

Foreign Scientists

1.	Ervin Titkosh	Weather forecaster, representative of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Novolazarevskaya Station...

10.	Shumskij P A	Director of the Soviet-French glaciological section, deputy chairman of the joint committee for Antarctic Studies AN, USSR, Moscow.
11.	Bazhev A B	Glaciologist, Institute of Antarctic Geography (IGAN), Moscow.
12.	Vinogradov O N	Astronomer, IGAN.
13.	Kapitsa A P	Director of the glaciological section of Moscow State University (MGU), Moscow.
14.	Sorokhtin O G	Seismological tracker, All-Union Scientific Research Institute - geophysics - of the State Geological Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Moscow.
15.	Zotikov I A	Geophysicist, IGAN
16.	Safonov E I	Gravimetrist, AANII
17.	Nozdryukhin V K	Glaciologist, Institute of Geology, Academy of Science of the Uzbek SSR, Tashkent.
18.	Kazarin N I	Drilling engineer, "Giproneftemash" Institute, Moscow.
19.	Bugaev Yu.G	Geodesist, AANII.
20.	Burenkov L E	Geographer, Hydrographical Division, "Glavsevmorputi", Leningrad.
21.	Koshelev M P	Hydrographer " " " "
22.	Tretyakov N F	Geodesist " " " "
23.	Konovalov G V	Glaciologist, AANII
24.	Model Yu. M	" , IGAN
25.	Moiseev G S	Radio-technician, Institute of Oceanology AN USSR (IOAN), Moscow.
26.	Bukhanistij N S	" " " " "
27.	Davydov E N	Radio meteorologist, Institute of Applied Geophysics, GUGMS, Moscow.
28.	Nudelman A V	Meteorologist, Hydrometric Service USSR (GUGMS), Moscow.
29.	Kaptsova I N	Gravimetrist, State Astronomical Institute, "SHTERNBERG" (GAISH), Moscow.
30.	Kuzmin A S	" " " "
31.	Izmailov Yu.P	" " " "
32.	Klimov L V	Geologist, NIIGA
33.	Dukhanin S F	" "

Foreign Scientists

1.	Albert Bayer	Deputy Director of the Soviet-French Glaciological Division, French Polar Expedition (FPE) Strasbourg (Rhine)
2.	Jack Marcel Boule.	Electronics specialist, FPE, Paris
3.	Pierre Marie Camaré	" " " Marseilles.
4.	Pierre Chaveiron	Electronics engineer, " Lyons
5.		Geodesist, "

Commander of aircraft LI-2, Yu.M. Zotov, Board of the Polar flight of the State Air Fleet (UPA GVF), Moscow.

Komsomolskaya Station

Will be recruited from the complement of the expedition

Winter...

Para.3. Stations

1. Mirnij - observatory on constant watch - 66°33' S.lat., 93°01' E.long. N = 35.m. above sea level.

In operation 13.II.1956.

2. Novolazarevskaya - station in constant operation - 70°46' S.lat., 11°50' E. long. N = 87 m. above sea-level.

In operation 18.II.1961

3. Vostok - inter-continental station - 78°27' S.lat., 106°52' East long. N = 3488 m. above sea-level.

Operative from 16.XII.1957. From January 21, 1962 it was temporarily closed. Reopened 25.I.1963 as a permanent station.

4. Molodezhnaya - station on Enderby Land - 67°40' S.lat., 45°51' E. long. N = 40 m. above sea-level.

Operative from 9.I to 31.III.1962. Open 14.1.1963 as a permanent station.

5. Komsomolskaya - seasonal inter-continental station - 74°06' S. lat., 97°28' E.long. N = 3497 m. above sea-level.

Operative 6.XI.1957. Seasonal station from 1959. Will be operated for the Antarctic year period 1963-1964.

Para.4. Personnel

Seasonal staff - 53 persons, including 41 scientific personnel, constructional workers - 2 persons, pilots - 6 persons.

The leader of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition is Dr. M.M.Somov (geographical science) - deputy director of/Arctic and Antarctic the/ Scientific Research Institute, Leningrad.

Flights director: Moscow-Antarctica-Moscow - A.F. Treshnikov, director of the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute, Leningrad.

Deputy flights director: Moscow-Antarctica-Moscow - Yu.A. Khabarov - and director of the Department of Arctic and Antarctic Studies of the Central Hydrometrical Services Board, Moscow.

Scientific Personnel

1.	Romanov I P	Director of marine section in D/E "OB" oceanographer, Arctic & Antarctic Scientific Research Institute(AANII), Leningrad.
2.	Vaigachev A Z	Hydrographer, Glavsemorputi, Leningrad.
3.	Chudakov V I	Hydrographer, " "
4.	Botnikov V N	Oceanographer, AANII, Leningrad.
5.	Gavrilov V V	" " "
6.	Smirnov A A	Hydrochemist " "
7.	Tyulpin V A	Ice Research expert "
8.	Pronin I I	" " " " "
9.	Komarov Yu. N	Marine geologist, Scientific Research Institute of Arctic Geology (NIIGA), Leningrad.

Translation

INFORMATION

concerning the Ninth Soviet Antarctic Expedition presented in conformity with recommendation VI of the First Antarctic Treaty Consultative Conference and recommendation IV of the Second Antarctic Treaty Consultative Conference.

9th Antarctic Expedition (1963-1965)

Para 1. Ships and Aircraft

The 9th Soviet Antarctic Expedition (SAE) is despatching 2 ships to the Antarctic, "OB" and "ESTONIA", and 2 IL-18 aircraft.

(a) "OB" is a diesel-electric ship, ice-breaker class, 12,500 registered tons, 7,500 HP, speed 13 knots.

The captain of D/E "OB" is N.M.Sviridov. Ship's crew of 75 persons. 12 members of the expedition and about 4,000 tons of cargo will be sent forward aboard "OB", to the Antarctic.

(b) "ESTONIA" is a passenger motor-ship, accommodation for 340 passengers, 8,500 HP, speed 17 knots.

The captain of M/S "ESTONIA" is A.M.Oganov. Ship's crew of 98 persons. 130 members of the expedition and over 300 tons of cargo are being sent to the Antarctic in "ESTONIA".

(c) "IL-18" - turbo-prop passenger aircraft of the Polar fleet of the Central Board of the People's Air Fleet. (GUGVF).

Commanders of aircraft - A.S. Polyakov and M.P. Stupishin. Aircraft crew of 15 persons. 67 members of the expedition will travel to the Antarctic in the aircraft.

No military equipment will be in the ships or the aircraft.

Para.2. Routes of the Expedition's ships and aircraft

(a) "OB" leaves Leningrad on 30.XI.1963.

Proposed route of D/E "OB":

Leningrad - Mirnij - Molodezhnaya - Lazarev - Molodezhnaya - Freemantle - Aden - Leningrad.

"OB" will be in the Antarctic approximately from 1.I.1964 to 1.IV.1964 and will return to Leningrad on 1.V.1964.

(b) M/S "ESTONIA" leaves Leningrad on 3.XII.1963.

Proposed route :

Leningrad - Le Havre - Aden - Freemantle - Mirnij - Freemantle - Aden Leningrad.

M/S "ESTONIA" will be in the Antarctic roughly from 5.I.1964 to 20.I.1964 and returns to Leningrad on 20.II.64.

(c) IL-18 aircraft will take off on 20.XI.1963 over the route:

Moscow - Tashkent - Delhi - Rangoon - Djakarta - Darwin - Sydney - Christchurch - MacMurdo - Mirnij.

IL-18 aircraft are to be in the Antarctic about 5 weeks and return to Moscow in January 1964.

Para. 3.....

102/2

P.S. 16/1.

Telefoon: WHITEHALL 4488.
Telegramadres:—
Vir ons. Vir Telegramme:
"OPPOSITELY LESQUARE LONDON"
Vir Buitelandse Telegramme:
"OPPOSITELY LONDON WC2"

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

4 Februarie 1964.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE

Memorandum in sake die Negende Russiese Antarktiese Ekspedisie, 1963 - 65.

Ek stuur u nou hiermee ter inligting, en vir deursending aan die ander betrokke instansies, 'n afskrif in Russies, van bogenoemde memorandum wat so pas van die Sowjet Ambassade alhier via die Foreign Office ontvang is. Gerieflikheidshalwe word drie afskrifte van die Foreign Office se Engelse vertaling van dié dokument wat goedgunstiglik aan ons beskikbaar gestel was, ook aangeheg.

As attached

W. Malan
Ambassadeur.

Mr. Whitehead
To Spt & CSIR for.
— explain that it is an Eng. translation of the Russian text previously sent to us.
18/2

(c) IL-18 aircraft will take off on 20.XI.1963 over the route: Moscow - Tashkent - Delhi - Rangoon - Djakarta - Darwin - Sydney - Christchurch - MacMurdo - Mirnij.

IL-18 aircraft are to be in the Antarctic about 5 weeks and return to Moscow in January 1964.

Para. 3.....

SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE (continued)

BALANCE ACCOUNT

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Accumulated Balance, 1 June 1962	1936 10 4	
Add Non-recurrent Grants Account	38 2 4	
	1974 12 10	
Less Non-recurrent Grants Account £ s. d. 50 9 0		
Deficit for year 140 3 4		
	190 3 4	
General 1558 11 0		
Library Reserve 205 18 0		1764 9 4
Unexpended Balance of Special Publications Account		352 4 7
Unexpended Balance of Non-recurrent Grants Account		356 0 8
Unexpended Balance of Gino Watkins Memorial Fund		146 15 5
		2619 10 4
Sundry Creditors		58 15 9
Unexpended balance of Grant for research: R. W. Paul Fund		492 15 11
		£3211 2 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash in Hand	10 7 2	
Cash at Bank (Imprest Account)	1 8 0	
		11 15 2
Expenditure recoverable from Special Committee on Antarctic Research		61 13 11
Expenditure recoverable from Grant for Research: British Antarctic Survey		165 9 10
Due from the Financial Board		2972 3 1
		£3211 2 0

20.x.1964 was reversed to Leningrad.

(c) Il-18 aircraft will take off on 20.II.1963 over the route: Moscow - Tashkent - Delhi - Rangoon - Djakarta - Darwin - Sydney - Christchurch - MacMurdo - Mirnij.

Il-18 aircraft are to be in the Antarctic about 5 weeks and return to Moscow in January 1964.

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SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE (*continued*)

FRIENDS OF THE POLAR INSTITUTE ACCOUNT

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Friends of the Polar Institute Fund	809 15 0	Repair and binding of manuscripts	164 7 5
		Ross manuscript note books	40 0 0
		Mounting and preservation of paintings	73 15 0
		Purchase of rare polar books	62 12 9
		Purchase of prints, drawings, paintings, etc.	38 5 0
		Photographs of prints from National Portrait Gallery	7 2 0
		Microfilms	38 16 0
		Copy of Arctic documentary film	51 7 5
		Illustration for *Polar Record*	50 0 0
		Assistance for promoting sales of *Polar Record*	62 12 2
		Purchase of Scrimshaw work from 'Norwich'	75 0 0
		Christmas cards	121 1 0
		Printing, postage and stationery	22 14 0
		Miscellaneous expenses	2 2 3
	£809 15 0		£809 15 0

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Credit Balance, 1 Aug. 1962	114 7 6	Expended during year	27 14 0
Income and Expenditure Account	100 0 0	Credit Balance, 31 July 1963	352 6 9
Received during year	165 13 3		
	£380 0 9		£380 0 9

GINO WATKINS MEMORIAL FUND

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Credit Balance, 1 Aug. 1962	213 1 4	Expended during year	250 7 6
Received during year	183 19 7	Credit Balance, 31 July 1963	146 13 5
	£397 0 11		£397 0 11

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC RESEARCH

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Received during year	1309 3 3	Debit Balance, 1 Aug. 1962		59 1 6
Debit Balance, 31 July 1963	61 13 11	Expended during year:		
		Wages	518 4 11	
		Bulletin	475 11 6	
		Postage and stationery	228 15 5	
		Telephone	36 8 7	
		Travelling expenses	47 14 3	
		Miscellaneous expenses	5 1 0	
				1311 15 8
	£1370 17 2			£1370 17 2

GRANTS ACCOUNT

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-RECURRENT GRANTS			NON-RECURRENT GRANTS		
Credit Balances, 1 Aug. 1962:			Expended during year:		
Temporary help with compilation of Library shelf-catalogue	112 17 6		Temporary help with compilation of Library shelf-catalogue	124 15 0	
Connecting heating system to that of the Chemical Laboratory	1830 0 0		Connecting heating system to that of Chemical Laboratory	1473 19 4	
		1942 17 6			1598 14 4
Accumulated Balance:			Accumulated Balance:		
Temporary help with compilation of Library shelf-catalogue		50 0 0	Temporary help with compilation of Library shelf-catalogue		38 2 6
			Credit Balance, 31 July 1963:		
			Connecting heating system to that of the Chemical Laboratory		356 0 8
		£1992 17 6			£1992 17 6
R. W. PAUL FUND			R. W. PAUL FUND		
Instruments			Instruments		
Credit Balance, 1 Aug. 1962		2124 11 5	Income and Expenditure Account		3181 15 6
Received during year		1550 0 0	Credit Balance, 31 July 1963		492 15 11
		£3674 11 5			£3674 11 5
BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY			BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY		
Field of Polar Studies			Field of Polar Studies		
Debit Balance, 31 July 1963		£165 9 10	Income and Expenditure Account		£165 9 10

20.I.1964 and return to Moscow.

(c) IL-18 aircraft will take off on 20.XI.1963 over the route: Moscow - Tashkent - Delhi - Rangoon - Djakarta - Darwin - Sydney - Christchurch - MacMurdo - Mirnij.

IL-18 aircraft are to be in the Antarctic about 5 weeks and return to Moscow in January 1964.

Para. 3.....

SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Income	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PENSIONABLE STIPENDS AND OFFICERS' PENSION FUND		
Teaching and Research:		
Education Fund		8420 10 0
Library:		
Education Fund		1509 15 0
OTHER PURPOSES		
Education Fund		4520 0 0
Amalgamated Fund, interest on 15452 units (Scott Polar Research Endowment)		927 2 5
Grant from Ministry of Defence		1500 0 0
Government Grants:		
New Zealand Government	200 0 0	
South African Government	300 0 0	
Canadian Government	824 13 8	
Australian Government	638 1 9	
		1962 15 5
Grant from British Antarctic Survey		500 0 0
Supervision Fees		24 0 0
Sales of microfilms, books, etc.		52 12 10
Use of Institute facilities		50 0 0
Grants Account for expenditure on research:		
Salaries, Pension Contributions and Materials		3347 5 4
Polar Record Account		2 0 5
		22816 1 5
DEFICIT FOR YEAR		140 3 4
		£22956 4 9

Expenditure	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ADMINISTRATION			
Printing, Stationery, Postage and Telephone		760 16 11	
Other expenses		73 15 7	
			834 12 6
DEPARTMENTAL MAINTENANCE			
Pensionable Stipends		7655 0 0	
Officers' Pension Fund		765 10 0	
		8420 10 0	
Research Assistant including Officers' Pension Fund and National Insurance		165 9 10	
Research Associates, etc.:	£ s. d.		
Stipends	3748 15 0		
Officers' Pension Fund	324 16 4		
		4073 11 4	
		12659 11 2	
Wages	1333 1 0		
Contributory Pension Fund	62 17 10		
		1395 18 10	
Library:			
Pensionable Stipend	1372 10 0		
Officers' Pension Fund	137 5 0		
	1509 15 0		
Wages	769 10 0		
Contributory Pension Fund	33 3 0		
	2312 8 0		
Books:			
General	523 13 9		
Reserve Fund	63 19 3		
Periodicals	160 7 3		
Binding	345 9 4		
Sundries	326 13 11		
		3732 11 6	
Museum:			
Sundries		79 13 1	
Supplies:			
General	405 3 10		
Research Grants	3181 15 6		
		3586 19 4	
Incidental expenses:			
Travelling expenses	180 10 10		
Carriage and sundries	73 1 6		
		253 12 4	
			21708 6 3
MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES			
Ordinary repairs and general maintenance		55 6 0	
Wages		258 0 0	
			313 6 0
SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT			100 0 0
			£22956 4 9

POLAR RECORD ACCOUNT

	£ s. d.
Sales:	
Polar Record:	
Current and future issues	1005 17 1
Back numbers	369 5 6
Reprints of old copies	225 12 11
Sets of 'Polar Record' No. 1–40	120 0 0
Recent Polar Literature	12 7 1
Indices	28 7 5
Royalties	0 14 6
	£1762 4 6

	£ s. d.
Printing (Nos. 72, 73 and 74 and reprints)	1589 6 3
Postage, Stationery and Sundries	170 17 10
	1760 4 1
Balance being Surplus on *Polar Record* carried to Income and Expenditure Account	2 0 5
	£1762 4 6

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102/21.

Telephone: WHITEHALL 4888
Telegraphic Address:—
For Inland Telegrams:
"OPPOSITELY LESQUARE LONDON"
For Overseas Telegrams:
"OPPOSITELY LONDON WC2"

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

SURFACE MAIL.

4th February, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Accounts of the Scott Polar Research Institute for the Year Ended 31st July, 1963.

I forward herewith for the Department's information a copy of the "Cambridge University Reporter" dated Tuesday 31st December, 1963, which, inter alia, contains (vide pages 203 to 205) the abovementioned accounts.

W. Malan
for Ambassador.

Mr Whitehead
To THE Box but place
photostat copies of pages 203
to 205 on our file.
24/2.

F.

(c) IL-18 aircraft will take off on 20.XI.1963 over the route: Moscow - Tashkent - Delhi - Rangoon - Djakarta - Darwin - Sydney - Christchurch - MacMurdo - Mirnij.

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P.S. 16/1.

C.V.

4 Februarie 1964.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE

Memorandum in sake die Negende Russiese Antarktiese Ekspedisie, 1963 - 65.

Ek stuur u nou hiermee ter inligting, en vir deursending aan die ander betrokke instansies, 'n afskrif in Russies, van bogenoemde memorandum wat so pas van die Sowjet Ambassade alhier via die Foreign Office ontvang is. Gerieflikheidshalwe word drie afskrifte van die Foreign Office se Engelse vertaling van dié dokument wat goedgunstiglik aan ons beskikbaar gestel was, ook aangeheg.

W. MALAN.

Ambassadeur.

(c) IL-18 aircraft will take off on 20.XI.1963 over the route: Moscow - Tashkent - Delhi - Rangoon - Djakarta - Darwin - Sydney - Christchurch - MacMurdo - Mirnij.

IL-18 aircraft are to be in the Antarctic about 5 weeks and return to Moscow in January 1964.

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P.S. 143/1.

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

19th February, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Visit of S.A. Official Observer to Antarctica.

With reference to the last item on visits, appearing in the Foreign Affairs Newsletter of January, 1964, I wish to draw your attention to some minor inaccuracies in respect of the facts.

The official observer travelled on a scheduled MATS (Military Air Transport Service) flight of the U.S. Air Force to New Zealand on 16th January, 1964. (These flights to Antarctica are weekly during the summer and part of the U.S. Antarctic support programme and therefore not charter flights.) From New Zealand there are almost daily U.S. Naval support flights to McMurdo station.

He returned to the United States on 8th February, 1964, on a MATS flight, which left New Zealand on 7th February.

Mr. van Vuuren will submit a report on his visit in due course.

Wat het ons die Uitnodiging verkeerdelik?

26/2

for AMBASSADOR.

7.

return to Moscow in January 1964.

Para. 3.....

143/1 102/2

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

7-4-1964

2 April 1964

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE

Antarktika : Besoek van amptelike uitruilwaarnemer

Ek stuur hiermee afskrifte van 'n verslag wat deur mnr. Van Vuuren van hierdie Ambassade opgestel is na aanleiding van sy onlangse besoek aan Antarktika as amptelike uitruilwaarnemer. Soos u weet word jaarliks 'n uitnodiging gerig aan die ledelande van die Antarktiese Verdrag deur die V.S.A. om so 'n waarnemer saam met die Amerikaanse toerustingsekspedisie te stuur.

Dit was die eerste keer dat 'n amptenaar van die Departement van Buitelandse Sake 'n besoek aan Antarktika gebring het, en dit was, soos u sal sien uit die verslag, 'n besonder leersame ervaring. Ek wil dan ook graag die voorstel dat daar nou gereeld elke jaar 'n lid van ons Departement benoem word om 'n Amerikaanse ekspedisie te vergesel, soos voorgestel in par. 39, sterk aanbeveel. Sodoende kan eerstehandse kennis van Antarktika opgebou word by ons amptenare wat van groot nut sal wees vir ons verdere deelname aan die Antarktiese Verdrag. Ons sal derhalwe 'n meer positiewe bydrae kan lewer in 'n internasionale organisasie waar ons stem nog gehoor kan word sonder om 'n emosionele uitbarsting te veroorsaak. Ook 'n meer gereelde uitruiling van wetenskaplikes sal van groot waarde wees.

Dit wil vir my voorkom of daar inderdaad ruimte is vir nouer internasionale samewerking in baie van die programme (sien par. 37), d.w.s. in die sistematiese beplanning daarvan sowel as die uitvoering, hoewel daar natuurlik van tyd tot tyd byeenkomste is soos voorsien in die Verdrag.

Die geweldige omvang van die Amerikaanse aktiwiteite, soos blyk uit die verslag, is merkwaardig. 'n Mens wonder inderdaad of al die navorsing uiteindelik van praktiese waarde sal wees, maar dan dink mens onwillekeurig aan die vraag wat Gladstone aan Faraday gestel het.

AMBASSADEUR

Mr Whitehead

F.

17/4.

die Verdrag nie. So kan daar bv. elke jaar 'n wetenskaplike van 'n ander dissipline gestuur word sodat die hele veld wat deur die Amerikaners gedek word mettertyd goed onder die aandag van belanghebbende instansies in Suid-Afrika kom.

37. Met die oog op die geweldige omvang van aktiwiteite in Antarktika kom die vraag op of dit nie wenslik is om van tyd tot tyd 'n byeenkoms van die ledestate te reël nie - soos trouens in Artikel IX 1(c) van die Verdrag in vooruitsig gestel - waarop elkeen dan kortliks 'n oorsig kan gee van wat reeds gedoen is op verskillende gebiede. 'n Ander vraag is natuurlik dat, hoewel daar uitruiling is van alle resultate wat behaal word, daar blykbaar geen koördinasie is om 'n sistematiese aanslag te maak op die baie onbekende aspekte nie. Miskien het die min of meer ongekoördineerde navorsing nog nie genoeg aan die lig gebring om tot 'n program, of indeling onder die verskillende lande oor te gaan nie. Baie van die Antarktiese lande doen blykbaar maar min in die rigting van die suiwer wetenskap.

38. Gedurende die afgelope somer het die Amerikaners vir die eerste keer gebruik gemaak van die bepalings van Artikel VII en o.a. 'n aantal Russiese basisse gaan inspekteer. Na wat ek verneem het is die span in alle liefde en gasvryheid ontvang deur die Russe. Die inspekteurs het bekend gemaak dat hulle niks teenstrydig met die bepalings van die Verdrag gevind het nie. Daar is natuurlik praktiese samewerking tussen die V.S.A. en die U.S.S.R. [illegible]

39. Dit is geen [illegible] vergeetlike ervaring was van 'n persoonlike oogpunt gesien om Antarktika te besoek. Ek betuig my waardering vir hierdie geleentheid. Dit sal dan ook van baie waarde wees wanneer toekomstige probleme onder die Antarktiese Verdrag behandel moet word. Die persoonlike kontak wat met 'n groot aantal persone gemaak is wat in Antarktiese sake bedrywig is, behoort baie nuttig te wees. Aangesien dit moontlik is vir die Departement om 'n waarnemer teen* minimale koste te stuur verdien dit sterk oorweging om elke jaar 'n persoon met die Amerikaanse somerekspedisie saam te stuur. Sodoende sal in die Departement 'n groep van persone versamel word met 'n agtergrond-kennis betreffende Antarktika, wat van groot waarde sal wees by toekomstige Antarktiese vergaderings, want Antarktika sal seker van meer belang word in die toekoms, nie alleen vir ander lande nie maar ook vir Suid-Afrika. Gelukkig kan Suid-Afrika nog deelneem aan aktiwiteite onder hierdie Verdrag sonder die aanvalle te verduur wat nou gebruiklik geword het by ander internasionale ibyeenkomste.

P.H.J.J. van Vuuren

* ('n Waarnemer betaal slegs vir maaltye aan boord vliegtuig, en waar oorgebly word op weg en in Nieu-Seeland teen heersende prysc op $2.50 per dag terwyl in Antarktika; vir huisvesting is $1.50 - $2.00 per nag betaalbaar in Hickam-lugbasis).

Besonder interessant was die besoeke aan drie geskiedkundige hutte: (a) die hut van Kaptein Scott, gebou in 1901-1902 deur Scott se eerste ekspedisie, by die huidige McMurdo-stasie, (b) die Shackleton-hut by Kaap Royds, gebou en bewoon deur die Shackleton-ekspedisie in 1908-1909, omtrent 20 myl vanaf McMurdo, en (c) die hut by Kaap Evans, gebou en gebruik deur Kapt. Scott se laaste ekspedisie 1911-1913, en ongeveer 15 myl vanaf McMurdo-stasie. Dit is merkwaardig hoe goed hierdie hutte, die gebruiksvoorwerpe en selfs voedselvoorrade bewaar gebly het.

Admiraal Reedy self en baie van die offiseire wat aan die bekende vlug van Kaapstad na McMurdo deelgeneem het, het met groot waardering gepraat van hul besoek aan Suid-Afrika en dikwels met begrip van ons politieke probleme. Dit is dikwels merkwaardig hoe prontuit Amerikaanse amptenare (offisiere) hulle regering se beleid kan bespreek. Hierdie offisiere het klaarblyklik 'n beter besef van Suid-Afrika se strategiese waarde vir die Weste dan die Staatsdepartement.

Die kort tyd tot my beskikking het egter nie toegelaat om enigsins meer as 'n oppervlakkige indruk te vorm nie, en dit is dus moeilik om te oordeel of hierdie groot poging wat hulle daar aanwend ook met ooreenstemmende resultate beloon word. 'n Mens moet egter onthou dat alle werks- en verkeersomstandighede daar abnormaal is en dat dinge nie gemeet kan word in normale terme nie. Dit word bv. bereken dat dit die V.S.A. $5,000 per dag kos om 'n wetenskaplike "op die ys" te hou!

Oor die algemeen is die tipe offisier van hoogstaande kaliber; die wetenskaplikes is dikwels nog jong en onervare mense maar almal skyn met groot entoesiasme hulle werk te doen. Verhoudings tussen die militêre en wetenskaplikes skyn goed te wees.

35. Samewerking tussen die V.S.A. en Nieu-Seeland is blykbaar uitstekend: afgesien van die Hallet-stasie waar 'n gesamentlike program uitgevoer word, verskaf die V.S.A. alle lugvervoer insluitende bevoorrading van Nieu-Seelandse veldgroepe wat vanaf Scott-basis optree. Dit word gedoen in ruil vir fasiliteite wat aan die V.S.A. voorsien word in Christchurch (waar die vooruitgeskuifde hoofkwartier van Taskmag 43 gelê is).

36. Dit kommy voor dat 'n waarnemer 'n bietjie meer tyd tot sy beskikking moet hê om enigsins 'n diepgaande waarneming van die wetenskaplike aktiwiteite daar te onderneem. Dit sou bv. nodig wees om 'n paar dae by elke stasie deur te bring om die omvang van die programme daar goed te bestudeer en om besoeke te bring aan gebiede waar veldwerk gedoen word. Bowendien sal so 'n persoon 'n goeie kennis moet dra van die besondere dissiplines. Die vraag kom dus op of ons nie meer gebruik behoort te maak van die uitruiling van wetenskaplikes onder Artikel III van

die/...

gaan gewoonlik om lughawe- en hawefasiliteite, reddingswerk en noodhulp. Taakmag 43 dui gewoonlik aan dat die geriewe opgerig is uitsluitlik vir militêre en wetenskaplike gebruik, en dat slegs beperkte reddingswerk en noodhulp deur Taakmag 43 onderneem kan word (weens die aard van die omgewing, en die beperkte hulpmiddels en toerusting waarmee dit beskik). Een redery het bv. in gedagte gehad om 'n groot passasiersboot na McMurdo te stuur en dit daar te laat dien as hotel. Toeriste sou dan vanaf Nieu-Seeland per vliegtuig aangevoer word. Daar bestaan min twyfel by sommige van die persone met wie ek gepraat het dat toerisme binnekort in alle erns op die toneel sal verskyn. (Daar was natuurlik al toeriste by die Palmerskiereiland). Dit sal heelwat probleme laat ontstaan, bv. van verkeersgeriewe, kommunikasie, reddingswerk en jurisdiksie oor persone wat nie aan 'n regeringsekspedisie verbonde is nie. Wat jurisdiksie betref het elke ekspedisieleier natuurlik gesag oor die persone in sy ekspedisie. Aangesien daar geen gebied (territory) is waaraan 'n land se jurisdiksie gebind kan word nie kan allerhande probleme egter ontstaan wanneer privaatbesoekers in Antarktika verskyn.

33. In die groep van amptelike waarnemers, waaronder ek in Antarktika was, was 'n Vleuelaanvoerder van die Chileense lugmag, 'n Luitenant van die Argentynse vloot en 'n Belgiese geoloog van die Universiteit van Leuven. Die Chileen het veral belang gestel in die besondere probleme van vliegtuigvervoer in die koue gebiede en hy het hoofsaaklik deelgeneem aan vlugte. Die Argentyner het heelwat tyd bestee aan boord van die ysbrekers en navigasieprobleme bestudeer. Die Belg wat reeds in Antarktika oorwinter het, het veral belang gestel in geologie en yskunde en daarin geslaag om vir 'n paar dae by 'n veldparty aan te sluit. 'n Week later het nog 'n groep gevolg - meestal vooraanstaande privaat besoekers en gaste van Admiraal Reedy. Hieronder was dr. S.M. Naudé, president van die W.N.N.R., voormalige Eerste Minister Nash (van Nieu-Seeland) wat terloops die oudste persoon is - hy is 82 - wat nog die Suidpool besoek het.

34. Ek kan met alle opregtheid sê dat Admiraal Reedy en sy offisiere my besonder goed ontvang het en alles in hul vermoë gedoen het om die besoek so nuttig as moontlik te maak. Ons het oral steeds die grootste vriendelikheid en hulpvaardigheid teëgekom. Vervoer is 'n groot probleem weens die afstande en uiterse klimaat (en baie tyd gaan daarmee verlore), maar hulle het alles in hulle vermoë gedoen om ons soveel moontlik te laat sien. Ons het besoeke gebring aan Byrd, en Suid-poolstasie, die Nieu-Seelandse Scott-basis, Kaap Crozier, die twee ysbrekers Glacier en Atka en verskeie plaaslike vlugte per helikopter of vliegtuig.

Besonder/.....

weg van die stasies neem die stilte en die onherbergsame ys-woestyn weer oor.

30. Gedurende die somermaande, word my meegedeel, is daar ongeveer 3 tot 4 duisend mense van al die lande "op die ys"; hiervan is ongeveer 75% Amerikaners. Die Amerikaners doen derhalwe, te oordeel na hulle getalle, heelwat meer in Antarktika as al die ander lede van die Antarktiese Verdrag gesamentlik. Dit is baie duidelik dat die V.S.A. hom behoorlik wil laat geld in Antarktika en te oordeel na die min of meer permanente geriewe wat opgerig word bestaan daar alle tekens dat hulle daar is om daar te bly. Uit verskeie gesprekke is afgelei dat hulle nogal heelwat waarde heg aan die Antarktiese Verdrag. Hulle is natuurlik bewus van die bepalings van die Verdrag betreffende die vreedsame aard van alle aktiwiteite (en daar is geen rede om te dink dat hulle hierdie bepaling oortree nie) maar dit is duidelik dat hulle hul teenwoordigheid daar as wenslik beskou in die lig van globale strategie - al is dit om slegs 'n oog te hou oor die Russe. 'n Offisier het openlik toegegee teenoor my dat Antarktika vir hulle van strategiese waarde is en dat hulle derhalwe - afgesien van navorsings - daar moet wees. Soos bekend het hulle natuurlik <u>militêre</u> basisse in die Noordpool-gebied. Andersins is af te lei uit gesprekke dat hulle bewus is van die moontlikhede van die bepaling wat in die Antarktiese Verdrag vasgelê is om die gebied alleen vir vreedsame doeleindes te gebruik. Dit is die enigste gebied in die wêreld waar wapens en militêre maatreëls spesifiek verbied is, en hierdie beginsel sou miskien verdere toepassing kan vind.

31. Hoewel territoriale aanspraak op Antarktika vir 30 jaar bevries is, bestaan daar tog die gevaar dat, indien daar bv. deur 'n lidstaat iets ontdek word wat waardevol is - soos bv. 'n skaars mineraal - die kwessie van gebiedsbesit weer pertinent na vore mag kom. Enkele persone het die gedagte uitgespreek dat die regering, wat so 'n ontdekking doen, hom nie sal steur aan die bepalings van die Verdrag nie. Daar is natuurlik al minerale gevind, maar blykbaar nog nie in betalende hoeveelheid nie.

32. Toe die kwessie van toerisme in Antarktika deur my met 'n offisier besproek is, het geblyk dat dit 'n probleem is waarvan die V.S.A. al heelwat aandag bestee het. My is meegedeel dat heelwat navrae al ontvang is van rederye en lugrederye wat toeriste na Antarktika wil bring. Tot dusver was Taakmag 43 se antwoord blykbaar ontmoedigend genoeg om die belangstelling nie verder as die navraagstadium te bring nie. Hierdie navrae

gaan/....

25. Eightsstasie is die kleinste V.S.A.-stasie (daar is 6 vlootmanne en 5 wetenskaplikes). Navorsing daar is toegespits op opperatmosfeer-fisika, veral sekere aspekte van ooreenstemmende punte (conjugate points). Die noordelike ooreenstemmende punt is naby Quebec, Canada.

26. Hallettstasie: By hierdie stasie word 'n gesamentlike Amerikaans-Nieu-Seelandse program uitgevoer. Dit is by 'n Adélie-pikkewynbroeiery geleë, en see- en landbiologiese navorsing word uitgevoer. Die wetenskaplike program omvat ook opperatmosfeer-fisika, weerkunde, aardmagnetise en seismologie.

27. Die Eltanin is 'n navorsingskip van die V.S.A. se vloot, en dra daartoe by om die navorsingsprogram na die omliggende oseaan uit te brei. Ongeveer 40 wetenskaplikes kan aanboord gehuisves word om weerkunde, opperatmosfeer-fisika, swaartekrag en magnetisme, seebiologie, entomologie, oseanografie, onderseegeologie, kosmiese strale, ens. te bestudeer.

28. Vir die oningeweide in hierdie abstrakte wetenskaplike dissiplines is dit uit die aard van die saak onmoontlik om 'n oordeel te vel oor die waarde, omvang of sukses van hierdie navorsings. Ingewikkelde elektroniese instrumente vang geluide, impulse en strale op en dra dit op 'n wyserplaat of grafiek oor, vanwaar die tegnici of wetenskaplikes dan hulle afleidings maak. Dit word vertel dat die Amerikaners 29 ton papier bevattende resultate van hul I.G.J.-programme in Antarktika versamel het en na die V.S.A. teruggestuur het. 'n Mens wonder soms of al daardie gegewens ooit behoorlik bestudeer en ontleed word. Baie van die wetenskaplike kennis wat daar ontsluit word sal dan ook miskien nooit die weg vind na 'n praktiese aanwending nie, maar dra seker by tot die som van die menslike kennis betreffende die aardbol waarop ons lewe.

29. Algemene opmerkings:

Dit is onvermydelik om beïndruk te word deur die groot skaal van die Amerikaanse aktiwiteite in Antarktika. McMurdo-stasie het al die omvang van 'n dorp aangeneem met strate, kragstasie en groot gebouë; dit brei steeds uit en selfs in die winter, wanneer die minimum aantal personeel aanbly, is daar oor die 200 mense. In McMurdo kan mens maklik vergeet dat jy op die koue onherbergsame vasteland is want al die moderne geriewe is daar. Daar is 'n druk verkeer dag en nag, van mense wat kom en gaan. Die lughawe dra tot hierdie bedrywighede by en daar is gedurig vliegtuie wat land of vertrek en helskroefvliegtuie wat personeel na die lughawe of veldprojekte vervoer. Die moderne beskawing het die rus en stilte hier verstoor maar 'n paar myl

weg/....

kan hier tegelyk werk. Ander laboratoria is beskikbaar vir kosmiese strale, opperatmosfeer fisika, geologie, en yskunde. Verskillende toetse en waarnemings is tans hier aan die gang, bv. een toets is om die verskil in suurstofverbruik te bepaal tussen 'n vis wat aktief is en een wat onaktief is oor 'n sekere tydperk. Ander toetse word op seeleeus uitgevoer: die chemiese samestelling van hul bloed (om te verklaar hoe hulle so lank onder water kan bly - 20 min. is reeds gemeet), die diepte wat hulle kan duik (1,500 vt.) ens. Twintig myl van McMurdo, by Kaap Crozier is 'n groot Adélie-pikkewynbroeiery - ongeveer 'n halfmiljoen voëls is hier bymekaar. 'n Wetenskaplike span (dr. Sladen van Johns Hopkins) is hier besig om hulle gewoontes te bestudeer.

24. Die PM3A-kernreaktor

Elektrisiteit in McMurdo word verskaf deur 'n kernkragsentrale. Basiese besonderhede is soos volg:-

P = Vervoerbaarheid (Portability);
M = Medium krag (1,000 tot 10,000 Kw);
3A = Verwys na die prototipe.

Bruto opwekking	:	10 Megawat
Netto opwekking	:	1500 Kilowat (e)
Enkel lading (core) leeftyd	:	Twee jaar teen volle krag
Reaktor tipe	:	Hoë druk water
Moderator en verkoeler	:	Water
Brandstof elemente	:	730 vleklose staalbuise, ½" deursnee. Hoogs verrykte brandstof in die vorm van uraan-dioksied. Vleklose staal "Cermet" is vervat in die .042" dik buiswande.
Kernlading (core) grootte	:	36" hoog, 23" deursnee
Kontrole stawe	:	Gestabiliseerde Europium-oksied "Y" stawe met vleklose staal omhulsel
Uraanverbranding	:	Ongeveer 9 kilogram
Uraan 235 (verryk tot 19%) kernlading	:	Ongeveer 29 kilogram

Afvalmateriaal word in dromme na die V.S.A. teruggestuur om nie Antarktika te besmet nie (Artikel V van die Antarktiese Verdrag). Die stasie is in 75 dae gebou en ontwerp om 20 jaar dienaverrigting te gee. Dit is draagbaar en dit kan per vliegtuig vervoer word.

Dit word beplan om in Maart 1965 ook by Byrdstasie 'n kernreaktor vir die voorsiening van elektriese krag te hê.

25/.....

pype is egter elektries verwarm om te verhoed dat die inhoud daarvan bevries by temperature van by -100°F.

21. Wetenskaplike aktiwiteite by die verskillende stasies:

Byrdstasie

Laboratorium en ander fasiliteite is beskikbaar vir o.a. navorsing in seismologie, weerkunde (die V.S.A. se weerburo) die ionosfeer, aurora en radiogeluide (baie lae frekwensie). Tans word daar ondersoek ingestel in weerkunde (2 ballonne word daagliks vrygestel), yskunde (Glaciology), sneeuvervorming (veral in die onder"grondse" tonnels), veldwerk en uitstappe, vanuit Byrd as hoofkwartier sluit in Geologie en topografie (Ellsworth-berge en Pensacolaberge), en Yskunde en Geomagnetisme. Laasgenoemde word onderneem deur die "U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey" en Topografie en Geologie word gedoen deur die "U.S. Geological Survey" - beide regeringsagentskappe. In die ander dissiplines is wetenskaplikes van verskillende universiteite bedrywig.

22. Amundsen-Scott (Suidpoolstasie).

Weens die lae temperature selfs in die somer is dit moeilik om enige veld- of buite navorsingsprogramme by hierdie stasie aan die gang te hou. Werksaamhede word onderneem ten opsigte van aurora, ionosfeer fisika, weerkunde, geomagnetisme, aardbeweging-seismologie, sonuitstraling (solar radiation), kosmiese strale, sneeuvervorming.

23. McMurdostasie is aan die suidelike kant van die Rosseilandsee geleë op historiese grond, op die toneel van menige vorige ekspedisie, byna waar die permanente ysplaat en oop see bymekaar kom. (In die winter ys die see gewoonlik toe 25 tot 60 myl in 'n noordelike rigting, verby hierdie stasie). Dit is natuurlik die hoofbasis - of voorradebasis - van die Amerikaanse poging in Antarktika. Die wetenskaplikes is hier maar yl gesaai onder die vloot en lugmagmanne. Die wetenskaplikes is byna sonder uitsondering uit te ken aan hulle baarde. (Baarde by die vloot is taboe!) Bowendien dra hulle nie die leër se standaardtoerusting soos die vloot of lugmagmanne nie. Dit is hier waar die voorrade-skepe aankom gedurende die somermaande. Hierdie vaartuie word teen die ysversperring vasgemeer vanwaar krane die vrag aflaai en swaar trekkers dit op sleë vervoer na die basis - ses of sewe myl verder. Ook die brandstoftenkers wat uit Nieu-Seeland kom word hier vasgemeer (aan die land) by die ou hut van Scott se 1901-1902-ekspedisie. Vanhier word die olie per pypleiding gepomp na groot ronde opgaartenks teen die heuwels wat uitkyk oor McMurdostasie.

Wat die wetenskaplike aktiwiteite betref: Die biologiese laboratorium is voorsien van die mees moderne toerusting. Heelwat ruimte is beskikbaar en verskillende spanne wetenskaplikes

kan/....

In die winter kry hierdie stasie ongeveer 8 voet sneeu, en moet die strate gedurig oopgeskraap word.

20. Hoewel die Poolstasie in 1956 bo-op die sneeu gebou is, is beide Byrdstasie en Poolstasie nou ondergrond, of liewer, onder sneeu. Vir Byrdstasie is diep loopgrawe, ongeveer 30 vt. wyd gegrawe in die sneeu. Daarna is die loopgraaf bo toegemaak met 'n reeks van halfsirkelvormige geriffelde sinkplaat sodat die loopgrawe 'n tonnel vorm. In hierdie tonnels is die verskillende geboue opgerig. Elke gebou staan op 'n platform, ongeveer 2 vt. hoog, van metaal of hout. Die geboue self is van die reeds beskryfde voorafvervaardigde tipe, saamgestel uit houtpanele. Hierdie geboue is oor die algemeen hoër en meer modern as dié van McMurdo. Sommige van die Poolstasie se geboue was egter oud en bouvallig en 'n nuwe bouprogram is onderweg. (Die geboue by Byrd is almal betreklik nuut - dié huidige is trouens 'n nuwe stasie wat eers in 1962 voltooi is); die ou stasie, 'n paar myl daarvandaan en bogronds opgerig in 1957, is reeds lank begrawe onder die sneeu. Die tonnels is natuurlik heeltemal toe onder die sneeu en daar is by elke stasie skuins ingange wat na binne lei. Alle trekkers en swaar voertuie word in die tonnels, in spesiaal-ingerigte ruimte opgeberg. Die lang tonnels word ook gebruik vir opbergingsruimte vir voedsel en ander voorrade. Spesiale ruimtes is voorsien - en voldoende versprei vir die geval van brand - om die groot voorrade brandstof vir die dieselmotore wat elektrisiteit en verwarming verskaf te bewaar. Voldoende voorrade vir twee jaar word aangehou, brandstof sowel as ander benodigdhede. Dit is opmerklik hoe duisende gellings brandstof in "nylon "-blase opgeberg word, met pypleidings regstreeks na die punt waar dit gebruik word.

Aangesien beide Byrd- en Poolstasie onder die sneeu is, word slegs radar- en radioantennas in radar-torings en ventilasie-pype bokant die sneeu gesien. By Byrdstasie is ook 'n laboratorium buite op hoë pale gebou wat radiogeluide vanuit die opperatmosfeer registreer, sowel as geriewe om weerballonne te lanseer. Voorwerpe wat bokant die sneeuoppervlakte uitstrek word sover moontlik vermy aangesien dit 'n versperring vorm waarteen die drywende sneeu ophoop gedurende storms (en dit sodoende later platdruk).

By Byrdstasie word jaarliks een miljoen kubieke vt. sneeu bokant die stasie verwyder om te verhinder dat dit die tonnels inmekaar druk.

'n Merkwaardige aspek van beide Byrd- en Poolstasie is die moderne badkamer en ander geriewe, met 'n lopende water rioolstelsel. Die afvalwater word eenvoudig na buite na die sneeu gelei waar dit, deur die warmte daarvan, 'n weg na onder baan en langsaam wegsak teen ongeveer 200 vt. per maand. Die afleiding

pype/...

waarvoor daar natuurlik geen gebruik is in die antarktiese somer nie. Waar die vroeër ontdekkers genoeë moes neem met baie eenvoudige hutte, gebou uit hout en teerpapier, is die moderne antarktiese argitektuur taamlik progressief. Die stasies bestaan hoofsaaklik uit voorafvervaardigde geboue wat maklik ter plaatse op te rig is. Die materiaal is hoofsaaklik hout-panele met 'n hout-laag buite, glasvesels, of ander isoleringsmateriaal daaronder, en dan weer 'n laag hout of miskien metaal, (aluminium), altesaam miskien 2 duim of so dik. Hierdie panele word eenvoudig aanmekaar vasgeskroef om 'n baie effektief-geïsoleerde ruimte te skep waarin hitte goed bewaar word en die koue uitgehou word. Die grootte van die hutte hang af van die gebruik daarvan as eetsaal, slaapgeriewe, laboratoria of wat ookal. Natuurlik word alles vanaf 'n sentrale punt verwarm, gewoonlik deur 'n diesel motor (met warm lug). (In McMurdo, en ander geïsoleerde geboue word gebruik gemaak van 'n diesel verwarmer wat die lug in sy omgewing verwarm). Selfs die voorraadskure in McMurdo is doeltreffend verwarm. Hierdie skure is meestal van gewone geriffelde sink gebou. Verder is daar, afgesien van die reghoekige geboue, die halfsirkelvormige tipe. 'n Raamwerk word opgerig en 'n dun laag houtbedekking daarop aangebring. Oor die laag houtpanele word dan 'n "nylon"-seil gespan. Sodoende word verskillende lae geskep wat makliker warmte inhou. Hierdie tipe word egter nie as van permanente aard beskou nie. Dit het egter die voordeel dat dit baie lig is, maklik vervoerbaar en betreklik effektief is. Ek verstaan dit is die soort gebou wat gebruik word vir huisvesting in oorlogstyd na aan die voorste linies. Hierdie tipe "bungalow" word verwarm deur diesel verwarmers, wat in die gebou geïnstalleer is. In McMurdo word hulle meestal gebruik vir huisvesting, van manskappe sowel as offisiere. Die woonkwartiere is deurgaans gerieflik. Daar is teëls op die vloere, die beddens is gerieflik - die gewone leertipe - en soos reeds aangedui, doeltreffend verwarm. Temperature word op ongeveer 65°F gehou. Manskappe slaap miskien 20 of 30 in 'n hut, maar die offisiere het gewoonlik elkeen 'n klein kajuit, soos op 'n skip.

McMurdostasie is op vulkaan-as gebou sodat dit daar nogal stowwerig is, want in die somer smelt die meeste sneeu in die onmiddellike omgewing van die kamp weg. (Sneeu vir water moet dan ver weg gaan haal word). Die gevolg is dat daar 'n groot skaarste aan water is. Hierdie probleem sal egter opgelos word wanneer 'n groot distilleerinstallasie wat uit die seewater vars water sal distilleer, binnekort in werking kom. Intussen is daar, veral in die somer, wanneer daar baie mense is, 'n groot skaarste aan water, sodat slegs een stortbad per week toegelaat word.

In/.....

Vervoerbaar per lug.

Gedurende my besoek aan McMurdo was die temperatuur daar omtrent 27°F, by Byrdstasie -5°F en by Poolstasie -30°F; almal ongeveer normale temperature vir dié tyd van die jaar. Die weer was hoofsaaklik onbewolk met eenkeer slegs 'n ligte sneeu-neerslag in McMurdo, met min wind. Dié tyd van die jaar (d.w.s. Januarie) skyn die son natuurlik 24 uur per dag.

19. McMurdostasie is verreweg die grootste Amerikaanse stasie in Antarktika - dit is die hoofkwartier in Antarktika en 'n halfwegstasie vanwaar alle voorrade en personeel oor die uitgestrekte gebied waar die ander Amerikaanse basisse geleë is, versprei word. Soos aangedui in die skedule is daar gedurende die winter ongeveer 200 mense. Gedurende die somer, so is ek meegedeel, is daar by tye 'n duisend man. Dit is maklik te glo want die gebouë is oor 'n uitgestrekte gebied versprei, byna soos 'n dorp, volledig met strate (baie stowwerig) en elektriese beligting waarvoor/.....

dan met die gewig van die boot af te druk sodat dit na alle kante toe lang barss maak en opbreek in groot stukke.

17. Die lughawe Williamsfield is 7 myl ten suide van die stasie, op die permanente yslaag geleë (30 tot 120 vt. dik). Alle vliegtuie uit Nieu-Seeland stryk hier neer, is hier gestasioneer en dit is die enigste plek in Antarktika waar onderhoud plaasvind. In die somer is daar ongeveer 130 man - in die winter omtrent 30. Dit is toegerus met moderne radio- en radarfasiliteite (vir plaaslike doeleindes). Dit het twee aanloopbane; een van 6,000 vt., met 'n sneeu oppervlakte, en 'n ander een van 12,000 vt. met 'n ysoppervlakte. Die sneeulandingsbaan is bedoel vir skilandings en die ysbaan vir landing op wiele.

18. Die volgende is die stasies wat tans deur die V.S.A. onderhou word:-

	BYRD	EIGHTS	HALLETT (VSA en N.Seelnd)	McMurdo	POOL	WILKES (Australië en V.S.A.)
Ligging:						
Breedte	79° 59'S	78° 18'S	72° 18'S	77° 51'S	90°S	66° 15'S
Lengte	120° 01'W	78°	170° 18'E	166° 37'E	-	110° 31'E
Voet bo Seespieël	4,971	1,500	16	102	9,184	30
Opgerig	1957	1962	1957	1956	1957	1957
Terrein	Land-ys	Land-ys	Gletser-ys en rots (Morine)	Vulkaan-as	Land-ys	Rotsagtige land
Metode van bevoorrading	Lug	Lug	Lug en see	Lug en see	Lug	See
Aantal gebou	15	11[6]	11	70	11	11
Gemiddelde Jaarlikse Temperatuur (°F)	18.6	12.6 (bernamde)	+4.2	+0.1	-56.7	+16.9
Gemiddelde Temperatuur (°F) Des.-Jan.-Feb.	+1.6	+11.2	+28.2	+21.6	-25.2	+28.9
Gemiddelde aantal persone gedurende winter:						
Wetenskaplikes	10	4	1	7	10	20
Vloot	21	6	9	206	13	-
Mylafstand vanaf McMurdo	885	1525	380	-	820	1330

vanaf Kaapstad na McMurdo gedoen het.). Verder is daar Dakotas (DC3), Otters en helikopters. Dit moet onthou word dat alle voorrade en personeel vanaf McMurdo na die ander stasies per vliegtuig vervoer moet word. Die C130's, met 'n vragvermoë van ongeveer 10 ton doen hoofsaaklik hierdie taak. Dit is byna ongelooflik om te sien wat hulle alles kan vervoer en die bedryfsomstandighede waaronder hulle dit doen. Die kleiner vliegtuig word oor korter afstande gebruik om byvoorbeeld veldgroepe na 'n gebied te neem en af te haal en hulle van voorrade te voorsien, en verkenningswerk te doen om veilige roete vir 'n oorlandreis ("traverse") te vind. Ek het bv. gesien hoe 'n Nieu-Zeelandse veldgroep met al hul toerusting en 4 spanne honde uit 'n DC3 gelaai word. Hefskroefvliegtuie word vir korter vlugte gebruik en veral waar die terrein ontoeganklik is vir gewone vliegtuie, soos bv. hoog in die berge.

Al die vliegtuie is met ski's toegerus om op die sneeu te kan land (as dit op harde ys is, word op die gewone wiele geland).

16. Die omvang van Amerikaanse aktiwiteite is indrukwekkend en veral die skaal van voorbereidings en die verskeidenheid van vervoermiddels om al die benodigdhede aan te voer:

Vanaf 1 Julie 1963 tot 1 Maart 1964 sal ongeveer 22,000 ton vrag per skip vanaf die V.S.A. en Christchurch na McMurdo vervoer word. Ongeveer 400 ton vrag sal per vliegtuig vervoer word gedurende hierdie tyd vanaf Christchurch na McMurdo in ongeveer 40 vlugte. Prakties is daar slegs vyf maande waarin verkeer plaasvind tussen Christchurch en McMurdo, nl. Oktober tot Februarie.

Vanaf 1 November 1963 tot 1 Maart 1964 sal 6 miljoen gelling brandstof in tenkskepe en 6,500 dromme olie aangevoer word - diesel-olie vir verwarming en vliegtuigbrandstof.

Daar word gebruik gemaak van ongeveer 10 vragskepe en olie-tenkers om voorrade aan te voer. Drie ysbrekers is op diens gedurende die kort Antarktiese somer om hierdie skepe by te staan in geval hulle vassit in die ys. Die hooftaak van hierdie ysbrekers is om 'n kanaal oop te breek vanaf die Ross-see tot by die permanente ysversperring (Ross "ice shelf") by McMurdo-stasie en natuurlik, om dit oop te hou. Aan die begin van die somer is dit nodig om 'n kanaal van ongeveer 25 tot 60 myl van die see-ys (wat gedurende die winter gevorm het) oop te breek. Ons het 'n tyd aan boord van twee van hierdie ysbrekers deurgebring en dit was merkwaardig hoe hierdie (spesiaal-ontwerpte) bote 'n vaste ysbank van 10 voet dik met die grootste gemak oopbreek, deur eenvoudig met volle krag teen die ys op te ry en dit

dan/....

offisier van die V.S.A.-vloot se ondersteuningsgroep, Antarktika, verantwoordelik vir die voorsiening van steun en fasiliteite wat nodig is vir die V.S.A. se wetenskaplike en ander programme in Antarktika. Hy besit gesag om alle programme te keur ten opsigte van uitvoerbaarheid en veiligheid. Hierdie hoofdoel van die vloot sluit egter nie die moontlikheid uit nie dat die vloot kan deelneem aan navorsingswerk, weer-opleiding aan sy personeel kan gee, en die geleentheid kry om die verskillende toerusting, vanaf kleding tot vervoermiddels behoorlik uit te toets onder die heersende weersomstandighede.

Die taakmag belas met hierdie funksie is bekend as Taakmag 43. (Die taak is deur die President aan die gewapende magte opgedra en die vloot is vir die besondere doel aangewys).

Die taakmag is dus belas met die logistiese ondersteuning en verskaffing van fasiliteite om die doelstellings, omskryf in die USARP-programme vir die besondere jaar, te bereik. Dit sluit in die ondersteuning (en instandhouding) van bestaande stasies en wetenskaplike en militêre personeel wie se programme ondersteuning in die veld of aan boord skip vereis.

'n Kongressionele beperking word gelê op fondse: $19½ miljoen is beskikbaar per jaar (oor 'n lang termyn) wat volgehoue besparing, waar moontlik noodsaaklik maak. Daar is lang termynbeplanning en verbetering van basisse, toerusting, fasiliteite en kommunikasie middels.

Voorsiening bestaan vir ysbrekers om die yskanale oop te maak; vir vragskepe om voorrade aan te voer; 'n tenker om olie aan te voer (vanaf Nieu-Seeland na McMurdo) en vir vlugte tussen die V.S.A. en Christchurch om personeel en toerusting aan te voer. Die konstruksie-bataljon van die vloot (CB of Seabees) rig nuwe geboue op, sorg vir onderhoud ens.

Die bevelvoerende offisier van die V.S.A. se vloot ondersteuningsmag in Antarktika is die senior persoon, en by elke stasie is 'n stasie-bevelvoerder en 'n wetenskaplike leier wat in bevel is van slegs die wetenskaplike aktiwiteite van persone by die stasie.

15. Benewens die skepe wat vir aanvoer van voorrade gebruik word beskik die taakmag oor 'n groot verskeidenheid van vliegtuie om langafstand sowel as plaaslike vervoer te voorsien. So bv. word 'n Boeing (C135) by tye ongeveer weekliks gebruik tussen die V.S.A. (Quonset Point, Rhode Island) en Christchurch. Vir gebruik vanaf Nieu-Seeland na McMurdo en in Antarktika is 'n Super Consellation (spesiaal toegerus vir reddingswerk en fotografie) en 4 Hercules-(C130) toestelle beskikbaar. (Dit is hierdie tipe toestel waarmee Admiral Reedy in September 1963 die vlug

vanaf/....

Die volgende groot gebeurtenis - en seker die gebeurtenis wat die meeste aandag op Antarktika gevestig het was die Internasionale Geofisiese Jaar ("IGY"). Dit is nog vars in die geheue en weens Suid-Afrika se prominente deelname daaraan is dit nie nodig om verder daarop in te gaan nie.

13. Huidige Amerikaanse Aktiwiteite in Antarktika

Die V.S.A. se Antarktiese Navorsingsprogram

In opdrag van die President, dra die "National Science Foundation" (N.S.F.), 'n regeringsorgaan, die verantwoordelikheid vir beplanning, koördinasie, bestuur en finansiële voorsiening vir die V.S.A. se Antarktiese navorsingsprogram. Die Departement van Verdediging, ook in opdrag van die President, is verantwoordelik vir die beplanning en ondersteuning van alle operasies in Antarktika en hierdie pligte is toegewys aan die bevelvoerder, "U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica (Task Force 43)".

Die N.S.F. ontvang advies i.v.m. poolnavorsing van 'n komitee op poolnavorsing van die "National Academy of Sciences", oor velde van navorsing en nuwe gebiede wat aandag mag geniet. Hierdie komitee dra ook die aanbevelings van die wetenskaplike komitee betreffende Antarktiese navorsing (SCAR) van die Internasionale Raad van Wetenskaplike Unies (ICSU) aan die N.S.F. oor.

Binne die N.S.F. word die V.S.A. se Antarktiese navorsingsprogram behartig deur die Kantoor vir Antarktiese programme (Office of Antarctic Programmes). Hierdie kantoor behartig die programbeplanning. Dit ontvang, hersien en beveel voorstelle vir wetenskaplike navorsing aan en werkuit wat die logistiese vereistes vir elke individuele wetenskaplike voorstel is. Die totaalsom van al die benodighede word dan aan die Bevelvoerder van Taakmag 43 voorgelê, sodat hy sy beplanning kan doen.

Navorsing in Antarktika word dus gedoen onder beskerming van die N.S.F., maar die projekte word onafhanklik uitgevoer deur opvoedkundige instellings soos universiteite, organisasies, ens. Die N.S.F. corweeg aansoeke om ondersteuning van hierdie instellings ten behoewe van navorsers, of groepe navorsers. Tans bestee die N.S.F. ongeveer $6,000,000 per jaar aan navorsing in Antarktika - taakmag 43 het natuurlik 'n afsonderlike begroting.

14. Taakmag 43

Soos reeds uiteengesit, word die V.S.A. se Wetenskaplike bedrywighede in Antarktika gekoördineer deur die N.S.F. en die afdeling Antarktiese Navorsingsprogramme (USARP). Om die V.S.A. se Antarktiese program te ondersteun, is die bevelvoerende

offisier/....

10. Sir Douglas Mawson, leier van die Brits-Australies-Nieu-Seelandse ekspedisie van 1929-31 en die Britse Graham-land-ekspedisie (1934-37) het dieselfde soort wetenskaplike werk as Byrd gedoen. Die "British Discovery Committee" het heelwat gedoen om die see-, plante- en dierelewe te bestudeer. Die walvisjagters het ook heelwat ontdekkings gedoen. Trouens die eerste dame om voet aan wal te sit in Antarktika was die eggenote van 'n walvisjagter, mev. Marius Nikkelsen (20 Februarie 1935). Ellsworth, 'n Amerikaanse miljoenêr en ontdekker, het heelwat gedoen - naas Byrd - om belangstelling in Antarktika te wek in die V.S.A. Hy is veral bekend vir sy poging om oor Antarktika te vlieg - hy het feitlik geslaag, in 1935, en het slegs die laaste 16 myl gestap. Hy het heelwat opmetings uit die lug gedoen in 1938-1939. Ook die Duitsers het laasgenoemde seisoen met seevliegtuie heelwat opmetings en fotografie gedoen.

11. In 1939 i die V.S.A. se "Antarctic Service", onder Byrd, geskep; verskeie basisse is opgerig; wetenskaplike data versamel, fotografiese werk is gedoen en planne is beraam om permanente basisse op te rig. Die oorlog sou dit egter uitstel.

Gedurende die Tweede Wêreldoorlog - veral om 'n oog te hou oor vyandelike Duitse skepe, het die Britte basisse op die Palmer-skiereiland opgerig en na die oorlog bly okkupeer, sowel as nuwes opgerig. Ook Argentinië en Chili het permanente basisse begin inrig.

In 1946 het die V.S.A. die grootste ekspedisie wat ooit na Antarktika is georganiseer onder Admiraal Byrd: dit het bestaan uit 13 skepe en 4,000 man (bekend as "operation Highjump"). Dit het ook beskik oor 'n vliegtuigdraer, ysbrekers en seevliegtuie. Amerikaanse literatuur beweer dat hierdie ekspedisie meer ontdek het van Antarktika as al die ander ekspedisies tesame.

12. Die laaste privaat Amerikaanse ekspedisie was die onder Kaptein, Finn Ronne (gebore in Noorwêë en 'n seun van die Ronne wat saam met Amundsen die Suidpool bereik het), 1946-47. Hy is 'n veteraan wat aan verskeie ekspedisies onder Byrd deelgeneem het.

In 1950 het die Franse, meer as 'n eeu na Dumont D'Urville se reis, weer hul verskyning gemaak en veral die "Emperor"-pikkewyn aan die Adèlie-kus breedvoerig bestudeer.

In 1949-52 het 'n Brits-Noors-Sweedse ekspedisie 'n besoek aan Kaap Norvegia gebring en met moderne elektroniese toerusting (en dinamiet) heelwat gedoen om die ysdikte te meet.

Die Australiërs het in 1947 stasies op Heard en Macquarie-eiland gevestig. In 1954 het hulle die Mawson-basis ingerig (en Heard gesluit).

Die/.....

In 1907 het Luitenant Ernest Shackleton (hy was op Scott se eerste ekspedisie) 'n suksesvolle ekspedisie gereël, o.a. tot 97 myl van die Suidpool gekom en die plek van die Suid-magnetiese pool aangewys en Erebus geklim.

7. Op 16 Desember 1911 het die Noor Roald Amundsen die Suidpool bereik, nadat hy in Oktober vanaf die Baai van Walvisse vertrek het. Op 17 Januarie 1912 het ook Kaptein Scott die Suidpool bereik. Die terugtog het vir hom en sy 4 metgeselle (Wilson, Oates, Bowers en Evans) na bomenslike ontberings, noodlottig geword. Vandag staan op Observation-heuwel (700 voet hoog) 'n groot hout kruis opgerig deur sy manne ter nagedagtenis aan hom en sy vier makkers. Dit kyk uit oor die Ross-see na die suide, (slegs 60 myl van die plek waar Scott oorlede is) en het die eenvoudige maar treffende woorde daarop uitgekap: "To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield". 'n Halfmyl daarvandaan staan die hut wat Scott gedurende sy eerste ekspedisie gebou het, met enkele van hul besittings en voorrade daarin, volkome goed bewaar. Hierdie historiese hut is gedurende die huidige somer deur 'n groep Nieu-Seelanders onder ene Eric Gibbs opgeknap.

8. Gedurende 1911-1914 was die Australiese ontdekker en wetenskaplike Mawson aktief aan die George V-kusgebied. Ongeveer hierdie tyd begin ook die avontuur van Shackleton en sy tweede ekspedisie. Hoe sy skip die "Endurance" deur pakys vasgedruk en 500 myl ver gedryf het voordat dit uiteindelik inmekaar gedruk is, is bekende geskiedenis. So ook hoe hy en sy manne deur hul vindingrykhede daarin geslaag het om aan die lewe te bly en hoe hy uiteindelik met 'n klein reddingsboot 800 myl in die onstuimigste water afgelê het om redding te soek vir sy manskappe. Sy ideaal, om die vasteland oor te steek sou eers meer as vyftig jaar later verwesenlik word deur Vivian Fuchs, met o.a. 'n Suid-Afrikaner as lid van sy geselskap.

9. Na Amundsen, Scott en Shackleton sou 'n nuwe tydperk na Antarktika kom - die tydperk van die radio, vliegtuig en ander meganiese voertuie. Die eerste vliegtuig het in 1928 in Antarktika gevlieg, met aan boord die Australiër, Sir Hubert Wilkins, maar dit was die Amerikaanse Admiraal Richard E. Byrd wat die gebruik van vliegtuie en ander moderne masjiene in Antarktika gevestig het.

Byrd het op 29 November 1929 oor die Suidpool gevlieg (die eerste om dit te doen) en uitgebreide verkenning per vliegtuig onderneem. (Sien Marie Byrdland, Rockefeller Berge, Edsell Ford reeks). Gedurende sy tweede ekspedisie (1933-1935) het hy baie van trekkers, nogal Citroen-voertuie wat vir gebruik in die Sahara gebou is, gebruik gemaak.

10/....

was waarskynlik die eerste om die vasteland te sien, nl. op 17 November 1820 (by die punt van die Palmer-skiereiland). Vervolgens was Kaptein John Davis (V.S.A.) in 1821 in die omstreke (Hughesbaai). Ook Russiese skepe was in 1820 in die omgewing en het land gesien, (Kaptein Bellinghausen). In 1838 is 'n vlootskip van die V.S.A. onder Luit. Wilkes op 'n ekspedisie gestuur. In 1839 het hy, langs 'n 1500 myl-strook land gesien op verskillende plekke, en is met sekerheid aanvaar dat die suidelike kontinent bestaan. (Hierdie gebied is vandag bekend as Wilkesland). Ook die Franse, onder Dumont D'Urville (die man na wie hul hedendaagse basis vernoem is) het ondersoek gaan instel. In 1840 het hulle gedeeltes gesien wat vandag die Adélie-kus heet (na D'Urville se eggenote). Kort na Wilkes se ontdekking het John Clark Ross (van die Britse vloot) deurgedring deur die Ross-see tot 'n paar myl vanwaar vandag die McMurdo-stasie van die V.S.A. is. Hier is sy weg deur die ysplaat versper. Hy kon Erebus - die aktiewe vulkaan van 13,000 voet - op 'n afstand sien. Hy was die verste suid van enigiemand tot op daardie tydstip en is beloon deur die pragtige gesig van die bergreekse van Victorialand (seker een van die mooiste gesigte deur die mens aanskou), en dus die kortste weg gevind na die Suidpool.

6. Eers na 1890 is verdere daadwerklike belangstelling getoon in die koue wêreldddeel. In 1898 was 'n Belgiese skip (onder Gerlacke) in die omgewing van die Ross-see, en 'n Britse ekspedisie (onder Borchgrevink) het 'n hut gebou en oorwinter by Kaap Adare (in die westelike ingang van die Ross-see) - die eerste mense om dit te doen en dit sou voortaan die gebruiklike metode word.

Hierop sou volg die glorieryke geskiedenis van Scott, Shackleton en die roemryke Amundsen, 'n epog van menslike vernuf, volharding en ongelooflike deursettingsvermoë soms bekroon met sukses maar dikwels gevolg deur tragedie.

In 1901 was Britse, Sweedse en Duitse ekspedisies in die suide; vanaf 1901-1904 het Kaptein Scott (Britse Antarktiese Ekspedisie) die omgewing van Ross-eiland en Ross-see tot die Victorialand-bergreekse deursoek en die pool plato bereik in wat die eerste egte wetenskaplike poging was. In 1901-1904 was 'n Skotse ekspedisie aan die ooste van die Palmer-skiereiland, 'n Franse ekspedisie onder Charcot (1903-1905, 1908-1910) ook in die gebied (wes), 'n Japanse ekspedisie (westelike Ross-see) en 'n Duitse ekspedisie (by die Weddell-see) was in 1911 en 1912 bedrywig - die Filcher-yslaag is na die Duitse leier vernoem.

In /.....

van sneeu - en vergelyk met die reënval in woestyngebiede. Die sneeustorms is hoofsaaklik sneeu wat van een plek na 'n ander gewaai word.

Gedurende my besoek aan McMurdo was die temperatuur daar in die omgewing van 25-28°F, by Byrdstasie -5°F/ en by die Suidpool -30°F - ongeveer normale somertemperature vir dié tyd van die jaar. Origens kan die weer baie wispelturig wees en die onstuimige see, wat die vasteland omspoel, opgesweep deur die stormwinde, boesem 'n heilige vrees by die gehardste seeman in.

4. Plante- en Dierelewe

Antarktika is 'n verlate land en in teenstelling met die bewyse van veelvuldige plante- en dierelewe wat in die fossiele aangetref word is dit vandag feitlik ontbloot van enige plante- en dierelewe. Lewe, waar dit voorkom op landis in 'n eenvoudige vorm: enkele voorbeelde van plante en grasse en struike kom voor (op die Palmer-skiereiland). Mosse (lichen) en algae kom elders - op rotse - voor. Die dierelewe is verteenwoordig deur 'n vlerklose vlieg, "springtails" en "mites" - laasgenoemde byna onsigbaar klein. Wat die see betref is dit egter 'n ander saak. Daar is 'n rykdom van dierelewe van die kleinste tot die groot walvis (die grootste lewende dier vandag, nl. 150 ton). Dan is daar die jagter-walvisse (killer whale) en robbe (seals) soos die krapeter, Weddell, Ross-, luiperd- en olifantsrob (skaars) en die pelsrobbe wat baie skaars is. Die Weddell-rob is deur my in betreklik groot hoeveelhede gesien in die omgewing van McMurdo, naby die Nieu-Seelandse Scott-basis. Hierby kom 'n groot hoeveelheid en verskeidenheid van voëls, soos die Skua, ('n seemeeu-tipe wat 'n roofvoël is) en die petrel, en die amusante pikkewyne: die klein Adélie, 18 duim hoog, en die "Emperor" wat ongeveer 4 voet hoog word, wat die mees algemene is, hoewel 6 van die 17 soorte pikkewyne in die Antarktiese gebied voorkom. Altesaam 30 soorte voëls is al hier geïdentifiseer, almal nou verbonde aan die see veral as bron van voedsel.

5. Geskiedkundige oorsig van die mense se kennismaking met Antarktika.

Ons word vertel dat die outydse Grieke reeds gepraat het van 'n suidelike kontinent en die Maoris van Nieu-Seeland het verwys daarna in hul legendes.

Kaptein Cook van die Britse vloot het die vasteland tussen 1772 en 1775 omseil (sonder om dit te weet) en baie voëls en pelsseeleeus teëgekom. Sy verhale het aanleiding gegee tot groot belangstelling by Amerikaanse en Britse pelsjagters in die suidelike wêreldele. 'n Amerikaner, Kaptein N.B. Palmer,

was/....

Die ys op die hoër plato oefen 'n geweldige drukking uit sodat daar 'n gedurige beweging of afvloeiing van ys, deur die laer geleë valleie, na die see toe is. Hierdie bewegende ys is bekend as gletsers en kom hoofsaaklik aan die kant van die vasteland voor, waar dit langsamerhand in die rigting van die see vloei en aansluit by die omringende see-ys wat 'n ysplaat (ice shelf) vorm wat tot 1,000 voet dik kan wees. (Dit kan op die see dryf, of op die grond onder die see gevestig wees). Hier breek dit dikwels in stukke af en dryf noord, uit na die oop see, as ysberge wat langsamerhand wegsmelt. Die vasteland is dus meestal omring deur ysklowe, maar op verskillende plekke is die naakte berge sigbaar wat dieper die binneland inloop, en oral is daar die bergpunte, of nunataks, wat deur die ys dring. Bowendien is daar die droë valleie waar geen ys of sneeu is nie en waarvoor die wetenskaplikes blykbaar nog nie 'n bevredigende uitleg het nie. Oop rots word dikwels aan die kant van die see aangetref. Geologies gesproke kan die gebied in twee dele verdeel word: Oos-Antarktika, 'n gebied van voor-Kambriese gneisse (laagrotse) en granietsteen (2/3 van die gebied) en Wes-Antarktika, 'n gebied van Mesoseiese vulkane, wat geskei is van die oostelike deel deur 'n bergketting van ongeveer 2,000 myl lank. In die oostelike deel word 'n plato en bergketting onder die ys bedek; die Weste is vol bergkettings en hoë bergpieke wat bokant die ysmantel uitsteek. As die ys verdwyn sou 'n nuwe bergkettings, eilande en skiereilande te voorskyn tree. Wat nou as die Antarktiese vasteland bekendstaan sou dan, waarskynlik as 'n groep eilande van verskillende grootte te voorskyn tree. Soos bekend is die Palmer-skiereiland 'n voortsetting van die magtige Andesgebergte.

Vanuit die vliegtuig, soos mens suid vlieg vanaf Nieu-Seeland na Antarktika, bied die hoë berge van Victorialand aan die regterkant 'n gesig van onvergeetlike skoonheid, met die helder wit van die ys hier en daar verander na ligblou na gelang van die sonlig, met die ruwe donker bergpunte wat bokant die wit landskap uitsteek.

3. <u>Weerscomstandighede</u>

Antarktika is die koudste plek op aarde: met die temperatuur van -126.9°F wat in 1960 deur die Russe (naby hulle stasie VOSTOK) gemeet is, op 11,444 voet hoogte. Temperature naby die kus is egter hoër en mag dikwels - gedurende die somer - bo vriespunt gaan en gepaard gaan met weke van onafgebroke sonskyn. Gedurende die kort somer gaan die son vir 'n paar maande natuurlik glad nie onder nie. In die winter wanneer die son wegsak, daal die temperatuur snel benede vriespunt, en is wind- en sneeustorms met 'n snelheid van meer as 100 myl per uur nie ongewoon nie. Die neerslag is maar baie laag - hoofsaaklik in die vorm

van sneeu-/....

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
3101 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C. U.S.A.

143/1

15 Maart 1964

DIE AMBASSADEUR:

Besoek aan Antarktika: 16 Januarie tot 8 Februarie 1964 as amptelike uitruilwaarnemer by die V.S.A. somer-ekspedisie

Inleiding

1. Soos u weet het die Staatsdepartement op 14 Junie 1963 'n uitnodiging aan Suid-Afrika, sowel as al die ander lede-lande van Antarktiese verdrag gerig om 'n uitruilwaarnemer (exchange observer) te benoem om die V.S.A. se somer aflos- en bevoorradingsekspedisies te vergesel. Aanvanklik het die gedagte blykbaar nie byval gevind nie. Na verdere informele aandrang van die Staatsdepartement en veral gedurende en na die byeenkoms hier in Washington in Junie waarop Kommunikasieprobleme in Antarktika bespreek is (en waaraan S.A. positief deelgeneem het) het die Departement in Desember aangedui dat 'n waarnemer wel behoort te gaan. Ek het met genoeë die taak aanvaar toe ek op 3 Januarie opgedra is om as waarnemer op 16 Januarie 'n Amerikaanse toerusting ekspedisie te vergesel.

Dit kan terloops gemeld word dat hierdie tipe waarnemer reeds gebruiklik was voor die inwerkingtreding van die Antarktiese verdrag, en dus nie in verband staan met enige benoemings onder Art. III (b) of Art. VII 1. van die Verdrag nie.

Die reistyd en wag op vervoer na Nieu-Seeland het meer as 'n week geduur sodat ek slegs 11 dae in Antarktika deurgebring het. Ek moet byvoeg dat vooraf meegedeel is dat die hele besoek insluitende die reis daarheen en terug, ongeveer 14 dae sou duur, en dat slegs McMurdo, Byrd en die Poolstasies besoek sou word.

2. Ek sal aanvanklik eers my aandag bepaal by 'n paar algemene opmerkings oor Antarktika en kortliks verwys na die ontdekkers wat die weg gebaan het na ons hedendaagse kennis - beperk soos dit is - van hierdie koue vasteland.

Antarktika is die suidelike vasteland van die aarde waarop dan ook die Suidpool geleë is: dit is grotendeels 'n hoë plato - trouens die vasteland met die hoogste gemiddelde hoogte (7,000 voet) ongeveer 2 keer so groot as die V.S.A. en volkome omring deur die oseaan. Dit beslaan 'n gebied van ongeveer 5½ miljoen vierkante myl, en slegs 2% van hierdie oppervlakte is vry van ys. Ongeveer 95% van die wêreld se ys is veronderstel om in Antarktika te wees. Dit word beweer dat, as al die ys daar sou smelt dit die seewaterhoogte met soveel as 200 voet sou laat styg.

Die ys/....

143/1

South African Embassy
3101 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 8, D.C.

AIR FREIGHT BAG

8th April, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer

I enclose herewith for your information three copies of Volume V, Number 6, dated February, 1964, and one copy of Volume V, Number 7, dated March, 1964, of the above Bulletin.

S. W. WENTZEL

AMBASSADOR

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Die ys/....

AIR FREIGHT BAG

143/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8. D. C.

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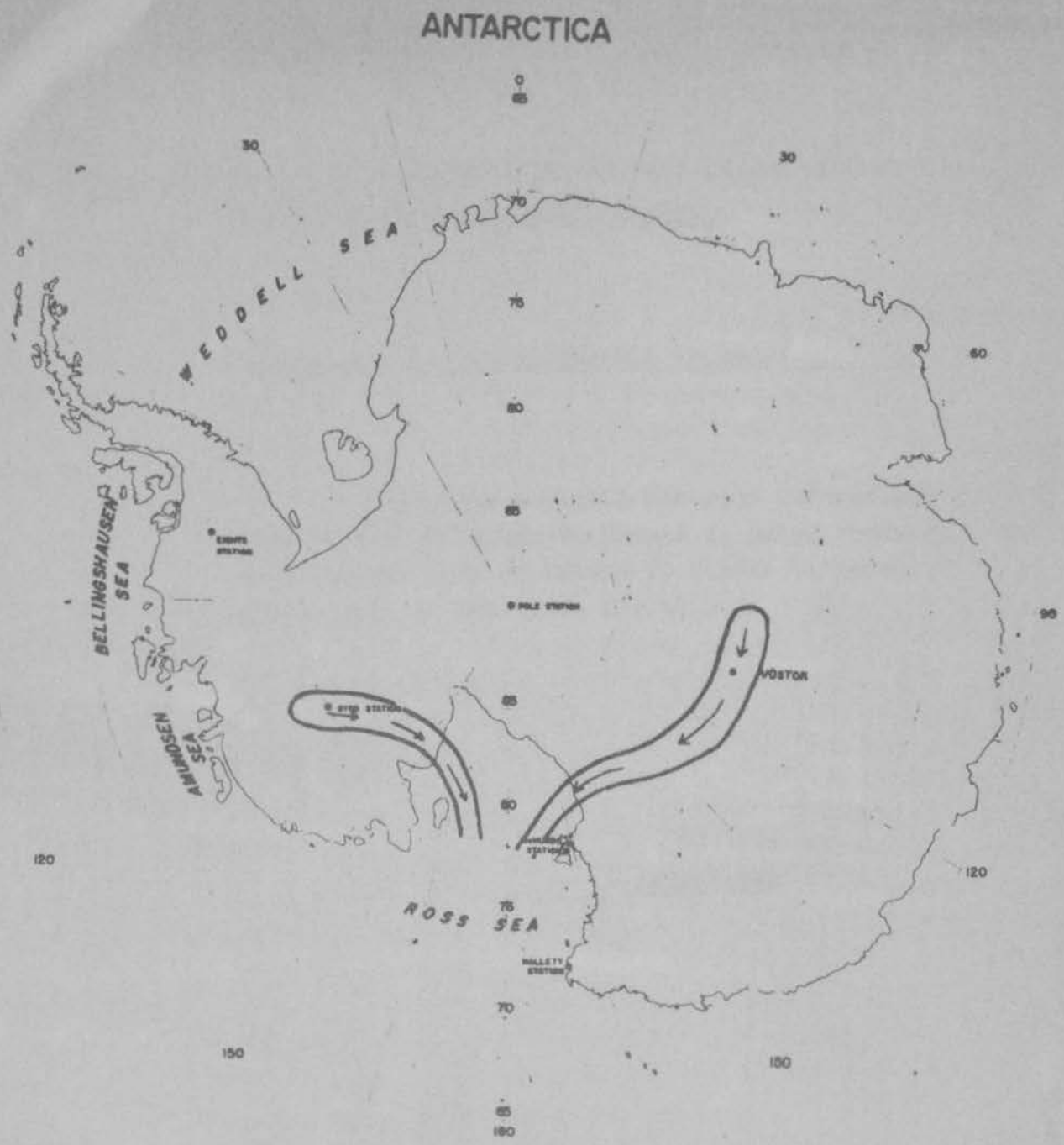
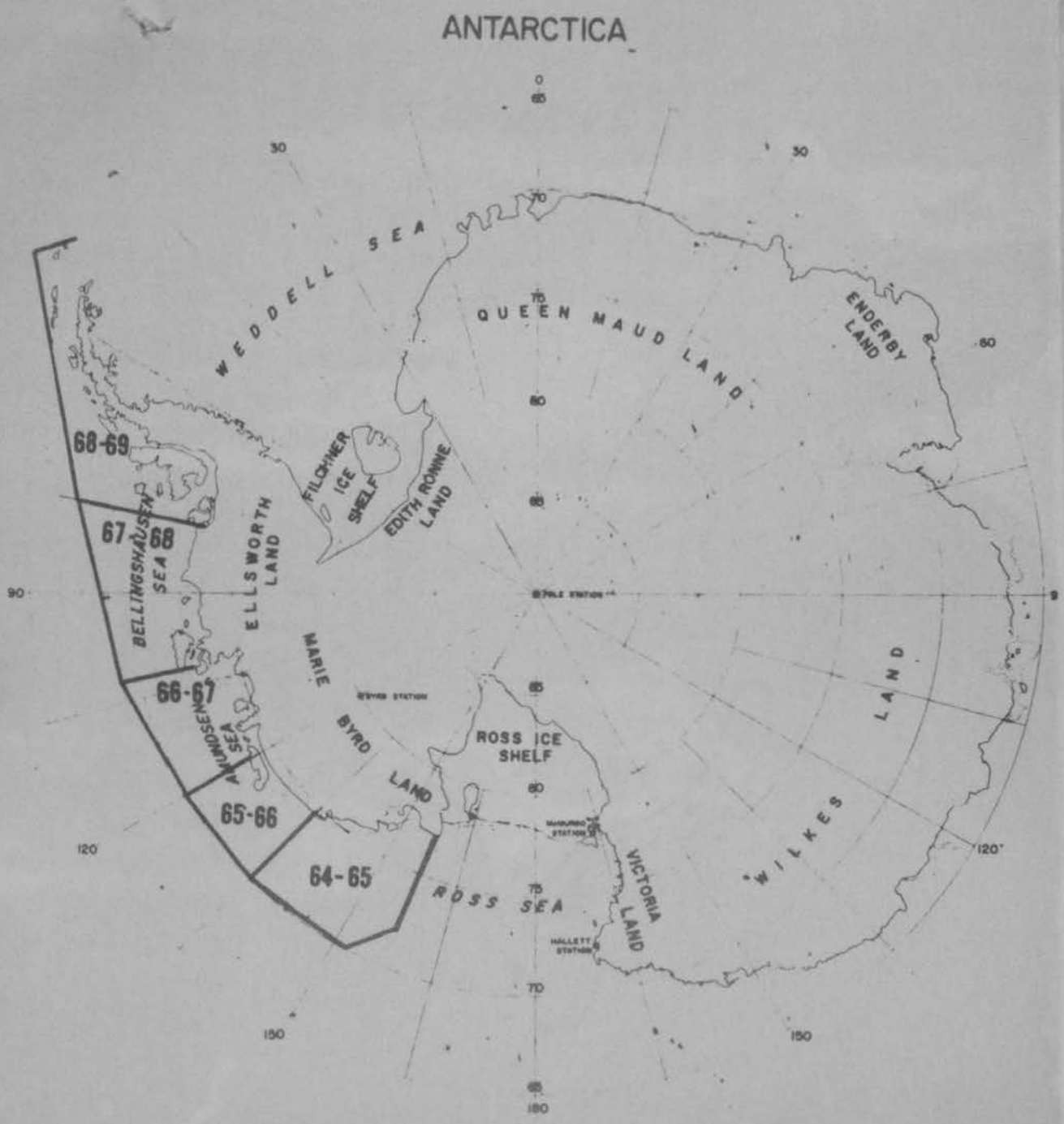
Die ys/....



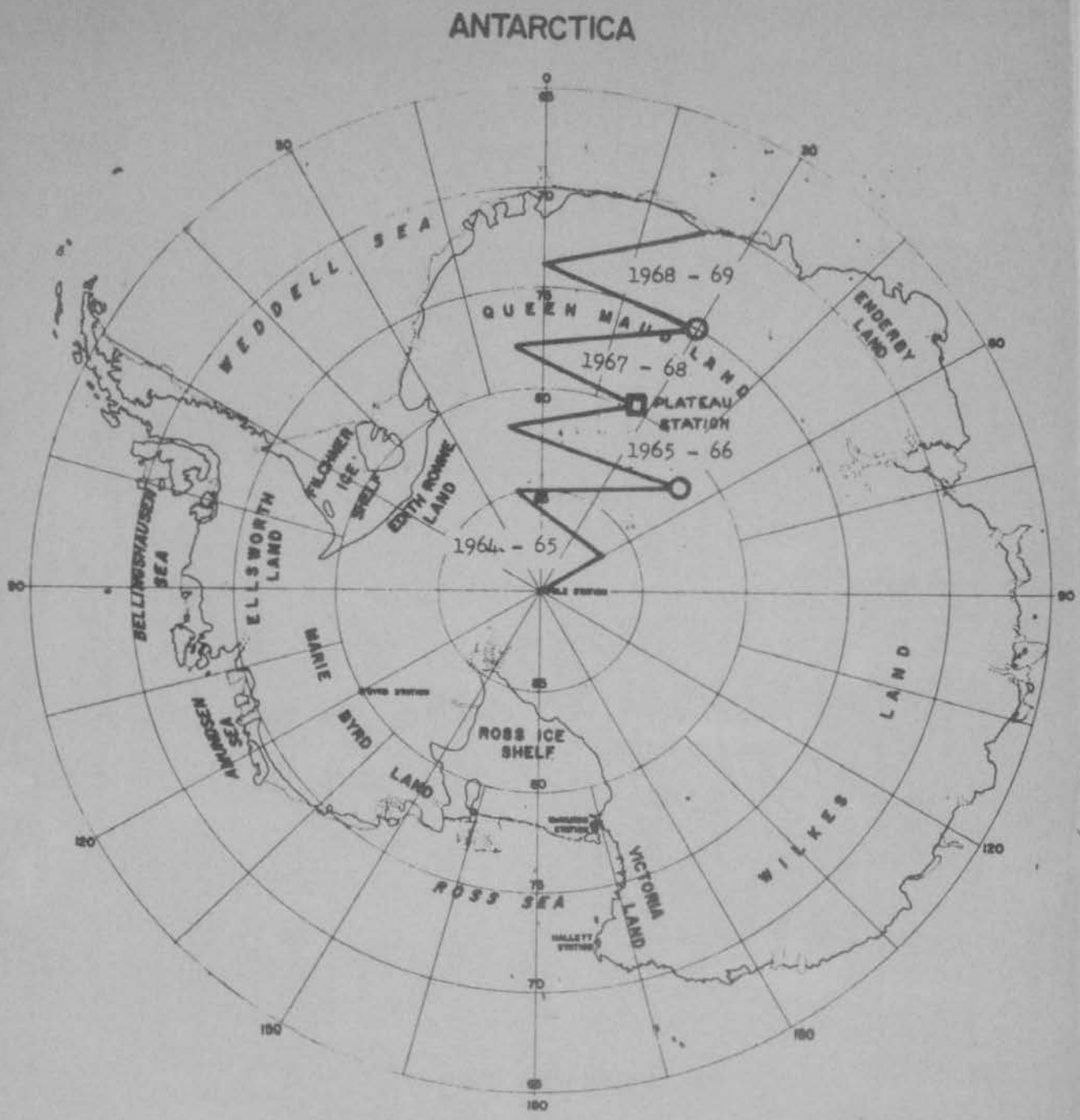
Glaciological flow lines

Figure 3



Icebreaker oceanography plans

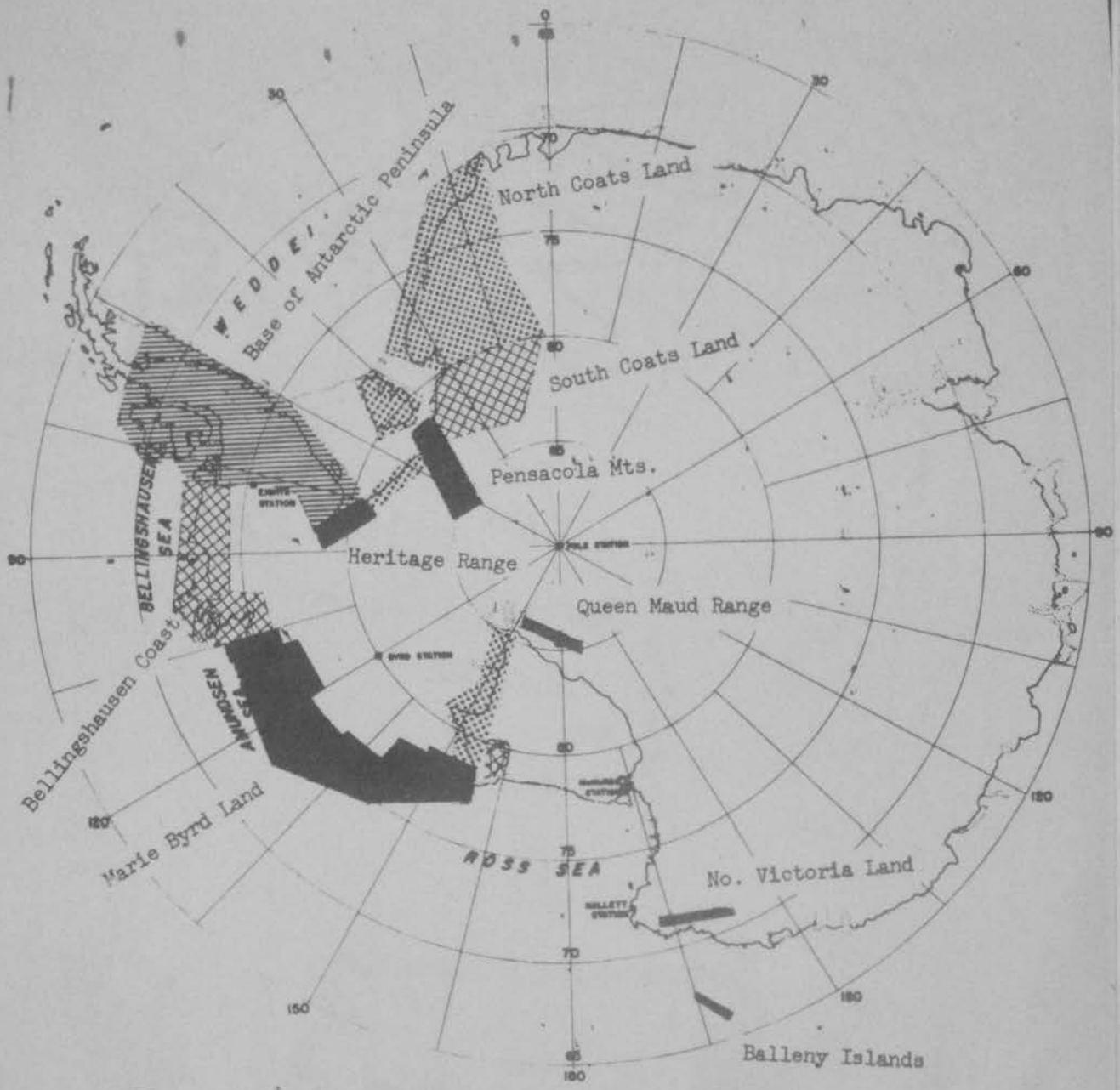
Figure 4



East Antarctica plateau traverses

Figure 2

ANTARCTICA



1964 - 65

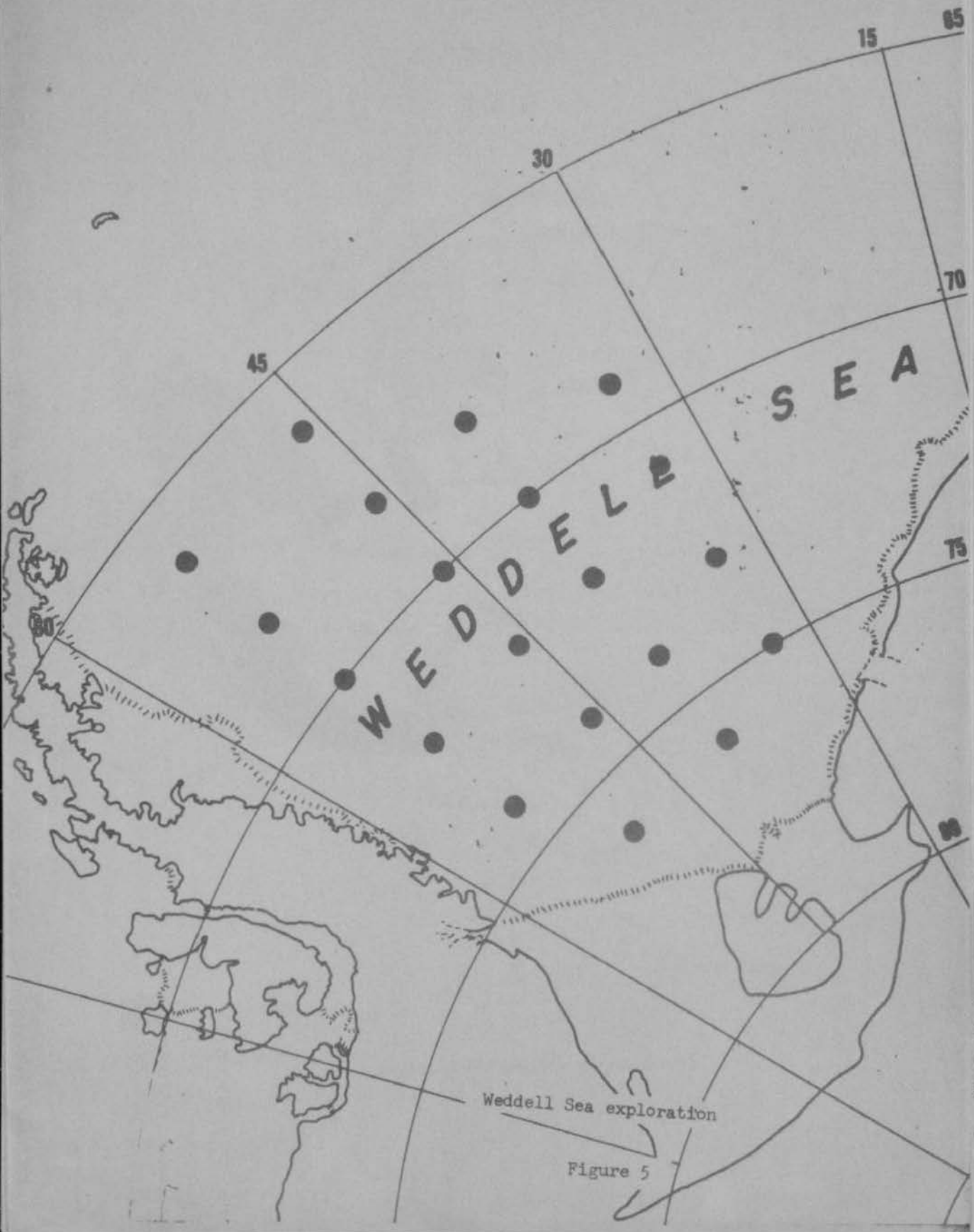
1965 - 66

1966 - 67

1967 - 68

Aerial photographic requirements

Figure 1



Weddell Sea exploration

Figure 5

MAJOR PROJECTED PROGRAMS, 1964-69 (Part 2)

Season	Earth Geophysics	Upper Atmosphere Physics	Oceanography
64-65		Long antenna installation, Byrd Station	
65-66	Pensacola Mountains -- Aeromagnetic flights; Gravity, seismic: air-lifted	Long antenna activation Aurora flights--South of New Zealand	
66-67	Mountains east of Shackleton Mountains -- Aeromagnetic flights Gravity, seismic: air-lifted Seismic refractions, Ross Sea	Long antenna operation Aurora flights -- South of New Zealand	
67-68	Amundsen Sea Mountains -- Aeromagnetic flights; Gravity, seismic: air-lifted Seismic refractions, Ross Sea		Weddell Sea airlift
68-69	Amundsen Sea Mountains -- Aeromagentic flights; Gravity, seismic: air-lifted		Weddell Sea airlift

MAJOR PROJECTED PROGRAMS, 1964-69 (Part 1)

Season	Stations	Geology	Glaciology
64-65	Install peninsula station Close Hallett Station for winters Bouvet Island reconnaissance	Northeast Victoria Land Shackleton Glacier area Wisconsin Range Ellsworth-Horlick Nunataks	Polar traverse #1
65-66	Close Eights Station Install plateau station	Pensacola Mountains Eights Station Nunataks Transantarctic Mountains	Polar traverse #2 Movement—Byrd Station—Whitmore Mountains Movement—plateau west of Byrd Glacier.
66-67	Install Bouvet Station ?	Mountains east of Shackleton Mountains Amundsen Sea Mountains Transantarctic Mountains	South Pole traverse Movement—Roosevelt Island Movement—Ross Ice Shelf Byrd Station drilling
67-68	Close plateau station	Amundsen Sea Mountains Transantarctic Mountains Palmer Land Mountains	Polar traverse #3 Movement—northeast of Byrd Station Byrd Station drilling
68-69		Amundsen Sea Mountains Transantarctic Mountains Palmer Land Mountains	Polar traverse #4 Movement—plateau west of Byrd Glacier Pole Station-drilling Larsen Ice Shelf

Rockets or high level balloons are capable of more detailed sampling in an area, both in time and depth, than can be achieved with a satellite. There are at present no firm requirements for upper atmosphere physics rocket studies on the Antarctic continent, although such might be expected at any time in the McMurdo or Byrd Station areas. It is not contemplated that these would be more difficult to handle than the meteorological rockets that have been fired in the past two years.

Eights Station will be closed in the 1965-66 summer. Because the Antarctic Peninsula and the Ellsworth Land areas are magnetically conjugate to northeastern United States and eastern Canada, it is probable that other upper atmosphere studies will be undertaken in these areas in future years. For example, very low frequency studies may be undertaken at the Anvers Island station, since this site is close to the magnetic conjugate of the radio transmitter at Cutler, Maine.

There will be requirements for conjugate auroral studies between Alaska and the New Zealand-Antarctic area with an Air Force plane based at Anchorage and a Navy plane based at Christchurch. The planes would have suitable recording equipment and would operate simultaneously in the two areas during the equinox periods of September and March. Attempts at measurements from the surface have not been successful because of the low percentage of dark periods with favorable weather simultaneously in both the northern and southern areas. Under Air Force sponsorship, auroral equipment on suitable stabilized platforms are being tested in a C-135. These tests should determine the feasibility of installing such equipment in Navy aircraft operating in the Antarctic area.

In the 1964-65 summer, a long antenna will be installed in the vicinity of Byrd Station. Three parallel lines a few hundred feet apart and about 5 miles long will be laid out on the snow surface, and extensive transmission characteristics studied under low power. The total weight of the coaxial cable will be about 22,500 lbs.; ninety reels of 250 lbs. each. Preliminary impedance tests will be made with test equipment in surface vehicles and in C-47 aircraft in the general vicinity of the cable. In the following season it is planned to activate this antenna with about 20 kw power, and to conduct further studies of transmission properties. With full power there will be requirements to carry out transmission characteristics using test equipment in aircraft at distances of up to 400 miles in directions broadside and parallel to the dipoles. Installation of test equipment will not require aircraft modification.

There are many possibilities for satellite studies closely linked to Antarctic work although the future developments in satellite techniques are not clear and make long range planning difficult; improvements in satellite packages and increased satellite power may make it possible to store information for a complete orbit, thereby reducing the requirement for any Antarctic readout. At the present time there is no information which would indicate that a large readout station will be required in Antarctica, although such a station might fit well into the worldwide network which involves Woomera, Australia and Santiago, Chile.

In the immediate future it is anticipated that local satellite readout stations may be required for specific experiments such as the Nimbus readout equipment which is presently in use at McMurdo. The inclination of the Alouette and Pogo satellites is such that it would be desirable to install a local readout station at Byrd so that the upper atmosphere studies could be correlated with the programs at Byrd Station, and that data which would otherwise be unavailable from these satellites could be obtained. The equipment would be operated by the scientists conducting the VLF program.

Close coordination between the National Science Foundation and the NASA offices in Washington is being maintained for potential requirements of Antarctic facilities.

for the ship, in addition to the hydraulic electric winches, are good navigation control, bathythermograph operations, and an electronic chemistry laboratory.

The Weddell Sea is the major perennially ice-covered area in the Southern Hemisphere oceans. It is also becoming evident that a sizeable fraction of the Antarctic continental ice discharges annually into the Weddell Sea via the Filchner Ice Shelf, where movements of about 1500 m/year have been measured in the interval from 1957 to 1962. The continued ice-cover over the Weddell Sea, with a minimum of melting, has a profound effect on the formation of cold and highly saline waters which are believed to flow over the continental shelf and constitute bottom waters of the Scotia Sea and Southern Atlantic oceans, and eventually flow to the Indian and Pacific Oceans. In contrast, the seasonal ice cover of other parts of Antarctic waters, while producing high saline waters during the freezing periods, is melted during the summer seasons and thus may restore the normal salinity.

Due to the ice-cover of the Weddell Sea penetration by surface ships, even icebreakers, is not practical, and this area, despite the importance of waters to Antarctic oceanography, remains unknown. It is proposed that studies be conducted by surface parties at the 20 sites outlined in Fig. 5, with 10 stations occupied in the 1967-68 summer and the 10 others in 1968-69. To properly conduct the studies, approximately 3 to 5 days should be spent at each site. The sites should be made on sea-ice floes, and it is expected that suitable landing sites can be located within a radius of 10 miles of each of the designated locations. The surface party would set up a temporary tent shelter, cut a hole through the ice, and with a portable winch conduct intensive hydrographic studies, obtain large volume samples for chemical and isotope studies, samples of the bottom by phleger cores, biological hauls, and seismic studies of ocean depth and sediment thickness.

UPPER ATMOSPHERE PHYSICS

The upper atmosphere physics programs form a large portion of the year-around observatory efforts and increases in activities are expected, despite a decrease in some types of observations at the close of the International Quiet Sun Years (IQSY) effort in December 1965. The rapidly-expanding discoveries and developments in this field, particularly from satellite operations make it difficult to accurately project future programs, but some of the major possibilities are outlined below.

A great deal of emphasis is presently being put on magnetically conjugate points between the northern and southern hemisphere. West Antarctica and the southern part of the Pacific Ocean are particularly appropriate for these studies since the corresponding conjugate areas in the north are in eastern Canada and northern United States. The future of such conjugate studies will depend to a large extent on the results of the special IQSY programs.

80° S, 20° E, and would be in operation from January 1966 to January 1968, obtaining continuous data during the winter and summer periods. The traverse during the 1966-67 summer would be limited to local areas and in the following year would proceed toward the Queen Maud Coast It is anticipated that 4 scientists and 2-3 support personnel will man the small station and it is expected that the work will be cooperatively undertaken with Belgium. Scientists from both countries will participate in the meteorology, glaciology, and geophysical studies.

With the increase in interest of the World Meteorological Organization in added networks of meteorological stations in the southern hemisphere, there is a parallel requirement for the development of an effective southern hemisphere meteorological communication network. This is presently under study in the WMO and presumably increased transmission of Antarctic data over such a network will eventually be requested.

OCEANOGRAPHY

Physical oceanography will be carried out on the Eltanin, on an icebreaker, on the peninsula vessel and at McMurdo. New equipment such as the buoyant floats, drogues, and current meter buoys by which absolute values of the deep ocean currents can be measured, will be emphasized on the Eltanin. There will also be additional emphasis put on studies of ocean-air interface problems aboard the Eltanin.

Oceanographic studies in the areas close to the Antarctic coast where ice cover precludes work by the Eltanin will be carried out on icebreakers. Fig. 4 shows the contemplated areas that will require work over the next five years. The programs will be similar to the ones carried out by the Naval Oceanographic Office in the past two summers in the Ross Sea. An icebreaker should be available from January 15 to February 15 each season.

Between 1964 and 1967, USNS Eltanin (funded for by the National Science Foundation) will be undertaking investigations in the south Pacific Ocean north of the pack ice. Its cruises will take place from Chile and New Zealand and will generally be of 60 days' duration. In 1965-66 and in subsequent years, it is anticipated that Eltanin will work on at least one cruise a year in conjunction with the icebreaker assigned to oceanographic work. The areas of cooperative investigation will generally be in the Amundsen, Bellingshausen and Ross Seas. A major program for the two ship operations will be the refracting shooting involving the operation of the ships at distance of five to fifty miles from each other. Physical oceanography, and marine biology programs which can advantageously exploit the use of two vessels will also be undertaken at this time.

Work aboard the icebreakers is presently limited to U. S. Navy ships (excluding the Glacier) where hydraulic electric winches are mounted. These winches have good control mechanisms and are much safer and faster than the mechanical winches which are on the Coast Guard icebreakers and the Glacier. The oceanographic team would consist of 5 men, and requirements

future, it is also anticipated that airborne gravity will be possible. At present, the accuracy of such observations is dependent on extremely close navigation of the aircraft, and this will not be possible until the successful development of more accurate Doppler inertia systems. These are presently under evaluation in the Department of Defense. It is assumed that any such airborne gravity observations will be conducted with aircraft that are especially equipped and operated by other agencies of the Department of Defense, similar to the MAGNET project planes.

METEOROLOGY

A natural extension of the Antarctic meteorological program would be additional information north of the continent over the ocean areas. These are identical to requirements which have been formulated by the World Meteorological Organization for minimum southern hemisphere coverage: increased observational stations both on sub-Antarctic island stations and on weather ship stations. Although it is not the plan of this program to undertake costly weather ship observations, the meteorological work aboard the Eltanin will presumably continue. In the 1964-65 summer the feasibility of a station on Bouvet Island should be investigated since there are requirements for studies in several disciplines. Bouvet Island is situated in a favorable location about halfway between the southern tip of Africa and the Antarctic continent. It is covered by an ice dome about 3,000 feet above sea level, but there are steep cliffs which make access to the dome quite difficult. It would be advantageous to ascertain for planning purposes the possibilities of locating a party of 3 or 4 on the ice dome in the 1966-67 summer for year-around observations for a two-year period in the meteorological and upper atmosphere physics disciplines.

Bouvet.

A considerable increase in the meteorological coverage of the southern polar regions will come about with the launching of the polar orbiting weather satellites now scheduled for early 1964. For this to be effective, local satellite readout stations will be required both on the continent and in the southern hemisphere land areas.

The future of the meteorological rocket program is at present uncertain, awaiting analysis of the 1962 and 1963 data from McMurdo Station. Temporary summer meteorological observations and automatic weather devices for winter observations will eventually be required along the glaciology flow lines, particularly the one in East Antarctica. Meteorological observations including pibal balloons may be carried out on the four-year polar plateau traverse (See glaciology).

Whereas the overall station meteorological program on the continent will be reduced, emphasis will be placed on the collection of special data from areas where no observational data is present. It is proposed to take advantage of the oversnow traverse to be conducted in the next five years between the South Pole and the coast in the vicinity of 20° E to install a small high plateau station for meteorological and galciological observations. The station would be at the midpoint of the traverse, at about

include some seismic work as well as the studies of stratigraphy, accumulation etc. The work will require vehicular support either of motor toboggans or larger vehicles such as Sno-cats.

An independant glaciological program has been active in the past two years on Roosevelt Island and remeasurements by the surface party will be made in two or three years. Aerial photography of the movement stakes between Byrd Station and Whitmore Mountains will also be required about every third year. Vertical photography will also be needed about every four years over the Bay of Whales, Kainan Bay and Okuna Bay on the eastern side of the Ross Ice Shelf.

The glaciological regimen of the Ross Ice Shelf has been under study since 1957. The movement network is installed and it will be necessary to resurvey this in the 1966-67 summer. This will require a small party equipped with motor toboggans, resupplied by aircraft from McMurdo Station.

EARTH GEOPHYSICS

This category includes station seismology, exploration seismology, gravity and magnetic observations, all aimed at determining the characteristics of rocks and sediments below the ice and at the bottom of the oceans.

The station seismograph work will continue as in the past except that the Hallett Station equipment may be relocated as this station will be closed during the winter months after 1964. There will be requirements for temporary seismograph recording stations at locations in the ice-free areas west and south of the Ross Ice Shelf, to obtain additional detail of local structure. These would be established and maintained by geological field parties.

There will also be long refraction profiles over specific areas of the inland ice, presumably in the vicinity of existing stations. These profiles, commencing in 1966-67, will require deep holes and explosive charges up to 1 ton in size, but otherwise will be little different than refraction profiles normally conducted on the over-snow traverses. Similar refraction studies will be made for ocean sediment thickness determinations in such areas as the Pennell and Iselin Banks in the Ross Sea. These can be done with two ships separated up to 50 miles apart. Depth charges are fired from one of the ships, and the resulting seismic waves are recorded from the other ship. The work would be accomplished with the Eltanin and an icebreaker, starting in the 1966-67 summer when the Eltanin should be operating in the vicinity of the Ross Sea.

Gravity and magnetic values are standard observations on all over-snow traverses, and are valuable supplements to surface geological studies. In addition, there will continue to be requirements for airborne magnetometers over specific areas. As the inland ranges become better known from the surface geology studies, specific aeromagnetic flights may be required for further clarification of the possible subsurface structure. In the

to ice in order to keep the hole from closing due to plastic flow. Together with this thermal drill an electro-mechanical drill will be made available to continue the deep drilling through the morainal material at the base of the ice cap and into the rock beneath. The third development, presently under construction at the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, is a smaller thermal unit for obtaining ice cores and temperatures to about 1,000 feet. To these depths it is not necessary to use a fluid nor to case the upper part of the hole. This smaller unit will be tried out by a Canadian agency in the Arctic in 1964.

The plans for Antarctic drilling are not as yet completely firm, but with the successful completion of the deep hole at Camp Century, equipment will be ready for use in Antarctica. It is quite likely that the first hole will be started at the Byrd Station during the 1966-67 summer. If the smaller thermal drill is successful in Canada this year, plans will be made for special drilling needs such as along the flow lines mentioned above.

The large thermal drilling operations to be started in the 1966-67 summer will be a year-around project and will need to be done from the new Byrd Station in a trench 30 feet deep, 30 feet across and 100 feet long. This will serve also as an ice core storage site. The complete unit weighs about 70 tons and the largest single unit, the drum and cable, weighs about 20 tons. For drilling fluid necessary to keep the deep hole from closing, 50 barrels of Arctic diesel will be needed to mix with this. The drill will require 60 kw of power from the Byrd Station. The cores that are retrieved will be about 4 3/4 inches in diameter and not more than about 1/3 of the complete core to 8,200 feet, approximately 50 tons in weight, will need to be returned to the United States. The drilling crew will consist of six U. S. Army Engineer personnel.

The smaller thermal drill unit which may be used on the Ross Ice Shelf and along the flow lines has a total weight of about one ton with the largest single unit 600 pounds, and can be easily mounted on a one ton sled. The total power requirements are about 3 kw.

Glaciological studies will be carried out at the polar plateau station which will be installed at 80° S, 20° E, on the Antarctic Peninsula, and on Bouvet Island if it is found possible to install a station there. The work will be closely associated with micrometeorology and surface meteorology studies at the stations. On Bouvet Island it is anticipated that some local traverses will be made to determine the accumulation characteristics on the ice dome covering the island.

The Larsen Ice Shelf along the eastern side of the Antarctic Peninsula is the most northerly of the large ice shelves in Antarctica. Consequently it is important to make comparative studies between the regime of the Larsen Ice Shelf and the Ross and Filchner shelves found at more southerly latitudes. It is anticipated that studies will be undertaken over a number of years, commencing about 1968, and that these studies will

conducted by the United States and other nations since 1957 will continue until about 1970 when this work should be completed. In the United States program, emphasis will be placed on the exploration of that portion of East Antarctica lying between the South Pole and the coast near 20° E longitude. This will be a major exploratory effort, involving a traverse of approximately 1,000 miles during each of four summers between 1964 and 1969, as shown in Fig. 2. At the end of each season the traverse personnel will need to be airlifted out and the equipment left in the field for the following year's program. The final year's work will involve scouting a suitable passage through the Queen Maud Mountains and it is anticipated that this work and scientific investigations conducted during that portion of the traverse may involve cooperation with another nation, possibly Belgium. During one summer, 1966-67, no traverse work will be undertaken in this area but it is anticipated that local studies will be conducted in the vicinity of the high plateau station that is planned for the period January 1966 to January 1968. (See meteorology)

At least one other major traverse will be required to complete the work between the South Pole and the Ellsworth and Pensacola Mountains. This will be initiated from the Pole Station in 1966-67, airlifting traverse vehicles from McMurdo to the Pole.

Detailed long-range plans for ice dynamics studies, formulated in the summer of 1963 by the SCAR Working Group on Glaciology, suggest a concentration of study in specific areas which are typical of the inland ice. The U. S. efforts will be along two flow lines, one from the divide in West Antarctica through the Byrd Station to the eastern side of the Ross Ice Shelf, and the second from the divide in East Antarctica through Vostok into Byrd Glacier and the western side of the Ross Shelf, Fig. 3. Along specific parts of these lines detailed survey networks will be located to study movement, strain, elevations, accumulation and the long-term changes in these factors. The work will be concentrated in a relatively small area, covering in detail a strip about 60 x 4 miles per summer. The work of the Marie Byrd Land flow line was started in the summer of 1963-64 at the Byrd Station. In East Antarctica, the work will start in the summer of 1965-66 near 80° S, 130° E. For this operation it will be necessary to fly into the site four personnel with a Jamesway hut, two vehicles from McMurdo Station, plus auxiliary living requirements for an 8 to 10 week operational period. There are no immediate requirements for wintering over operations. The summer operations will continue indefinitely, though not necessarily each summer. Extensive shallow drilling and seismic studies will also be undertaken for detailing the sub-surface parameters.

At present, a major drilling program is in progress at Camp Century, Greenland, where over the past two years many alterations and improvements in the design of the deep drilling equipment have been made. There are three parallel developments in this program. The major thermal drill will be capable of penetrating the ice thickness of 10,000 feet or more, operating in a hole which is filled with fluid of comparable densities

the nunataks bordering the Amundsen and Bellingshausen Seas and those at the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Geological field parties will consist, as at present, of 2 to 6 men working during the summer months. In many areas they will be accompanied by cartographers who will establish surface control, and biologists who will be examining the areas for flora and fauna.

During the 1964-65 season, the programs which will receive major attention are the northern Victoria Land, Shackleton Glacier and Wisconsin Range studies. Turbine helicopter support should be provided to each of these parties in turn. There will also be a small party working in the nunataks southwest of the Ellsworth Mountains, which will need support from C-47 aircraft and will travel by motor toboggans.

In the 1965-66 season, the major program will be in the Pensacola Mountains. With the use of the turbine helicopters and C-47 aircraft intense geological and geophysical sutides will be undertaken to complete the reconnaissance work in this major mountain range. A relatively small party will also examine the nunataks at the base of the Antarctic Peninsula, using motor toboggans from Eights Station as a base.

In the 1966-67 summer, the major program will be in the newly-discovered mountains east of the Shackleton and Whichaway Mountains. Another party will study the nunataks bordering the Amundsen Sea. These nunataks are widely scattered, and airlifts for small camps supporting 4 men for two or three week periods will be needed. The specific requirements in this area will not be available until more is known of the relation between the geological structure of the Ellsworth Mountains and the overall picture of the geology of West Antarctica.

The exact location of field parties following the 1966-67 summer will depend largely on the results of work in the period between 1964 and 1966.

It is anticipated that there will be two field parties each year in the Transantarctic Mountains bordering the Ross Sea and Ross Ice Shelf. This will include the parties in the McMurdo area, specializing on problems of permafrost, glacial geology, geomorphology and the volcanics of Ross Island.

Although most of the many small ice-free areas of the Antarctic Peninsula has been mapped by British, Argentine and Chilean parties, there will be need for specialists in groups of 3 or 4 whose main interests will be in searching for fossils or collecting material by which the age of the rocks can be determined by modern methods. Though these initial groups can be accommodated with the planned peninsula vessel, there will eventually be a need for airlift in this area.

GLACIOLOGY

The general description of the ice cap as obtained by the over-snow traverses

Any remaining photographic capability in the 1964-65 summer should be used to obtain coverage of the coastal and inland mountainous areas from approximately 160° W eastward to 105° W. All of this area has the same general priority. The part not flown will be first in priority in the 1965-66 season.

Antarctic Peninsula south of 68° has not been covered by photography of a quality adequate for mapping, and needs to be flown. Also needed are the coastal areas south of the Bellingshausen Sea and the areas at the base of the Peninsula between the Bellingshausen Sea and Filchner Ice Shelf, where mountains or other significant features are located. Additional areas which should be photographed are Berkner Island and those areas of Coats Land including the coastline and inland mountains. Photographic coverage of the borders of the Filchner Ice Shelf and Ross Ice Shelf should be obtained, but these will be relegated to the latter part of the program. Fig. 1 shows the schedule for the areas discussed above.

The mapping program can be conducted most efficiently and economically if the aerial mapping program is accomplished in advance of the control surveys. A study is under way on the types of sophisticated optical cameras and radar instrumentation which could be used in modern long-range aircraft to obtain information on the unphotographed areas of the continent.

Field Control

Through improved techniques for observing, and the use of turbine helicopters, the execution of the ground control (elevations and positions) for mapping has proceeded much faster than was originally envisioned. Field control is available for almost all of the area for which aerial photography has been obtained. The availability of aerial photographic coverage of unmapped areas is most desirable as this furnishes information on which the planning and logistics of the field operations for control can be based. The control parties will be activated as the aerial photographic coverage of an area is completed.

Map Compilation

The compilation of topographic maps using the aerial photography and control data is proceeding as rapidly as manpower and the availability of funds will permit. Since the progress of map compilation is dependent on photography and ground control, it is expected that this phase of the cartographic program will follow shortly as the basic data is obtained.

GEOLOGY

The primary goal in this field is the geological mapping of all ice-free areas. The ranges of particular interest to U. S. geologists are the Ellsworth Mountains, the Pensacola Mountains, the Transantarctic Mountains,

The biological studies at McMurdo and Hallett Stations are expected to continue at about the same level as at present. Once again major emphasis will continue on programs at McMurdo where helicopter support provides ready access to the field and where maximum use can be made of the biological laboratory facilities. Biologists will also continue to work with the geological parties in the ice-free inland areas.

Scuba diving operations will be incorporated into many of the biological programs in the future both for shallow water investigations and for studies of the flora and fauna on the lower surface of the ice. Personnel involved in such operations will be required in the future to show adequate proof of their skill and training in scuba work.

Such programs as the penguin navigation studies which were undertaken during USARP '63 are expected to continue in USARP '65 and in subsequent years. Unlike most of the biological studies, these would require extensive, well planned air support for the collection and deployment of birds for the studies. The air support is continental in character and involves flights to Mirnyy and other coastal stations distant from McMurdo. Semi-permanent summer stations are required.

An increased study of seals is expected, and some investigators will request icebreaker time for these studies. This could be worked in with the use of icebreakers by the oceanographers. (See oceanography)

Annual requests to return about 40 live penguins and 6 seals to U. S. laboratories and museums will continue.

CARTOGRAPHY

Aerial Photography

Acceptable aerial photographic coverage obtained for mapping during the past four seasons totals 315,000 sq. miles, less than half of the approximately 700,000 sq. miles originally programmed in West Antarctica for a 6-year period.* The areas remaining to be photographed are located further from the large stations, and will probably be even more difficult to accomplish.

Highest in priority of the areas which should be photographed in the 1964-65 summer are the Pensacola Mountains. This photography is urgently needed for the mapping program and the geology program. The Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains is next in priority.

It is expected that most of the remaining areas in North Victoria Land and the Queen Maud Mountains can be obtained in the 1964-65 summer. This would complete the coverage of the mountainous areas west of the Ross Sea, and south and west of the Ross Ice Shelf.

* Plan for Topographic Mapping of Antarctica - August 1961

CV21 102/2

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

April 15, 1964

PROJECTED ANTARCTIC SCIENCE PROGRAM, 1964-69

This projected Antarctic science program, replacing the one written in August 1963, includes the major projects that will be undertaken in the five years, 1964 to 1969. In brief, the plan combines exploration work needed to round out our general knowledge of the continent with the initiation of new and interesting research programs. Antarctic exploratory work since the beginning of the IGY period in 1957 has gradually spread out into new areas, and in this plan the operations reach the far corners of the continent. Although spanning great distances, this phase of work has the advantage of being less subject to revisions or changes over the five years. The major plans involve the installation of a peninsula station, the abandonment of Eights Station for a temporary two year site in the heart of the East Antarctic plateau, the completion of major oversnow traverses, the completion of the geological reconnaissance of the inland ranges and the exploration of the ice-covered Weddell Sea. The research programs, which include such items as a long wire antenna, satellite readout stations, and deep drilling are subject to alterations in plans, but as these will be carried out close to the areas of concentration of logistics, no great difficulties are expected.

The projected Antarctic programs are outlined below by discipline with the major items also included in a summary table. Plans for the peninsula station are included under Biology, and the plans for the plateau station under Meteorology.

BIOLOGY

There are vast potentials for biological studies in the Antarctic Peninsula where work will be initiated in the near future in the area of a year-around base at Anvers Island and aboard a 120-foot vessel. The projected maximum complement in this area, beginning a year after completion of the permanent station, would be about 12 biologists and physical scientists in 3 groups for land studies during the summer periods, to be transported as required by the vessel to and from the main laboratory; 8 scientists to participate aboard the vessel and 6 scientists to work at the main station throughout the year. It is anticipated that the duration of the summer season will be four to five months.

The personnel numbers above will include some biologists from other nations, and U. S. scientists from time to time will work at the bases of other countries. Close coordination will be maintained with the biological facilities of Argentina, Chile, and the U. K. in this area.

Marine biology study on the Eltanin will continue at the present level. Some biologists interested in special area studies will require work on U. S. icebreakers or foreign ships as the opportunities develop.

Re [illegible] Wielchak
Note the references to Bowers in this report.
We must watch out for further information in
the various U.S. Antarctic publications.
What is latest position with regard to the Eastern
Plateau traverse? We have been planning for S.P. participation. [illegible] 25/11

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

With the Compliments of

The Director,

Geological Survey

D.C. Meethling

P.O. Box 401,
Pretoria.

File

CV21 102/2

E FOUNDATION
D.C. 20550

April 15, 1964

ICE PROGRAM, 1964-69

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In brief, the plan combines explo-
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

102/2

PRETORIA.

16.4.1964

With the Compliments of

Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur van die
Republiek van Suid-Afrika,
WASHINGTON.

Geological Survey

Antarktika: Besoek van Amptelike
Uitruilwaarnemer.

U 143/1 van 2 April verwys.

Ek sal bly wees indien u mnr. van Vuuren sal bedank vir sy omvangryke en interessante verslag oor sy besoek aan Antarktika. Ons het dit met belangstelling gelees.

D.B. SOLE

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.
DIE PRESIDENT: WETENSKAPLIKE EN NYWERHEIDNAVORSINGSRAAD.
Ter inligting.

D.B. SOLE

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

CvH/EN

102/2

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE NAVAL ATTACHÉ
PRETORIA

6 May 1964

My dear Sir:

I have enclosed herewith for your information and retention a copy of the MARCH 1964 issue of "BULLETIN" of the U. S. Antarctic Projects Officer.

Very respectfully,

R. R. ALLARD
Commander, U. S. Navy
U. S. Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air

Head, Scientific Liaison Section
Department of Foreign Affairs
Pretoria, Republic of South Africa

up with an amendment to the Constitution which has already caused considerable controversy and is not likely to obtain an easy or early passage in the Diet. What all this amounts to is that the planned expedition now hangs in the balance. No official announcement has yet been made.

J. S. Roberts

CONSUL-GENERAL.

102/2

Ref. No. : 22

CONSULATE-GENERAL
OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH AFRICA
TOKYO

KONSULAAT-GENERAAL
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN
SUID-AFRIKA
TOKYO

南アフリカ共和国総領事館 東京

15th May, 1964.

The SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

JAPAN AND ANTARCTICA.

As you know it was decided some time ago that Japan will send an expedition to Antarctica next year. I now learn that these plans have become embroiled in some technical legal difficulties and that as a result, the expedition may have to be postponed. The difficulties spring from an intention to have personnel of the Self-Defence Forces of Japan associated with the project. Apparently the team was scheduled to travel to Antarctica on board a new 5,000 ton ice breaker which is being constructed under the auspices of the Self-Defence Agency. (The ship is said to be driven by 12,000 horse power diesel engines and will be twice as big as the SOYA which was used in past expeditions). The intention then was to have the new vessel manned by the Maritime Self-Defence Force personnel instead of the Maritime Safety Agency as was the case in the past. However, the law which governs the operations of the Self-Defence Forces will first have to be revised in order to enable such personnel to participate. Now the ruling party has decided to include this revision in a bill which will re-establish the Self-Defence Agency into a fully fledged Ministry. This in turn is tied

Copy sent to CCR TPL. 7/6/ 21/5.

up / ...

102/2

T.V. 1/34.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.–REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrafiese Adres: / Telegraphic Address: "TRANSPORT"

Navrae / Enquiries

Telefoon / Telephone 3-9111 Uitbr. / Ext.

Verwysings / Reference No. A11/50A

Alle korrespondensie moet gerig word aan:
All correspondence to be addressed to:

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER/SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT,
PRIVAATSAK/PRIVATE BAG 193,
VERVOERGEBOU/TRANSPORT BUILDING,
FOUNTAINLAAN/FOUNTAIN LANE,
PRETORIA.

FORUMGEBOU/FORUM BUILDING,
H/V BOSMAN- EN STRUBENSTRAAT,
COR. OF BOSMAN AND STRUBEN STREETS,
PRETORIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
FOREIGN REGISTRY
10-6-1964
RECORDED / KANGETEKEN ✓
PLACED ON FILE / OP LEER GEPLAAS 10/6

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

-5-6-1964

ANTARKTIKA : MIDWINTERFEES 21 JUNIE 1964.

1. U diensbrief 102/2 van 28 Junie 1963 het betrekking.

2. Dit sal waardeer word indien u onderstaande berig per brief na die betrokke missies te Buenos Aires en Santiago sal stuur vir oorsending vandaar aan die Chileense en Argentynse basisse:-

"The Secretary for Transport of the Republic of South Africa sends his best wishes and warmest greetings for mid-winter and expresses the hope that the rest of 1964 will be most fruitful and pleasant for all".

/SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

F.
LAW 11/6
(Berg kan ontbreekbays).

past. However, the law which governs the operations of the Self-Defence Forces will first have to be revised in order to enable such personnel to participate. Now the ruling party has decided to include this revision in a bill which will re-establish the Self-Defence Agency into a fully fledged Ministry. This in turn is tied

up / ...

Spesiale

102/2 TV 134

PRETORIA.

12.6.1964

Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,
BUENOS AIRES.

Antarktika : Midwinterfees 21 Junie 1964.

Dit sal waardeer word indien u die onderstaande berig, by geleentheid van die tradisionele midwinterfees, aan die betrokke Antarktika instansies in Argentinië en Chile (laasgenoemde per telegram) kan oormaak vir transmissie na hul basisse met wie SANAE geen regstreekse verbinding het nie:-

"The Secretary for Transport of the Republic of South Africa sends his best wishes and warmest greetings for midwinter and expresses the hope that the rest of 1964 will be most fruitful and pleasant for all".

C. F. G. von Hirschberg

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

LAW/AvdB. LAW
12/6

COPY/JR

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Private Bag 193,
PRETORIA.
25.6.64

Trg. A.11/50/5.

The Head,
Science Co-operation Division,
C.S.I.R.,
P.O. Box 395,
PRETORIA.

Sir,

EXCHANGE OF OBSERVERS WITH THE UNITED STATES:
APPLICATION BY PROF. T.W. GEVERS

1. Your letter 14/56/9 dated 6 May 1964 has reference.

2. This Department will have no objection to Professor Gevers being nominated as an additional South African observer on condition that:

(a) his nomination does not jeopardize that of Mr. Neethling and

(b) this Department will not be liable for any expenses incurred in this connection.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

for SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT

LAW/AvdB. LAW
12/6

14/56/9

6th May 1964

Attention Mr. H.J. Claassens:

The Secretary for Transport,
Department of Transport,
Private Bag 193,
PRETORIA.

Dear Sir,

Exchange of Observers with the United States :
Application from Prof. T.W. Gevers

Further to our recent letters in connection with Mr. D.C. Neethling's nomination as South African observer to visit U.S. bases in Antarctica during the next summer season, I attach an application from Professor T.W. Gevers, dated 19th March 1964.

After checking with Professor Gevers that he would be prepared to bear all expenses in connection with this journey himself, his application was circulated to all members of the C.S.I.R.'s Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research who have supported it.

Before submitting the matter formally to the Department of Foreign Affairs, I shall be grateful to learn whether your Department has any objections to our nomination of Professor Gevers as an additional South African observer.

Yours faithfully,

Eric Boden,
Head : Science Co-operation Division

EB/vh

I have always loved cold climates and as a student and on many subsequent visits to Europe carried out a lot of glacier climbing and skiing in the Alps and in Norway.

Since I would like to attend the International Geological Congress in India in December, already going to the Himalayas in Mid-October, it does not suit me to follow the first of Dr. Jone's suggestions this year, viz. to apply for a senior fellowship at an American University and to go to the Antarctic from there. I have been invited by Dr. Willet to spend some time with the Geological Survey of New Zealand. I therefore intend to fly from India to New Zealand early in January, and if I am sponsored by the C.S.I.R. as an observer or exchange scientist with the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, to go immediately to the Antarctic from Christchurch, spending some time in New Zealand and Australia after the close of the season in Antarctica. The University summer vacation ends late in February; but I shall be able to obtain additional leave from the University for the purpose of research. In New Zealand, I wish to study volcanic features in the North Island, particularly the extensive welded tuffs (ignimbrites) there. In Australia I want to visit several mineral deposits.

Since it takes time to make the necessary preparations, particularly for Antarctica, I would be grateful for an early consideration of my request.

Hoping to hear from you favourably,

Yours sincerely,

T. W. Gevers

T.W. GEVERS.

The Dwyka tillite, of undoubted glacial origin, at the base of the Karroo System offers splendid opportunities for more detailed investigation by many workers for years to come. Since the latter and also the Chuos-Numees glacials were undoubtedly the products of large ice-sheets, it is desirable that a South African geologist, who has specialised in glacial deposits as I have done and am still doing, should have an opportunity of at least having a look at glacial deposition in the Antarctic.

(5) Having, with Frommurze, first unravelled some of the details of the great Damara orogen in S.W.A., and having mapped parts of the great E-W striking orogen of Natal, I have become greatly interested in geotectonics. Our Research Unit is carrying out the most detailed tectonic investigation in the Barberton Mountain land, yet attempted in Southern Africa, outside P. Matthews' work in the Tugela Valley. My close association with Professor Nicolaysen, of the B.P.I. Geophysical Research, has farther enhanced this interest from the geochronological aspect. Even though the K/Ar method mainly used in Antarctica may have given results that need revision, it would appear that several orogenic cycles are represented there of which there is much evidence also in Southern Africa. Extensive use has been made in support of Continental Drift of the socalled "loose ends" of orogens. Along our West Coast all interior foldbelts have now been shown to swing into parallelism with the coast on nearing the latter. Along the Natal coast, however, the E.W. trend of the "basement" is quite clearly cut off, almost at right angles, by the present coast line. Geophysical and other work in the adjacent Indian Ocean should throw much further light on this and many other features.

(6) Continental Drift, in my opinion, has coloured too much geotectonic argumentation in South Africa. It is, I think, desirable that someone should have the opportunity of visiting the Antarctic, which plays such a prominent rôle in this theory, and having discussions with research workers there, who has a completely open mind on this controversy and is not a priori sold on the hypothesis.

I intend devoting the rest of my active life to problems of geotectonics and allied aspects of geology. I am still very active in research. Last year I completed five papers, most of them of considerable scope, all of which are now in the press.

In spite of my turning 64 years of age in April, I am physically still very fit and active. Since my elephant-accident I have been on the Kibo Peak of Kilimanjaro, on the glaciers of Mt. Blanc, and in 1960 resumed with success skiing in the Austrian Alps. Anticipating that I might have an opportunity to go to the Antarctic this summer, I began training already in June. While in the Cape in June, September, November and January, I walked between 15 and 22 miles per day on more than twenty occasions; I also successfully started again rope-rock-climbing on Table Mountain and in the DuToit's Kloof area. Also in anticipation of possibly going to the Antarctic I underwant a rigid medical examination, including electrocardiogram, by Dr. B. van Lingen, specialist physician in Johannesburg, who knows me since the days when he was Senior Lecturer in Medicine at Wits. University. His verdict was: "You are very fit for your age; and certainly fit enough to do anything you like in the Antarctic". I can produce a medical certificate to this effect.

(2) I have a detailed knowledge of the crystalline "basement" rocks of Southern Africa, having mapped extensive areas in Southwest Africa, Namaqualand and coastal Natal. I have also mapped the crystalline basement around Lilani, Natal, and am familiar with the development of these rocks along the valley of the Lower Tugela River. I have brought out numerous publications on these rock groups, one, on the Lilani area, being in the press. "Basement " crystalline rocks are widely distributed in Eastern Antarctica and their development there requires comparison with that of the nearest continental areas in the Southern Hemisphere.

(3) I have published more on charnockitic rocks than any other South African geologist. A joint paper by myself and Dr. McIver, of my department, on the mode of occurrence and origin of these rocks along the coast of Southern Natal has already been dispatched to New Delhi, India, where I hope to present it at the forthcoming International Geological Congress. I am booked for one of the excursions through the classic charnockite province of Southern India. Charnockitic rocks are widely distributed in Eastern Antarctica; the occurrence of such rocks, first described by me in 1943 and recently re-investigated by Dr. McIver and myself, along the coast of Southern Natal has been used by du Toit, King, and others to reinforce Continental Drift; in my opinion erroneously, since charnockitic suites are widely represented in shield areas of the entire world as a facies of deep-level ultrametamorphism.

(4) I am the author of the first papers on the Chuos glacial deposits of Southwest Africa, now shown to be widespread in Southern Africa. With Beetz, I am the author of a paper on "Pre-Dwyka Glacial Deposits in Southern Africa" submitted to the Moscow International Congress in 1936. Since then I have investigated in the field many of these sediments of alleged glacial origin. South African geologists have undoubtedly been too liberal in the identification of tillites and after the C.C.T.A. meeting in Pretoria in 1962, I began a critical re-examination of criteria diagnostic of glacial origin and a revision of tillites in Southern Africa. Dr. S.H. Haughton wholeheartedly commended me for undertaking this work, especially since South African geologists had come to be regarded as "tillite-happy" by geologists elsewhere, particularly in the Northern Hemisphere.

Since this work of revision is a very big undertaking, I have recently come to an agreement whereby I myself reinvestigate the pre-Dwyka tillites in the NW Cape, the Transvaal and Rhodesia, while Dr. H. Martin, of the University of Cape Town, is to re-examine similar rocks in the NW and Southern Cape, possibly also Angola, and Mr. J. Hälbich, Geological Survey Branch of S.W.A., the tillites in Southwest Africa.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG

Telephone 835-8181 - Telegrams 'University' - Milner Park

JOHANNESBURG

In reply please quote GWG/MSM

Geology Department,

C.S.I.R. — W.N.N.R.

23 MAR 1964

REGISTRASIE

No. 14/5-6/9

19th March, 1964.

The President,
C.S.I.R.,
PRETORIA.

Dear Dr. Naudé,

In July of last year the Secretary for the C.S.I.R. Committee for Antarctic Research circulated a memorandum concerning the possibility of a South African scientist with a continuing interest in Antarctic Research accompanying the U.S.A. Summer Expedition to Antarctica as an observer. I indicated my interest.

During the SCAR Symposium on Antarctic Geology in Cape Town in September, Dr. L.M. Gould and Professor R. Nichols advised me to write to Dr. Thomas Jones of the Antarctic Research Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, about the possibility of joining an American Research team in Antarctica. Both Dr. Gould and Professor Nichols authorised me to use their names in support of my application. Unfortunately I only wrote to Dr. Jones in November.

I received an extremely friendly reply from Dr. Jones advising me that the U.S. Antarctic Research Program had already got well under way and that unfortunately it would be too late for the necessary arrangements to be made for me to join an American Team. He suggested, however, two possibilities for the 1964-1965 Summer season.

1. That I apply for a senior fellowship at an American University that carries out research in the Antarctic and that the latter be included in my fellowship activities, or

2. that I be sponsored by the C.S.I.R. Committee for Antarctic research as a foreign exchange scientist to join an American research team or, depending on the time available, be sponsored as an observer, utilising the shuttle service from Christchurch, New Zealand.

My reasons for wishing to go to the Antarctic are as follows:

1. I have an intimate knowledge of the development of the Karroo System in Southern Africa, having mapped the Stormberg region and having carried out numerous private investigations on all members of the Karroo System in the Republic, Southwest Africa, and Swaziland, particularly on the highly important glacials at the base and lavas at the top. I have published a paper on Stormberg volcanicity. At the SCAR Symposium in Cape Town it was stressed that research workers in Antarctica from the Northern Hemisphere would be well advised the acquaint themselves with the Gondwana (Karroo) System in the Southern Hemisphere in order to have a better foundation for the study of the Beacon Sandstone group and overlying volcanics in Antarctica.

/2...

102/2

The South African
Council for Scientific & Industrial Research

CSIR

Telegrams NAVORS Telephone 74-6011

PO Box 395
Pretoria

Our file 14/56/9 Our letter Your file Your letter

29th June, 1964.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
Union Buildings,
PRETORIA.

Attention Mr C. von Hirschberg

EXCHANGE OF OBSERVERS WITH THE UNITED STATES
TO VISIT ANTARCTIC BASES

As discussed with Mr Von Hirschberg on the telephone, in addition to having recommended to the Department of Transport that Mr D.C. Neethling of the Antarctic Division of Geological Survey should accompany the 1964/65 Deep Freeze Expedition to U.S. Antarctic Bases, costs being met from Antarctic Funds, the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research had also received and supported the accompanying application from Professor T.W. Gevers dated 19th March, 1964.

This matter was referred to the Secretary for Transport and I attach for your information copies of an exchange of letters dated 6th May and 25th June, 1964.

It will be noted that Professor Gevers has undertaken to pay all expenses himself.

I shall be grateful if you could confirm that your Department will have no objection to Professor Gevers' name being put forward as an additional observer when the U.S. Authorities raise this matter later this year.

You will note from Professor Gevers' application that he has already raised the matter unofficially with Dr Thomas Jones, Head of the Office of Antarctic Programmes of the U.S. National Science Foundation.

Eric Boden

Eric Boden
SECRETARY : CSIR SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR ANTARCTIC RESEARCH

File LAW 717

/2...

102/2

PRETORIA.

d. 7. 1964

THE PRESIDENT: COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

Exchange of observers with the United States to visit Antarctic bases.

Your letter 14/56/9 of 29th June, 1964, refers.

We, for our part, have no objection to Professor Gever's name being put forward as an additional observer provided that, as stated by the Department of Transport in its letter to you, this will in no way jeopardise Mr. Neethling's nomination.

D.B. SOLE

Act. SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LAW/EN

F.

Eric Boden

SECRETARY : CSIR SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR ANTARCTIC RESEARCH

/2...

Argentina

Australia

Belgium

Chile

France

Japan

New Zealand

Norway

South Africa

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom

In order that detailed arrangements may be made to accommodate the representatives of the Governments named on the attached list, and to designate the United States representative, a reply by August 17, 1964 would be appreciated.

Department of State,

Washington.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Their Excellencies and Messieurs the Chiefs of Mission of the Governments named on the attached list and has the honor to refer to the program of exchanging personnel to accompany expeditions to and from Antarctica. This program has been carried out since the International Geophysical Year, and the Government of the United States wishes to continue the program, which it considers to be a valuable means of promoting international good will and cooperation in Antarctica in accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty.

Therefore, the Government of the United States invites personnel from countries named on the attached list to accompany the United States expedition to Antarctica during the coming austral summer. In this connection, the United States has made a space available on its expedition for a representative of each Government on the attached list during the coming season.

The Government of the United States is also making personnel available to accompany the expeditions of other countries to Antarctica, and it is hoped that the Governments named on the attached list which are planning such expeditions will be able to provide a space for a United States representative during the coming Antarctic summer season.

102/2

143/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

AIR FREIGHT BAG
(In Duplicate)

7th August, 1964.

THE ACTING SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Invitation for an Exchange of Scientists for the 1964-1965 Austral Summer Season

I attach for your information a copy of a note received from the State Department in connection with the program of exchanging personnel to accompany expeditions to and from Antarctica.

The Embassy is aware of some arrangements which have been made between the CSIR and the American National Science Foundation in connection with a Mr. Neethling, of the Geological Survey, and Dr. T.W. Gevers, of the Department of Geology, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. The Embassy is not quite certain how far these arrangements have progressed, but the Department will no doubt be able to confirm the position in consultation with the CSIR and the Department of Transport. It will also be noted that a dead-line of the 17th of August, 1964, has been set for informing the American Government of the names of scientists to be included in this program. However, past experience has shown that this dead-line is never met.

Mnr Olivier
Kan ook
doorgestuur op
het Vervoer.
13/8

At the same time it would be appreciated if consideration could be given to inviting an American to participate in the South African Antarctic Expedition.

nie stemper (Vervoer) geskakel. Hy sal op soek
rigting er aan dungend laat weet.
(Mnr Olivier) afskrifte hiervan is ook aan kaw (per hand) gestuur.
13/8/64.

AMBASSADOR

Enclosure

and it is hoped that the Governments named on the attached list which are planning such expeditions will be able to provide a space for a United States representative during the coming Antarctic summer season.

COPY

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

AIRMAIL

Mr. H. S. van der Walt
Deputy-Secretary of the
Department of Transport
Fountain Lane
Pretoria, South Africa

14/32/9

Dear Mr. van der Walt:

It is my pleasure to invite you to select two Republic of South Africa scientists to participate in the U.S. Antarctic Research Program during the 1964-65 summer as exchange scientists.

The U.S. summer operations will cover the period November 1964 to February 1965. Transportation can be arranged from Christchurch, New Zealand, to McMurdo or from Washington, D.C., to McMurdo and return. We will also be glad to furnish travel and accomodations as required in Antarctica. The summer period is well suited to geological and biological field studies, and the scientists would be able to visit several of the field parties.

If you find it possible to accept this invitation, we would propose writing directly to the selected participants concerning the details of their travel schedule and other appropriate arrangements such as physical examinations, polar clothing, etc. It would be a pleasure to have these South African scientists with the U.S. Antarctic Research Program this coming summer.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ T. O. Jones

T. O. Jones
Head, Office of
Antarctic Programs

are planning such expeditions will be able to provide a space for a

United States representative during the coming Antarctic summer season.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

July 16, 1964

30

AIR MAIL

14/56/9

Dr. T. W. Gevers
Department of Geology
University of Witwatersrand
Johannesburg, South Africa

Dear Dr. Gevers:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 28, 1964, to Dr. Jones. We well remember your interest in visiting the Antarctic and have kept in mind the request which you made this last year.

After conversations at the meeting of Antarctic Treaty Representatives in Brussels in June with members of the South African Delegation, Dr. Jones advised Mr. Van der Walt, Deputy Secretary, Department of Transportation, that the U. S. Antarctic Research Program would be pleased to invite two Republic of South Africa scientists to participate in our 1964-1965 program as exchange scientists. I would suggest that you contact Mr. Van der Walt as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Henry S. Francis, Jr.
Program Director
International Cooperation and
Information Program
Office of Antarctic Programs

cc: Mr. H. S. Van der Walt

cc: Mr. E. Boden, CSIR, South Africa

are planning such expeditions will be able to provide a space for a

United States representative during the coming Antarctic summer season.

Mr. C.F.G. von Hirschberg:

Reference our recent telephone conversation and your Department's letter 102/2 of 8-7-1964. Copies of letters dated July 7, 1964, from T.O. Jones, Head, Office of Antarctic Programs, to Mr. H.S. van der Walt and from Henry S. Francis, Jr., to Dr. T.W. Gevers are attached for information.

Eric Boden.

14/56/9 3/4/2

6th August 1964

Dr. R.G. Shuttleworth,
S.A.S.L.O.,
WASHINGTON.

Dear Ronald,

U.S. Antarctic Research : Invitation for two South African Participants, summer 1964/65

Thank you very much for your letter of 8th July and for reporting further on this matter. Tom Jones very kindly sent Dr. Naudé a copy of his letter to Mr. van der Walt and I have also seen a copy of the letter which Henry S. Francis, Jr., Program Director, International Cooperation and Information Program, Office of Antarctic Programs, sent to Dr. Gevers on the 16th July 1964.

As a result of all this, Dr. Gevers has been in touch with Mr. van der Walt and his participation in the expedition seems to be settled. As you will see from your file, Mr. D.C. Hecthling, the Antarctic geologist at Geological Survey, will also be visiting Antarctica this summer.

I think it might be wise at this stage for you to inform your Embassy of the contents of Tom Jones' letter dated 7th July 1964 to Mr. van der Walt as, by writing directly to Mr. van der Walt, the Americans have deviated from their normal procedure of sending these invitations through State Department channels to our Embassy. I have told Carl von Hirschberg of all this so that we can ensure that no one gets out of step.

I still have not heard officially of the results of the Bouvet Island reconnaissance and what our future plans for the Island might be. You will see from your file that Tom Jones raised this issue in connection with Hecthling's attachment to their expedition. I believe I told you of the reactions of the Department of Foreign Affairs while you were still in Pretoria. We have not lost sight of the matter and as soon as I have something to report I shall let you know.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Eric Boden,

Secretary : S.A. Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research

Mr Whitehead
file
cc: Mr. C.F.G. von Hirschberg

EB/vh

United States representative during the coming Antarctic summer season.

rolling, for reception of ski-fitted aircraft; open approach. No radio link for safe-landing.

Novolazarevskaya. Landing strip by the station. Surface: rough ice. True course 120° - 300°, size 1,100 x 70 metres. Difficult approach because of hills. Landing only possible on course 120°.

Radionavigation provision for contacting radiostation, gear-operated, capacity 250 watts.

Komsomolskaya. Snow landing strip close by the station. True course 126° - 306°, size 2,800 x 40 metres. Suitable in summer, after rolling, for reception of ski-fitted aircraft; open approach. No radio link for safe-landing.

Radionavigation provision contacting radio-station, gear operated, capacity 100 watts.

NOTE: Taking into consideration that the state of preparedness of Antarctic landing strips depends to a considerable extent on weather conditions, it is recommended specifically that in every individual case, immediately before take-off, inquiry be made of the appropriate Antarctic station for precise details as to the condition of the landing strip.

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2. The Sovietskaya station was opened on February 16, 1958 at South 78°24', E.87°35' at a height of 3,660 metres above sea level It is situated in the NE part of Soviet Plateau. It was maintained until January 3, 1959.
Last visited at the beginning of December 1961. Very limited food supplies.

3. Pole of Inaccessibility station. Opened on December 14, 1958 at South 82°06' E.54°58' at a height of 3,720/above sea level. It is situated in the area of the Pole of relative inaccessibility. Maintained up to December 26, 1958.
Last visited at the beginning of February 1964. The post is in good condition. Accommodation for 3-5 men. Has limited food supplies.

4. Lazarev station. Opened March 10, 1959 at South 69°58' E.12° 55' at a height of 24 metres above sea level. Situated on the (? shelves) of the Lazarev glacier and is afloat. Maintained up to February 26, 1961. Last visited in 1963. Accommodation for 4-6 persons. Has limited food and fuel supplies.

P.12 Information about landing conditions for aircraft on aerodromes close to Soviet Antarctic stations.

Mirny Two landing strips (VPP) on mainland ice.
Radionavigation provision for contacting radiostation, working on gear, capacity 1 kilowatt short wave, direction finder.

a) Snow landing strip Located 1 km. to SW. of settlement, true course 110° - 290°, size 1,000 x 50 metres. Suitable for reception ski-fitted aircraft throughout the year; open approach. Taking account of prevailing wind and gradient of landing strip recommended direction of landing 110.

Landing strip equipped with one-way night start (sic). No means of radio communication for safe landing approach.

b) Ice landing strip. Located 3 km. to SW of settlement. True course 50° - 230°, size 1,900 x 60 metres. Suitable after snow clearance for reception of wheel-mounted aircraft at beginning and middle of summer; open approach. No night start or radio link for safe-landing.

Vostok Snow landing strip near station. True course 31° - 211°, size 3,000 x 50 . Suitable during summer, after rolling, for reception of ski-fitted aircraft; open approach. No radio link for safe-landing.
Radionavigation provision for contacting radiostation, gear-working, capacity 250 watts.

Molodyozhnaya. Two landing strips. Radio navigation provision for contacting radiostation, working on gear (? gear-operated) capacity 250 watts.

a) Snow landing strip located 1 km. to West of station. True course 120° - 300°, size 700 x 40 metres. Suitable after rolling for reception of ski-mounted aircraft. Approach course 300° difficult.

b) Snow landing strip. Located 5 km. to SSE. of station. True course 100 °- 280°, size 2,000 x 60 metres. Suitable in summer, after rolling...

P.3 Stations

5. Komsomolskaya - seasonal intra-continental station - South 74°06' E.97°78'; 3,497 metres above sea level. Opened November 6,1957. Seasonal station since 1959. Operated during antarctic summer from November 28, 1963 to March 7, 1964.

P.4 Staff

Seasonal staff 56 men, including scientific personnel 41 men; builders 4 men; aviators 6 men.

Foreign member

5. Jean-Louis le Goffe Charpentier - geodesist, French Polar Expedition.

Wintering staff

Total strength of 90 men, including scientific staff 26; radio-specialists 13; aviators 19; mechanics 18; skilled mechanics 6; chief storekeeper 1; cooks 3; book-keeper 1; builder 1; interpreter 1.

Scientific staff

23. A.F. Sulim - engineer, Aerodrome Service GUGVF, Leningrad.

Molodyozhnaya station

Total strength 37 men, including scientific staff - 10; builders - 23; radio-specialists - 1; cook - 1; mechanics - 2;

Scientific staff

8. A.F. Sulim - engineer, Aerodrome Service, GBF, transferred to Mirny observatory for the winter.

P.8 Means of transport and communications intended for use in the Antarctic

a) Aviation

Mirny - 5 aircraft: IL-12 - one; IL-14 - two; LI-2 - two. No aircraft at Novolazarevskaya, Molodyozhnaya and Vostok stations.

b) Ground transport

	All-purpose (Kharkovchanka)	Tyagachi	Allpurpose (Penguins)	Tractors	All-purpose GAZ - 47
Mirny	1	10	-	10	3
Vostok	-	2	-	-	-
Novolazar-eskaya	-	4	1	3	8
Molodyozhnaya	2	3	-	5	1
Komsomolskaya	-	-	2	-	-

P.11 Information about unoccupied shelters which could be used by expeditions suffering catastrophe.

1. The Pionerskaya station was opened on May 27, 1956 at South 69° 44' E.95°31', at a height of 2,740 metres above sea level. It lies under several metres (more than 10 metres) of snow. It was maintained until January 15, 1959. It was last visited at the end of March 1964. Accommodation for 4-5 persons. Limited food and fuel supplies.

2...

Translation

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

concerning the Ninth Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1963-65) presented in conformity with Recommendations II-VI of the Second Consultative Conference on the Antarctic Treaty

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During the Antarctic summer the Ninth Soviet Antarctic Expedition (SAE) carried out the following work:

1. Carried out the relief and supply of Mirny, Novolazarevskaya, Vostok and Molodyozhnaya stations. All stations duly proceeded to carry out scientific observations, in accordance with the programme of the International Year of the Quiet Sun.

2. At Molodyozhnaya station - extended construction of dwellings and service quarters. Commenced erection and equipping of aerological and magnetic pavilions.

3. Carried out two scientific-research sledge-tractor trips over routes:-

a) Vostok - Pole of Inaccessibility - S.78° E.20° - Molodyozhnaya;

B) Vostok - Mirny.

4. Carried out geological-geographic investigations at Enderby Land.

5. Carried out scientific investigations in Antarctic waters and en route for the Antarctic and back, in the expeditionary ships D/E "Ob" and M/V "Estoniya".

P.1 Ships and Aircraft

a) Crew of "Ob" 71 men. 12 members of the Ninth S.A.E.on board arrived in the Antarctic. At the end of the season 81 members of the Eighth and Ninth S.A.E. left the Antarctic.

B) Crew of "Estoniya" 93 men. 132 members of the Ninth S.A.E. on board arrived in the Antarctic; 83 members of the Eighth and Ninth S.A.E. left the Antarctic.

c) IL-18 aircraft brought 67 members of the Ninth S.A.E. to the Antarctic; 16 members of the Eighth and Ninth S.A.E. left the Antarctic.

There was no military equipment in the ships or aircraft.

P2. Routes of the expeditionary ships and aircraft.

a) "Ob" left Leningrad on 3.12.1963.

"Ob's" Route: Leningrad-Dakar-Mirny-Molodyozhnaya- Novolazarevskaya-Molodyozhnaya-Mirny-Dakar-Le Havre-Leningrad.

"Ob" was in the Antarctic from January 6 to April 9, 1964 and returned to Leningrad on May 14, 1964.

M/V "Estoniya's" route: Leningrad-Le Havre-Aden-Freemantle-Mirny-Port Louis-Aden-Odessa.

M/V "Estoniya" was in the Antarctic from January 9 to 30, 1964 and arrived at Odessa on February 26, 1964.

P.3...

Translation

EMBASSY OF THE USSR

No.44/AN

(Received at the Foreign Office August 12, 1964)

The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presents its compliments to the Foreign Office and, in accordance with Recommendations II to VI of the Second Consultative Conference on the Antarctic Treaty, has the honour to transmit herewith two copies of supplementary information on the Ninth Soviet Antarctic Expedition. In forwarding the information with regard to the recommendations of the Third Consultative Conference on the Antarctic Treaty, details are also included concerning unoccupied shelters which could be used by expeditions suffering catastrophe and about landing conditions for aircraft at aerodromes close to Soviet Antarctic stations.

At the same time, the Embassy requests the Foreign Office to deliver one copy of the report to the Government of the South African Republic.

The Embassy avails, etc.,

LONDON, August 11, 1964.

To the Foreign Office.

7

Новолазаревская - ВПП рядом со станцией. Покров - шероховатый лед. Истинный курс 120^0 - 300^0, размеры 1100 х 70м Подходы затруднены наличием сопок. Посадка возможна только курсом 120^0.

Радионавигационное обеспечение осуществляется связной радиостанцией, работающей на привод, мощностью 250 ватт.

Комсомольская - снежная ВПП рядом со станцией. Истинный курс 126^0 - 306^0, размеры 2800 х 40 м. Летом, после укатки, пригодна для приема лыжных самолетов; подходы открытые. Радиосредств для обеспечения захода на посадку нет.

Радиолокационное обеспечение - связная радиостанция, работающая на привод, мощностью 100 ватт.

Примечание. Учитывая, что готовность антарктических ВПП в значительной степени зависит от условий погоды рекомендуется в каждом отдельном конкретном случае непосредственно перед полетом запрашивать соответствующие антарктические станции об уточнении данных о состоянии ВПП.

Радионавигационное обеспечение осуществляется связной радиостанцией, работающей на привод, мощностью I квт с коротковолновым пеленгатором.

а) Снежная ВПП - расположена в I км к юго-западу от поселка. Истинный курс 110^0-290^0, размеры 1000 х 50 м. Пригодна для приема лыжных самолетов в течение круглого года; подходы открытые. Учитывая преобладающие ветры и уклон ВПП рекомендуемый курс посадки 110.

ВПП оборудована односторонним ночным стартом. Радиосредств для обеспечения захода на посадку нет.

б) Ледовая ВПП - расположена в 3 км к юго-западу от поселка. Истинный курс 50^0 - 230^0, размеры 1900 х 60 м. После очистки от снега пригодна для приема колесных самолетов в начале и середине лета; подходы открытые. Ночного старта, а также радиосредств для обеспечения захода на посадку нет.

Восток - снежная ВПП рядом со станцией. Истинный курс 31^0 - 211^0, размеры 3000 х 50. В летний период после укатки пригодна для приема лыжных самолетов; подходы открытые. Радиосредств для обеспечения захода на посадку нет.

Радионавигационное обеспечение осуществляется связной радиостанцией, работающей на привод, мощностью 250 ватт.

Молодежная - две ВПП. Радионавигационное обеспечение осуществляется связной радиостанцией, работающей на привод, мощностью 250 ватт.

а) Снежная ВПП - расположена в I км к западу от станции. Истинный курс 120^0 - 300^0, размеры 700 х 40 м. После укатки пригодна для приема лыжных самолетов. Подход курсом 300^0 затруднен.

б) Снежная ВПП - расположена в 5 км к юго-юго-востоку от станции. Истинный курс 100^0 - 280^0, размеры 2000 х 60 м. Летом, после укатки, пригодна для приема лыжных самолетов; подходы открытые. Радиосредств для обеспечения захода на посадку нет.

п. II. Сведения о незанятых убежищах, которые могут быть использованы терпящими бедствие экспедициями.

I. Станция Пионерская была открыта 27 мая 1956 года на 69°44' ю.ш., 95°31' в.д. на высоте 2740 м над уровнем моря. Находится под многометровым (более 10 м) слоем снега. Законсервирована 15 января 1959 года. В последний раз посещалась в конце марта 1964 года. Помещение для 4-5 человек. Имеются ограниченные запасы продовольствия и горючего.

2. Станция Советская - была открыта 16 февраля 1958 года на 78°24' ю.ш., 87°35' в.д. на высоте 3660 м над уровнем моря. Расположена в северо-восточной части плато Советского. Законсервирована 8 января 1959 года.

В последний раз посещалась в начале декабря 1961 года. Имеются очень ограниченные запасы продовольствия.

3. Станция Полюс недоступности - была открыта 14 декабря 1958 года на 82°06' ю.ш. 54°58' в.д. на высоте 3720 м над уровнем моря. Расположена в районе Полюса относительной недоступности. Законсервирована 26 декабря 1958 года.

В последний раз посещалась в начале февраля 1964 года. Станция в хорошем состоянии. Помещение для 3-5 человек; имеются ограниченные запасы продовольствия.

4. Станция Лазарев - была открыта 10 марта 1959 года на 69°58' ю.ш., 12°55' в.д. на высоте 24 м над уровнем моря. Расположена на шельфовом леднике Лазарева, находящемся на плаву. Законсервирована 26 февраля 1961 года.

В последний раз посещалась в 1963 году. Помещение для 4-6 человек, имеются ограниченные запасы продовольствия и горючего.

п. 12. Сведения об условиях посадки самолетов на аэродромах близ советских антарктических станций.

Мирный - две взлетно-посадочных полосы (ВПП) на материковом льду.

механиков 18, работников механической мастерской - 6, заведующий складом - I, поваров - 3, бухгалтер - I, строитель - I, переводчик - I.

Научный персонал

23. Сулим А.Ф. - инженер аэродромной службы ГУГВФ, Ленинград.

Станция Молодежная

Общая численность - 37 человек, в том числе: научный персонал - 10, строителей - 23, радиоспециалистов I, повар - I, механиков - 2.

Научный персонал

8. Сулим А.Ф. - инженер аэродромной службы ГВФ, переведен на зимовку в обсерваторию Мирный.

п. 8. Средства транспорта и связи, предназначенные для использования в Антарктике

а) Авиация

Мирный - 5 самолетов (ИЛ-12 - один, ИЛ-14 - два, Ли-2 - два). На станциях Новолазаревская, Молодежная и Восток авиации нет.

б) Наземный транспорт

	Вездеходы "Харьковчанки"	Тягачи	Вездеходы "Пингвин"	Тракторы	Вехдеходы ГАЗ-47
Мирный	I	10	-	10	3
Восток	-	2	-	-	-
Новолазаревская	-	4	I	3	2
Молодежная	2	3	-	5	I
Комсомольская	-	-	2	-	-

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в) на борту самолетов ИЛ-I8 прибыли в Антарктику 67 участников Девятой САЭ; возвратились из Антарктики I6 участников Восьмой и Девятой САЭ.

Военного оснащения на судах и самолетах не было.

п. 2. Маршруты экспедиционных судов и самолетов

а) "Объ" вышла из Ленинграда 3.XII.1963 г.

Маршрут д/э "Объ":

Ленинград - Дакар - Мирный - Молодежная - Новолазаревская - Молодежная - Мирный - Дакар - Гавр - Ленинград.

"Объ" находилась в Антарктике с 6 января по 9 апреля 1964 года и возвратилась в Ленинград I4 мая 1964 года;

б) маршрут теплохода "Эстония":

Ленинград - Гавр - Аден - Фримантл-Мирный - Порт - Луи - Аден-Одесса.

т/х "Эстония" находился в Антарктике с 9 по 30 января 1964 г. и вернулся в Одессу 26 февраля 1964 г.

п. 3. С т а н ц и и

5. Комсомольская - сезонная внутриконтинентальная станция - 74°06' ю.ш., 97°78' в.д., Н-3497 м над уровнем моря. Открыта 6.XI.1957 г. С 1959 г. - сезонная станция. Действовала в период антарктического лета с 28 ноября 1963 года по 7 марта 1964 года.

п. 4. Персонал

Сезонный состав 56 человек, в том числе научного персонала 4I человек, строителей 4 человека, авиаторов 6 человек.

Иностранные ученые

5. Жан Луи ле Гофф Шарпантье - геодезист, французские полярные экспедиции.

Зимовочный состав

Обсерватория Мирный

Общая численность 90 человек, в том числе: научный персонал - 26, радиоспециалистов - I5, авиаторов - 19,

7

ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ

о Девятой Советской Антарктической Экспедиции (1963-1965 гг.), представляемые согласно рекомендации П-VI Второго консультативного совещания по договору об Антарктике

В период антарктического лета Девятой Советской Антарктической экспедицией (САЭ) выполнены следующие работы:

1. Произведены смена и снабжение станций: Мирный, Новолазаревская, Восток и Молодежная. Все станции своевременно приступили к проведению научных наблюдений по программе Международного года спокойного Солнца.

2. На станции Молодежная продолжалось строительство жилых и служебных помещений. Начато строительство и оборудование аэрологического и магнитного павильонов.

3. Осуществлены два научно-исследовательских санно-тракторных похода по маршрутам:

а) Восток - Полюс недоступности - 78° ю.ш. 20° в.д. - Молодежная;

б) Восток - Мирный.

4. Выполнены геолого-географические исследования на Земле Эндерби.

5. На экспедиционных судах д/э "Объ" и т/х "Эстония" выполнены научные исследования в антарктических водах и на пути следования в Антарктику и обратно.

п. 1. Суда и самолеты

а) Экипаж "Оби" 71 человек. На борту судна прибыли в Антарктику 12 участников Девятой САЭ. По окончании сезона возвратились из Антарктики 81 участник Восьмой и Девятой САЭ.

б) Экипаж "Эстония" 93 человека. На борту судна прибыли в Антарктиду 132 участника Девятой САЭ; возвратились из Антарктики 83 участника Восьмой и Девятой САЭ.

№ 44/АН

Посольство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик свидетельствует свое уважение Министерству Иностранных Дел Великобритании и, в соответствии с рекомендациями П-XI Второго Консультативного совещания по Договору об Антарктике, имеет честь направить при этом два экземпляра Дополнительных сведений о Девятой Советской Антарктической экспедиции. В направляемые сведения с учетом рекомендаций Третьего Консультативного Совещания по договору об Антарктике включены также данные о незанятых убежищах, которые могут быть использованы терпящими бедствие экспедициями, и об условиях посадки самолетов на аэродромах близ Советских Антарктических станций.

Одновременно Посольство просит Министерство передать один экземпляр сведений Правительству Южно-Африканской Республики.

Посольство пользуется случаем, чтобы вновь подтвердить Министерству заверения в своем высоком уважении.

Лондон, "// " августа 1964 года.

МИНИСТЕРСТВУ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ
ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ

(i) Gratis passaat word aan hom verskaf;

(ii) vrykwartiere en proviand word aan hom voorsien;

(iii) dit word nie van hom verwag om 'n vrywaring te gee nie.

(b) die koste verbonde aan die saamstuur van mnr. Neethling uit die beskikbare bedrag van R1350, wat uit die Antarktiese vyfjaarprogram hiervoor bewillig is, aangewend word.

11. Aangesien die Amerikaanse owerhede reeds 'n antwoord op 17 Augustus 1964 verwag, sal 'n spoedige beslissing baie waardeer word.

H. S. VAN DER WALT

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Aanbeveel deur mnr. Van Heerden op 14/8/64.

14/8

5. Soos in die verlede het die Amerikaanse owerhede ook weer 'n uitnodiging tot Suid-Afrika gerig om iemand te stuur om hulle aflosreise mee te maak. In die verlede was daar niemand in Suid-Afrika beskikbaar om die Amerikaanse aflosreise mee te maak nie, maar tans is 'n geskikte kandidaat gevind in die persoon van mnr. D.C. Neethling van die Afdeling Geologiese opname van die Departement van Mynwese. Hierdie Departement beskou dit noodsaaklik dat mnr. Neethling saamgestuur word, aangesien hy reeds 'n jaar op Antarktika was en dus bekend is met Antarktiese navorsing en die toestande aldaar.

6. Wanneer mnr. Neethling saam met die Amerikaners reis, sal hy verantwoordelik wees om 'n bedrag van R2.50 per dag te betaal ten opsigte van etes en akkommodasie.

7. As 'n reël word dit deur die land, wat die uitnodiging rig, verwag dat die persoon wat die reis sal meemaak, op koste van sy Regering tot by Christchurch, Nieu Zeeland, wat die saamtrekpunt is vir die reëling van Amerikaanse reise na Antarktika, vervoer sal word. Daarvandaan sal hy gratis deur die Amerikaners na Antarktika en terug vervoer word en by sy terugkoms in Christchurch sal hy dan weer op koste van sy Regering die terugreis aanvaar.

8. Die uitgawes, wat by die stuur van 'n waarnemer betrokke is, naamlik een retoer lugreiskaartjie tussen Jan Smuts en Christchurch (R950) plus 'n reis- en verblyftoelaag van R70.00 (gebaseer op 'n afwesigheid van 20 dae teen die gewone tarief van R3.50 per dag) is relatief min in vergelyking met die voordele wat ten opsigte van wetenskaplike samewerking verkry kan word.

9. Daar is 'n bedrag van R1350 uit die fondse wat vir die Antarktiese vyfjaarprogram bewillig is, beskikbaar om die uitgawes in paragraaf 8 hierbo genoem, te dek. Sy Edele, die Minister van Vervoer, het op 3 Augustus 1964 goedgekeur dat mnr. Neethling die aflosreis saam met die Amerikaners mag meemaak.

10. Dit sal onder die omstandighede waardeer word indien die Tesourie wil goedkeur dat:

(a) die Amerikaner toegelaat word om die Suid-Afrikaanse aflosreis mee te maak en dat die volgende voorwaardes geld:

...../3.

46.
A.11/50/5.

IN DRIEVOUD.

14 -8- 1964

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN DIE TESOURIE.

AFLOSREIS NA ANTARKTIKA : UITRUIL VAN WAARNEMERS.

1. Die Tesourie het onder verwysing F142/53 van 27 November 1963 goedgekeur dat 'n persoon van die Verenigde State die aflosreis na Antarktika mag meemaak. Daar is tans weer 'n versoek van die Amerikaanse owerhede ontvang in verband met die moontlike uitruil van waarnemers tussen Suid-Afrika en die Verenigde State. Die Amerikaanse owerhede het dan ook so pas aangedui dat hulle 'n persoon beskikbaar sal stel om die Suid-Afrikaanse aflosskip te vergesel.

2. Die uitruil van waarnemers word van waarde beskou aangesien dit onderling meehelp om gemeenskaplike probleme in verband met Antarktika op te los en ook baie daartoe bydra om onderlinge goeie verhoudings te bevorder. Die uitruil van waarnemers is 'n baie belangrike stap in die rigting van wetenskaplike samewerking ten opsigte van Antarktika.

3. Die Departement is onder die omstandighede van voorneme om die Amerikaner saam te neem op die reis wat op ongeveer 21 Desember 1964 'n aanvang sal neem. Sy teenwoordigheid op die skip sal geen addisionele koste meebring nie behalwe ten opsigte van proviand wat 'n bedrag van R1.25 per dag sal beloop. Die reis sal na verwagting ongeveer twee maande duur.

4. Aangesien die Amerikaner 'n gas van die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering sal wees, is die Departement nie van voorneme om enigiets van hom te verhaal ten opsigte van proviand nie en om nie van hom te verwag om die staat teen eise te vrywaar nie. Die voorneme is ook om vry passaat aan hom te verskaf. Sy reiskoste vanaf Amerika en verblyfkoste in die Republiek voordat hy aan boord gaan, sal deur hom gedra moet word.

...../2.

E SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Ter inligting met verwysing na u diensbrief A.11/50/5 van 14 Augustus 1964 aan die Tesourie.

Waarn. SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

E.J.J. OLIVIER

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN DIE TESOURIE.

Ter inligting met verwysing na die telefoongesprek tussen mnr. van Niekerk en mnr. Olivier van ons onderskeie Departemente op 17 Augustus 1964.

E.J.J. OLIVIER

Waarn. SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Aan Prof. J.W. Severin van die Universiteit van Witwatersrand

EO/AP.

102/2

PRETORIA.

Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,
WASHINGTON.

Aflosreis na Antarktika : Uitruil
van Waarnemers.

Met verwysing na u diensbrief 143/1 van 7 Augustus 1964 in bogemelde verband wens ek u mee te deel dat:

(a) goedkeuring verkry is dat 'n Amerikaanse waarnemer uitgenooi word om die Suid-Afrikaanse aflosreis na Antarktika te maak;

(b) goedkeuring van die Minister van Vervoer verkry is dat mnr. D.C. Neethling die aflosreis saam met die Amerikaners mag meemaak en dat Tesourie-goedkeuring vir sy reiskoste na en van Nieu-Zeeland sowel as die gebruiklike reis- en verblyfkoste-toelaag verkry is.

Dit sal derhalwe op prys gestel word indien u:

(1) die Amerikaanse owerheid wil meedeel dat hul uitnodiging om 'n Suid-Afrikaanse waarnemer saam met hul aflos ekspedisie na Antarktika te stuur met dank aangeneem word en dat mnr. D.C. Neethling van die Afdeling Geologiese Opname van die Departement van Mynwese, as amptelike Suid-Afrikaanse waarnemers die reis sal meemaak en

x en Prof T.W. Gevers van die Universiteit van die Witwatersland

(2) 'n uitnodiging aan die Amerikaanse owerheid wil rig om 'n waarnemer saam met die Suid-Afrikaanse aflos-ekspedisie wat op ongeveer 21 Desember van Suid-Afrika vertrek, te stuur.

C F G von Hirschberg

Waarn. SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

TEL.: 40-9888
TELEGRAM.: "SALEG"

EMBAJADA DE LA REPÚBLICA DE SUD AFRICA
RIVADAVIA 1829 - 2°. Piso
BUENOS AIRES
ARGENTINA

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

102/2

B.A.22/7/1

20th August, 1964.

THE ACTING SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA.

FORMATION OF CHILEAN ANTARCTIC INSTITUTE

A note has been received from the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires informing us of the recent creation of a Chilean Antarctic Institute, in terms of Law No. 15,226 of the 10th September, 1963.

In accordance with the provisions of the abovementioned Law, legally and administratively the Institute falls under the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but is completely independent in regard to its scientific and technical activities. The Institute is directed by a Council composed of representatives of official and semi-official organizations directly concerned with Antarctica. The Chairman of this Council is the Head of the National Boundaries Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the present incumbent is Señor Enrique Gajardo Villarroel.

The note gave cover to the enclosed booklet on the Institute.

Sent to TPA.

copies sent to TPA + CSIR
file
28/8

AMBASSADOR

expedisie wat op ongeveer 21 Desember van Suid-Afrika vertrek, te stuur.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg

Waarn. SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

7.

P.S.16/1

Seepos.

14 Januarie 1963.

DIE WAARNEMENDE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Russiese Kaarte van Antarktika.

Ek heg hierby aan 'n stel kaarte van Antarktika wat so pas van die Russiese Ambassade ter plaatse via die Foreign Office ontvang is met die versoek dat dit aan die Suid-Afrikaanse regering deurgestuur word.

W. MALAN.

Tydelike Saakgelastigde.

7

1/8/8

ekspedisie wat op ongeveer 21 Desember van Suid-Afrika vertrek, te stuur.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg

Waarn. SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

7. 1/8/8

Mr Widdowson

I have noticed that the Russian Embassy in London uses the British Foreign Office as the channel of communication with our Embassy here on Antarctic matters. See for instance the attached minute from London. I do not know whether this is standard practice on the part of the Russians but the Embassy would be able to tell us. The question arises as to whether we should not ask the Russians to quit this practice & to correspond with our people directly!

7.

4/2/63

7

1/2/8

expedisie wat op ongeveer 21 Desember van Suid-Afrika vertrek, te stuur.

C. P. G. von Hirschberg

7.

Waarn. SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Telegraphic Address:—
For Inland Telegrams:
"OPPOSITELY, SQUARE LONDON"
For Overseas Telegrams:
"OPPOSITELY LONDON WC2"

ENQUIRIES
TELEPHONE WHI. 4488 Ext.

Ref: P.S. 16/2

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

25th August, 1964

The Secretary for
Foreign Affairs

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE NINTH SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

I forward herewith, for the Department's information and, if deemed necessary, for onward transmission to the other South African authorities concerned, copies of a covering note No. 44/AN of the 11th August, 1964, from the Soviet Embassy, London, to the Foreign Office here together with copies of a memorandum containing supplementary information in regard to the Ninth Soviet Antarctic Expedition. Both documents are in the Russian language and I accordingly also enclose copies of the Foreign Office's English translations.

It will be noted that the Soviet Embassy transmitted the note and memorandum to the Foreign Office with the request that copies be forwarded to the South African Government. We would add that as far as we have been able to ascertain there is nothing sinister about the procedure adopted by the Russian Embassy which, we understand, stems from the fact that the Embassy is reluctant to translate lengthy documents received in Russian from Moscow and accordingly writes in Russian to the Foreign Office and relies on that office to furnish the third party involved with the necessary translations. We have noticed that this procedure is generally adopted in the case of lengthy notes and documents intended for the Foreign Office and other parties whereas relatively short joint communications or communications intended only for this Embassy are sent direct to us.

W. Malan
for Ambassador

Copies to TM & CSTR Pr.

Yesterday i 7.
28/8

Chief of Protocol, pse.

Mr Drake. HO 27/11

102/R.

81/142389.
(Z. 15.)

Herewith an example of the procedure adopted by the Russians of corresponding with our Embassy in London through the British Foreign Office.

This was one of the points suggested to be kept for discussion with the Embassy during a visit to London earlier this year. There is no record that he did in fact raise the subject but a subsequent minute from London in which the Embassy commented on the procedure suggests that he did.

Reference my note to Mr Haddleston, he agreed at the time that we might write to London, but I did nothing.

Reference London's minute of 25.8.64, I am not entirely convinced that the Russians adopt the Foreign Office as a channel simply to ensure that we obtain an English translation through the F.O. I cannot see them being so altruistic in their relations with us. If you are following up this matter, it might be advisable to ask the Embassy to check whether the Russians adopt the same procedure in the case of New Zealand, where they are probably not represented either, ~~in the case~~ for this Antarctic correspondence.

USSR has a legation in Wellington. HO 27/11

Cover we have attached correspondence back in due course pse. see the Russian Note to British F.O.

Mr van Heuschling

Thank you. Further action taken with respect to Poland will be found on files 4/2/108 and 10/6/9 if ever you require them for reference. HO 5/1

EH 7. /26/11

143/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

AIR FREIGHT BAG

28th August, 1964.

(In Duplicate)

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer

I enclose herewith for your information two copies of Volume V, Number 8, dated April, 1964, and one copy of Volume V, Number 9, dated May 1964, of the above Bulletin.

I also attach the National Science Foundation Antarctic Report for February, March, April, May and June, 1964.

for AMBASSADOR

Mr Ou

File

Mr van Heerden

Thank you. Further action taken with respect to Poland will be found on files 4/2/108 and 10/6/9 if you require them for reference.

Dr. T.W. Gevers Page Two

suitable set of sunglasses is available in the Republic of South Africa. You will receive one pair of emergency snow goggles with the clothing issue to be made a Christchurch, New Zealand, but you are responsible for providing your own sunglasses. Immunizations required are also discussed in the memorandum and should there be any questions about the physical examination, immunization or sunglasses, Mrs. Helen Gerasimou of this office will answer them for you. We would greatly appreciate the prompt completion of the physical examination return of the forms to this office. In addition, the enclosed includes a biographical data form which you should complete and return to this office as soon as possible.

I suggest that you consult with the Consuls of the United States and New Zealand in the Republic of South Africa for detailed information on the passport and visa requirements.

I believe I have indicated to you in earlier correspondence that we would be responsible for your transportation between Washington, D.C. and Antarctica and return. It is not clear from your letter whether you will be proceeding directly to Christchurch from India or whether you will be coming to Washington, D.C. first. I would suggest if possible that you make arrangements to proceed directly to New Zealand as there are no scheduled military flights between the United States and New Zealand during late December and early January.

I hope that this letter has clarified the necessary initial preparations and has given you a reasonable idea of what we feel may be of interest to you in Antarctica this coming field season. If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Signed: Henry S. Francis, Jr.
Program Director
International Cooperation and
Information Program
Office of Antarctic Programs.

Enclosures - As stated.

Director, Geological Survey (Attention Mr Neethling)
The Secretary for Transport (Attention Mr Memper)

Thank you. Further action taken 26/11
with respect to Poland will be found on files
4/2/108 and 10/6/9 if can you require this for reference.

COPY

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

August 20, 1964.

Dr. T.W. Gevers,
Department of Geology,
University of Witwatersrand,
Johannesburg,
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Dear Dr. Gevers:

I am writing in reply to your letter of July 31, 1964, and to enlarge on the pre-Antarctic preparations necessary for your trip.

With respect to your arrival at Christchurch and subsequent transportation to Antarctica, I should advise you that there will be a flight to McMurdo Sound on December 26 and another on January 5, 1965. This will allow you to participate in the post-Geological Congress excursion and still arrive in Antarctica in sufficient time to participate in our geological field work. There are several geological programs being carried out in the vicinity of McMurdo Station and because of the availablilty of transportation in that area, it will be possible for you to join any one of several field parties almost immediately after your arrival at McMurdo. The McMurdo area should provide examples of the geological and glaciological conditions in which you are interested based on your letter of October 20, 1963. It would probably be best for you to decide which group you would like to join after your arrival at McMurdo. Although we are unable to make any commitments at this time it may also be possible for you to visit one or more of our Antarctic interior stations.

I am enclosing several forms which you should complete and return to this office in the envelopes provided. As you probably know, a thorough medical examination is required of all participants in the United States Antarctic Research Program. Four sets of pertinent memoranda with attached forms are enclosed and these should make the requirements for physical examination and standards clear to both you and your physician. One section of the memorandum addressed to visitors deals with sunglasses. I am certain that a

Dr R.G. [illegible]
Director, Geological Survey (Attention Mr Neethling)
The Secretary for Transport (Attention Mr Memper)

Thank you. Further action taken with respect to Poland will be found on file 4/2/108 and 10/6/9 if can you refine this for future. 26/11

102/2

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs: (attention Mr. von Hirschberg)

Copy of letter dated August 20, 1964, to Prof. Gevers is attached for your information.

Eric Boden.

14/56/9

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

3rd September 1964

Professor T.W. Gevers,
Geology Department,
University of the Witwatersrand,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Prof. Gevers,

Exchange of Observers with the United States

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the letter dated August 20, 1964, which you received from Mr. Henry S. Francis, Jr., of the National Science Foundation.

To keep everyone informed of your possible plans, I have taken the liberty of sending copies to the Department of Foreign Affairs and also to Dr. R.G. Shuttleworth, our Scientific Attache in Washington, whose office was involved in our early approaches to the National Science Foundation about your visit to Antarctica. Dr Shuttleworth will I am sure give you every assistance while you are in the United States. I think it will be wise when your plans are quite finalised to let me have details for sending on to Foreign Affairs and Dr Shuttleworth.

For your information, I am attaching a copy of the official letter which the Secretary for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Ambassador in Washington about the nomination of you and Mr Neethling as observers.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Eric Boden

Secretary: Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research

cc: Department of Foreign Affairs (Attention Mr C.F.G. von Hirschberg)
Dr R.G. Shuttleworth
Director, Geological Survey (Attention Mr Neethling)
The Secretary for Transport (Attention Mr Memper)

Mr Olivier
file
26/10/9

Thank you. Further action taken with respect to Poland will be found on files 4/2/108 and 10/6/9 if can you require this for reference.

26/11

102/2

EMBARGOED FOR MIDNIGHT RELEASE.
WASHINGTON, SATURDAY. SAPA REUTER.

T NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATN, COORDINATOR FOR THE U S ANTARCTIC RESEARCH PROGRAMME, ANNCED TODAY TT A GROUP O SCIENTISTS WLD SET OUT ON T FIRST LEG O A 5,000 MILE JOURNEY NEXT DECEMBER TO EXPLORE T LAST UNEXPLORED PART O ANTARCTICA.

THEY WLD CROSS +A VAST FREEZING WINDY DESERT O SNOW AND ICE BETWN T SOUTH POLE AND QUEEN MAUD LAND ON T COAST NEAREST AFRICA+ T ANNOUNCEMT SD.

THR GOAL, T FOUNDATN SD, WAS TO FIND OUT WHAT IS BURIED UNDER THIS PART O T ICECAP KNOWN TO BE MORE THAN TWO MILES DEEP AT SOME PLACES. THEY ALSO HOPE TO STUDY T ICE, WEATHER, MAGNETIC FIELD AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS O T AREA.

T SCIENTIST EXPLORERS, HEADED BY DR CHARLES R BENTLEY, GEOPHYSICIST FM T UNIVERSITY O WISCONSIN, MUST CROSS A HIGH POLAR ICE PLATEAU WI AN AVERAGE HEIGHT O MORE THAN 10,000 FEET. T JOURNEY IN LARGE TRACKED VEHICLES MUST OVERCOME +SEVERE WEATHER, HIGH ALTITUDE, ROUGH TERRAIN AND HIDDEN CREVASSES+ T FOUNDATN SD.

T EXPLORER PARTY HOPED TO COVER 1,200 MILES O T JOURNEY BY T END O JANUARY 1965 TERMINATING AT T BELGIAN COASTAL STATION RIO BAUDOUIN. //
2019 12.9.64 DR.

If you feel that co-operation with the United States (and perhaps with other Treaty Powers as well) in carrying out research in the area in question might be fruitful from our point of view and if you are satisfied that we would ourselves be able to make a reasonable contribution to the research effort involved, it is suggested that the possibility be further explored on an informal scientific level, for example with the National Science Foundation or the United States Antarctic Projects Office through the Scientific Attaché in Washington. I should welcome your comments.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT, COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

C. F. H. von Ahrenberg

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

P.S. Since the above was drafted, a radio report announced that the United States intended to survey the Eastern Plateau during December and January next. It is therefore probably too late to arrange a joint project now but we feel that we should nevertheless consider such a possibility in the event of a follow-up investigation being arranged later.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of South Africa,
WASHINGTON.

For information only as at this stage. It would be appreciated if the N.S.F. Antarctic Report as well as the Report of the Antarctic Projects Office could be forwarded promptly on receipt rather than at intervals — Your 143/1 of the 28th August refers in this connection. This would not only facilitate departmental study of the Reports but also ensure that the information can be acted upon timeously, where action is necessary or desirable as in the instance quoted, and is not stale or out of date by the time it reaches us.

C. F. H. von Ahrenberg

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CvH/AvdB.

URGENT. PRETORIA.

14.9.1964

THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT : COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

Antarctica.

We have read with interest the article by A.P. Crary, Chief Scientist, Office of Antarctic Programs, United States National Science Foundation, in the February, 1964 issue of N.S.F.'s "Antarctic Report", in particular the following observation:

"The remaining geographical areas of Antarctica to be investigated must be given priority in the near future: the Peninsula, the East Antarctic plateau between the South Pole and the coast facing Africa, the Weddell Sea, etc. ....."

If the Americans do at any time concentrate certain of their research activities on the East Antarctic plateau, this might well offer opportunities for joint South African-United States collaboration. You will recall that joint or collaborative expeditions on the part of scientific teams based at various points on the Continent was advanced by the South African delegation at the Third Consultative Meeting as a means of expanding and improving scientific co-operation in the Treaty area. This theme was also referred to by Mr. Crary in the article mentioned, as follows:

"I would like to end this discussion with a brief statement on a related subject. Because of the international aspects, there is a vast potential for antarctic scientists from two or more nations to combine their talents in strategic locations. A good example of this occurred last summer in East Antartica when a top French glaciological team with vast experience in Greenland combined forces with the U.S.S.R. specialists to attack one of the major antarctic glaciology problems, the direct measurement of the equilibrium of the interior of the ice cap by means of movement and strain networks. Another example, the forward scatter program, also illustrates the essence of the internationalism that has made the operations in Antarctica so successful."

/.....

Jth 10/12 Pend 15/10 Weep Voorgelê
14/9

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of South Africa,
WASHINGTON.

For information.

C. R. G. von Hirschberg.

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

102/2

PRETORIA.

URGENT

THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT : COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

Antarctica.

Reference the postscript to my 102/2 of the 14th September, the following is the text of a SAPA-Reuter report, datelined Washington, Saturday (12th September), on the United States expedition to the East Antarctic Plateau:

"The National Science Foundation, coordinator for the United States Antarctic Research Programme, announced today that a group of scientists would set out on the first leg of a 5,000 mile journey next December to explore the last unexplored part of Antarctica.

They would cross 'a vast freezing windy desert of snow and ice between the South Pole and Queen Maud Land on the coast nearest Africa' the announcement said.

Their goal, the foundation said, was to find out what is buried under this part of the icecap known to be more than two miles deep at some places. They also hope to study the ice, weather, magnetic field and other characteristics of the area.

The scientist explorers, headed by Dr. Charles R Bentley, Geophysicist from the University of Wisconsin, must cross a high polar ice plateau with an average height of more than 10,000 feet. The journey in large tracked vehicles must overcome 'severe weather, high altitude, rough terrain and hidden crevasses' the foundation said.

The explorer party hoped to cover 1,200 miles of the journey by the end of January, 1965, terminating at the Belgian Coastal Station Roi Baudouin."

C. F. G. von Hirschberg

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

file 15/19

CvH/PK.

/...

102/2

143/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

AIR FREIGHT BAG

22nd September, 1964.

(In Duplicate)

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Antarctic Report

I enclose herewith for your information the National Science Foundation's "Antarctic Report" for July 1964.

for AMBASSADOR

East Plateau Traverse — details on pages 2, 22-24 & 32. Informed Mr Boden who has received a copy direct from Washington.

File 7/10

the journey of the end of January 1965, terminating at the Belgian Coastal Station Roi Baudouin."

C. F. G. von Mirschberg

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

File 7/10

CvH/PK.

/...

102/2.

on 104/2 pse

LOC 242
NONSTOP ONE
MELBOURNE WEDNESDAY SAPA REUTER

ADMIRAL JAMES REEDY, COMMANDER O T UNITED STATES OPERATN +DEEP FREEZE+ LEFT VICTORIAS AVALON AIRFIELD TODAY ON T START O T FIRST NON-STOP FLIGHT FM AUSTRALIA TO T ANTARCTIC.

T U.S. NAVY C-130 HERCULES SKI PLANE IS DUE TO REACH T SOUTH POLE AT 10 PM TONIGHT.

ADMIRAL REEDY IS DUE TO REACH MCMURDO SOUND THREE HOURS LATER WHR HE WILL OPEN T AMERICANS 1964-65 PROGRAMME O EXPLORATION AND RESEARCH.

MORE

ATB 1508 30.9.64

LOC 241
NONSTOP TWO LAST - MELBOURNE

HE WILL MAKE IT IN A UNITED STATES NAVY C-130 HERCULES SKI PLANE, PILOTED BY COMMANDER FRED GALLUP, MR P G LAW, DIRECTOR O AUSTRALIAS ANTARCTIC DIVISN, WILL ACCOMPANY HIM.

T PLANE WILL FLY 3,900 NAUTICAL MILES IN ABOUT 14-1/2 HOURS TO MCMURDO SOUND AFTER A DIVERSION TO DROP MAIL TO T AMERICAN BASE AT T SOUTH POLE.

T AIRCRAFT WILL FLY OVER T POLE AT ABOUT 300 FEET. T TEMPERATURE INSIDE SHLD BE ABOUT 70 DEG F. BUT +OUTSIDE IT WILL BE MINUS 65 TO 75 DEGREES,+ ADMIRAL REEDY SD HR.

T ADMIRAL SAID AMERICANS WILL SOON BEGIN A THREE-YEAR, 3,000-MILE JOURNEY OVER UNEXPLORED TERRITORY FM T SOUTH POLE TO T BELGIAN BASE O BAUDOUIN IN NORTH EAST ANTARCTICA.

EIGHTEEN MEN ON SNOW CATS AND OTR SNOW VEHICLES WILL MAKE A ZIG-ZAG PATH OVER T VIRGIN TERRITORY, WI T MAIN PURPOSE O CHECKING T ICE CAPS THICKNESS, ADMIRAL REEDY SD. THEY WLD COVER 1,000 MILES EACH YEAR.

SAPA REUTER

ATB 1506 30.9.64

7 Eff 2/10/64.

102/2

South African Council for Scientific & Industrial Research **CSIR**

Telegrams NAVORS Telephone 74-6011

Our file 14/56/8 Your file

P.O. Box 395, Pretoria

18th September 1964

Attention Mr. C.F.G. von Hirschberg:

21 -9-1964

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

Antarctica : Possible South African Participation in United States Expedition to the East Antarctic Plateau

Thank you for your minutes 102/2 of the 14th and 15th September 1964 drawing our attention to the recent Press announcements about this expedition.

We have always considered because of the necessarily limited funds available for logistic support for South African Antarctic expeditions, much useful scientific experience and international goodwill and prestige would be obtained from South African participation in international Antarctic expeditions. It is felt therefore that, if at all possible, South Africa should make some attempt to be included in at least the final (third ?) year of the above expedition.

I have discussed the matter with Mr. D.C. Neethling, Co-ordinating Geologist for Antarctic Geological and Glaciological Research, who for some time has been aware of American preparations for this expedition though he had thought the intention was for it to complete its traverse at the coast near SANAE and not at Rio Baudouin as indicated in the SAPA-Reuter report. He didn't consider there would be much point in pressing for inclusion in the activities during the first season, especially as these would be over the ice cap itself, though he felt there would be much to be gained from a South African participating during the last season.

Mr. Neethling's forthcoming trip to Antarctica via the United States, where he will be having discussions with the Office of the Antarctic Programmes of the National Science Foundation, would afford an excellent opportunity for him, in concert with Dr. R.G. Shuttleworth, our Scientific Attaché in Washington, to open discussions with the Americans on the subject. He will be leaving on the first leg of his journey via Europe early in October and it would therefore be necessary for your Department to consider this matter further as soon as possible so that he may be briefed accordingly.

Eric Boden,

Secretary : Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research

cc: Secretary for Transport

EB/vh

102/2

LOC 208
MELBOURNE TUESDAY SAPA-REUTER.
AMERICANS WILL SOON BEGIN A 3,000 MILE JOURNEY OVER UNEXPLORED TERRITORY FM T SOUTH POLE TO T BELGIAN BASE O BAUDOUIN IN NORTH-EAST ANTARCTICA, T COMMANDER O T U S OPERATN +DEEP FREEZE+ ADMIRAL JAMES REEDY, SD HERE TODAY.
ADMIRAL REEDY SAID T JOURNEY BY 18 MEN ON SNOW CATS AND OTHER SNOW VEHICLES WLD COVER A ZIG-ZAG PATH OVER UNEXPLORED TERRITORY. T MAIN PURPOSE O T EXPEDITION WLD BE TO CHECK T ICE CAPS THICKNESS.
THEY WLD TAKE THREEYEARS, COVERING 1,000 MILES EACH YEAR.
ADMIRAL REEDY IS IN MELBOURNE PREPARG FOR T FIRST NON-STOP FLIGHT FM AUSTRALIA TO T ANTARCTIC. HE WL LEAVE TOMORROW IN A US NAVY C-130 HERCULES SKI PLANE,PILOTED BY COMMANDER FRED GALLUP. T DIRECTOR O AUSTRALIAS ANTARCTIC DIVISION, MR P G LAW, WL ACCOMPANY HIM.
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SAPA-REUTER.
PEN 1355 29.9.65.

4

COPY/TM G.O. 4/13/6/16/3

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH: SOUTH AFRICAN OBSERVOR WITH U.S. DEEP FREEZE 1964-65. ITINERARY, D.C. NEETHLING

1964

3 October	Depart from Jan Smuts at 20.00 for Paris via Athens, Rome, Zürich, Vienna and Amsterdam.
15 October	Paris Visit to Mons. C. Lorius, Secretary of SCAR Working Group on Glaciology and to Missions Paul-Emile Victor (Expéditions Polaircz Francaises).
19-22 October	London. Visit to British Antarctic Survey (Sir Vivian Fuchs) and S.A. Scientific Liaison Office (Mr. King), Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge (Dr. G. de Q. Robin) and Dr. Ray Adie (British Antarctic Survey) at Birmingham.
22 October	Depart London at 14.00 for Chicago and Madison (arrive 2036 Flight No. 125).
23-25 October	Madison and Minneapolis. Visits to University of Wisconsin (Prof. Black and Dr. Giovinetto) and University of Minnesota (Prof. Campbell Craddock).
26 October	Washington D.C. Visits to National Science Foundation and S.A. Scientific Liaison Office and U.S. Geological Survey. (Dr. Dwight Schmidt).
1 November	Depart Washington for Christchurch (N.Z.) via Hawaii by U.S. Navy Aircraft. Arrive Mo Murdo Station approx. 10-12 November.
15 November (approx.)	Leave Byrd Station for Sonntag nunstak area (84°S, 87°W) with geological field party (University of Minnesota).
19 December (approx.)	Mo Murdo Station. Investigation of Beacon Rocks

1965

15 January (approx.)	Christchurch (N.Z.) Visit to Mr. Willett, Chairman of SCAR Working Group on Geology at Wellington.
8 February (approx.)	Arrive back in South Africa via U.S.A. and London.

Postal address while in Antarctica:

C/o Mr. Goodale,
U.S. Antarctic Research Program Representative,
Headquarters CTF-43,
Christchurch International Airport,
CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

2 copies pls.

G.O.4/13/6/16/3
102/2

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH: SOUTH AFRICAN OBSERVER WITH U.S. DEEP FREEZE 1964-65.
ITINERARY, D.C. NEETHLING

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C/o Mr. Goodale,
U.S. Antarctic Research Program Representative,
Headquarters CTF-43,
Christchurch International Airport,
CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

D.C. NEETHLING.

30/9/64.

Mrs. C. G. van Hirschberg

DCN/mm.

Vir inligting.

Mev Oliver
Asb

efsien of 'n spesiale beppers
van Wellington gekom

12/10.

143/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

AIR FREIGHT BAG

(In Duplicate)

18th September, 1964.

22-9-1964

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr Olivier To see, please. This minute may be filed. 30/9

President's Report to Congress on Antarctica

I attach for your information a copy of a report made by the President of the United States to Congress in connection with U. S. Policy and International Cooperation in Antarctica.

It is becoming apparent that the United States is attaching considerable importance to the cooperation which has followed the signing of the Antarctic Treaty and one assumes also the precedents which have developed therefrom as regards inspection and scientific exchange.

30/9.

for AMBASSADOR

Attachment

U.S. Antarctic Research Program Representative,
Headquarters CH-43,
Christchurch International Airport,
CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

DCR/MR.

Mr. C. G. Hirschberg
Vir. u. Inlichting.

Mr Olivier
Note

12/10

afskrif vir openbare biblioteek
van Wellington gestuur
12/10.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of South Africa,
WASHINGTON.

For your information.

C. R. G. van Hirschberg

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of South Africa,
WASHINGTON.

PRETORIA.

1.10.1964

For your information.

THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

THE PRESIDENT : COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

G. F. G. von Hirschberg
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Antarctica.

I referred in my minutes of the 14th and 15th September, to an American undertaking to traverse the East Antarctic Plateau next December and January. A further Sapa-Reuter report on this project has been received. It reads as follows:

"Melbourne, Tuesday, Sapa-Reuter.

Americans will soon begin a 3,000 mile journey over unexplored territory from the South Pole to the Belgian base of Baudouin in North-East Antarctica, the Commander of the United States operation 'Deep Freeze', Admiral James Reedy, said here today.

Admiral Reedy said the journey by 18 men on snow carts and other snow vehicles would cover a zig-zag path over unexplored territory. The main purpose of the expedition would be to check the ice caps thickness.

They would take three years, covering 1,000 miles each year.

Admiral Reedy is in Melbourne preparing for the first non-stop flight from Australia to the antarctic. He will leave tomorrow in a United States Navy C-130 Hercules ski plane, piloted by Commander Fred Gallup. The Director of Australia's Antarctic Division, Mr. P.G. Law, will accompany him.

The plane will fly 3,900 nautical miles in about 14-1/2 hours to McMurdo Sound after diverging to drop mail to the American base at the South Pole.

The plane will fly over the Pole at about 300 feet. The temperature should be about 70 degrees inside the plane, but outside it will be minus 65 to 75 degrees," Admiral Reedy said."

File
2/19

G. F. G. von Hirschberg
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CvH/AvdB.

102/2

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON 8. D. C.

Verw. nr.:
143/1

13 Oktober 1964

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE

Antarktika - Uitruil van Waarnemers

Met verwysing na u diensbrief 102/2 van 18 Augustus 1964 betreffende bogenoemde aangeleentheid wens ek u mee te deel dat die Staatsdepartement nou hulle Nota van 28 Julie 1964 verder toegelig het. Dit blyk nou dat die Staatsdepartement met hierdie uitnodiging nie bedoel het wetenskaplike uitruilwaarnemers nie, tewete prof. I.W. Gevers en mnr. D.C. Neethling, wie se besoek onder Art. III 1(b) val, en waarvoor die reëlings reeds regstreeks tussen die "National Science Foundation" en die twee persone (of hulle organisasies) getref is.

2. Wat die Staatsdepartement se Nota, volgens die mondelinge toeligting wat ons nou ontvang het, in gedagte gehad het, was die benoeming van 'n uitruilwaarnemer (official exchange observer). Soos u weet is daar nie verwysing na hierdie kategorie van persone in die Antarktiese Verdrag nie en is die gebruik om uitruilwaarnemers saam met ekspedisies te stuur reeds gevestig voor die Verdrag in werking getree het. Sien asseblief in die verband ons vorige uitruilwaarnemer se verslag, (bylae tot my diensbrief nr. 143/1 van 2 April 1964), par. 1. In par. 39 van genoemde verslag is verwys na die waarde van 'n dergelike besoek. Die uitruilwaarnemer sou dus kan gaan bykomstig tot bogenoemde twee wetenskaplikes.

3. Dit sou dus ons wens gewees het om weer hierdie seisoen van die geleentheid gebruik te maak - teen geringe koste - om 'n amptenaar van hierdie missie te laat gaan as waarnemer. Met die oog op die feit dat twee lede van die missie reeds afgestaan moet word vir die V.V. afvaardiging, sal dit egter op hierdie stadium nie prakties wees om daaraan te dink nie. U sal miskien intussen die moontlikheid wil oorweeg om iemand vanuit die Departement of 'n ander missie te benoem, hoewel so 'n benoeming uit die aard van die saak groter uitgawes vir die Departement sal meebring.

4. Die Staatsdepartement het versoek dat hulle dank oorgedra word aan die Suid-Afrikaanse owerhede vir die uitnodiging vir 'n Amerikaanse waarnemer om die Suid-Afrikaanse Aflos-ekspedisie te vergesel en tegelykertyd is gevra dat nadere inligting in verband met die vertrek van die Ekspedisie aan hulle beskikbaar gestel word.

J.S.F. Botha
AMBASSADEUR

7 27/10.

S.30/18 102/2

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
CANBERRA

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
CANBERRA

The South African Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of External Affairs and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of one copy of a publication of the Australian Academy of Science "Summary of Antarctic Research Programme 1963 and Proposed Antarctic Research Programmes 1965", received under cover of the Department's Note No. 1495/3/2/11/2 of the 14th October.

The publication is being transmitted to the Government of South Africa for its information.

The Embassy avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Department of External Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration.

To TPA Mr.
29/10

20th October, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
PRETORIA.

Enclosed is the publication in question.

Aan Hoofsekretaris
7.
29/10

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES a.i.

102/2

SUIDAFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
CANBERRA

PRETORIA.

27.10.1964

Die Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,
WASHINGTON.

Antarktika - Uitruil van Waarnemers.

Dankie vir u brief Nr. 143/1 van 13 Oktober 1964 in bogemelde verband.

Soos u tereg opmerk in paragraaf 3 van u diensbrief, is die personeelposisie aan die Ambassade van so 'n aard dat dit feitlik onmoontlik is om 'n persoon daar af te staan om as waarnemer saam met die Amerikaanse aflosreis na Antarktika te gaan.

Ook is dit prakties onmoontlik om iemand van hier af of 'n ander Missie vir die doel af te vaardig en derhalwe sal dit waardeer word indien u die Amerikaanse Staatsdepartement kan verwittig dat Suid-Afrika ongelukkig nie hierdie keer 'n waarnemer kan stuur nie en terselfdertyd ons dank uitspreek vir die uitnodiging wat aan ons in hierdie verband gerig is.

D.B. SOLE
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE

EO/AP.

100/2.

TELEGR. : LEGSA
TEL. Nº : 12.98.40

Nº 25/18

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

BOOMSTRAAT 14
14, RUE DE L'ARBRE
BRUSSEL - BRUSSELS

26 Oktober 1964

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Koerantreeks oor Antarktika

Ek stuur hiermee aan u deur, ingeval iemand daarom mag belangstel, koerantuitknipsels bevattende n reeks artikels wat onlangs in n plaaslike koerant "De Standaard" onder die opskrif "ZUIDPOOL : Een Wereld buiten de Wereld" verskyn het.

Ek het geen kommentaar daaroor nie.

RAAD.

To TPT pse.

aan Ubwant gestuur. 7.
18/11

EO/AP.

27/10

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Their Excellencies and Messieurs the Chiefs of Mission of the Governments Parties to the Antarctic Treaty, and has the honor to transmit to the Chiefs of Mission copies of a report to the Congress on United States Policy and International Cooperation in Antarctica. The Report was published by the 88th Congress, as House Document No. 358.

The Secretary of State would be grateful if each Chief of Mission would forward this document to his Government for its information.

Enclosure:

3 copies of House Document No. 358

Department of State,

Washington

143/1

South African Embassy
3101 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 8, D.C.

The Ambassador of South Africa presents his compliments to the Honourable the Secretary of State and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of copies of the report to the Congress on United States Policy and International Cooperation in Antarctica.

The documents have been transmitted to the South African Government for their information.

Mr Olivier
Please send the two copies attached to T&T & C&IR per courier. Retain the copy with me.
18/11

Gestuur 18/11 7.

S. W. WENTZEL

Washington, D.C.,
5th November, 1964.

AIR BAG

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A copy of the original Note under reply is attached for your information as well as two copies of the report. See my minute 143/1 of the 18th September, 1964.

for AMBASSADOR

102/2

Embajada
de la
República Argentina
Maesa 58

DEPT. OF
9 -11-1964
RECORDED
AANGETEKEN
PLACED ON FILE
OP LEER GEPLAAS

The Embassy of the Argentine Republic presents its compliments to the Department of Foreign Affairs and further to instructions received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, has the honour to inform that on the 18th September, 1964, a new shelter called "Sargento Cabral" has been inaugurated in the Antarctic, in the zone of operations of the "Base Esperanza".

The shelter is situated at 63 degrees 50 minutes latitude south and 58 degrees 21 minutes longitude east of Greenwich.

The Embassy of the Argentine Republic avails itself of the opportunity to renew the assurances of its highest consideration.

EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA · SUD AFRICA

Pretoria, 5th November, 1964.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA.

Copy to TAR & CSIR Pdx

10/11

7.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WETENSKAPLIKE SKAKELKANTOOR

PHONE: 337-1066

YOUR REF. 14/36/8
OUR REF. 3/4/2

SOUTH AFRICAN SCIENTIFIC LIAISON OFFICE

DUPONT CIRCLE BUILDING
1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

October 27,1964

The Head,
Science Co-operation Division,
C.S.I.R.,
P.O. Box 395,
PRETORIA, Tvl.

Dear Eric,

Antarctica : Possible South African Participation in United States Expedition to the East Antarctic Plateau

This is just to advise you, with reference to your letter of October 7th last, that Mr. Neethling and I have just had lunch with Dr. Tom Jones, Head of the Office of Antarctic Programmes of the National Science Foundation, and that the prospects seem reasonably good that it may prove possible to persuade the Americans to re-route the final leg of their traverse to the completely unexplored territory to the south of SANAE base rather than to cover explored USSR and/or Belgian territory and also that they may well be pleased to have a South African as one of the limited party of nine to make the traverse in 1969/70. (They propose to spend two winters in one spot, where a permanent or semi-permanent camp will be built).

Mr. Neethling will be having full discussions with Dr. Crary, who has the decision on the route to be taken in his hands, this afternoon, and during the rest of this week before he leaves on Sunday 1st November for Antarctica. He will he says have to write to you about other matters and will include further information on this matter when he writes.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

R.G. Shuttleworth
Scientific Attaché

RGS/gm

7.

102/2

South African Council for Scientific & Industrial Research **CSIR**

Telegrams NAVORS Telephone 74-6011

Our file Your file P.O. Box 395, Pretoria

14/56/8

11. NOV. 1964

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITE. AANGELEGE
REGISTRY REGISTRASIE
12-11-1964
RECORDED
AANGETEKEN
PLACED ON FILE
OP LEER GEPLAAS

Attention: Mr C.F.G. von Hirschberg

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

Antarctica : Possible South African Participation in United States Expedition to the East Antarctic Plateau

I refer to your minutes, 102/2, of September 14th and 15th, 1964, and Mr Boden's reply of September 18th regarding the above and attach for your information a copy of a letter received from Dr R.G. Shuttleworth, our Scientific Attaché in Washington, in this connection.

A copy of Mr Nesthling's report will be forwarded to you as soon as it comes to hand.

G.H. Oosthuizen
Science Co-operation Division

Mr Olivier
File

102/2

143/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

AIR FREIGHT BAG 16th November, 1964.

(In Duplicate)

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer

I enclose herewith for your information two copies of Volume V, Number 10, dated June, 1964, of the above Bulletin.

for/ AMBASSADOR

7/5/2

7.

to arrange for a member of our staff to assist. He asked, however, whether we would consider sending someone to Cape Town especially for the Expeditions visit. He said they attached importance to someone from this Department being on hand, and he would speak to the Secretary personally on the subject.

I have made enquiries as to whether any of our officials will not perhaps be on holiday in Cape Town at that time but have drawn a blank in this regard. If it is therefore felt that this Department should have a representative in Cape Town at the time, it would mean sending someone down specially by air on the 29th or 30th December, He would return on the 1st January.

The Staff Section has informed me that if we require an air reservation at that time we should act immediately since bookings are exceptionally heavy for that period.

I should be glad to learn whether it is felt that the Department should be represented, and in the event of an affirmative reply, who the representative should be.

CvH/MK

DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The Belgian- Netherlands Antarctic Expedition will be arriving at Cape Town on the 29th December by air. It will proceed to Antarctica by sea from Cape Town on the 1st January.

The Department of Transport is arranging a bus tour of the Peninsula for the visitors on the 31st December followed by an evening Cocktail Party at the Castle.

The Belgian Party will include Mr. Alfred van der Essen, a Director in the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs with whom our Embassy in Brussels has very close contact and who played a leading role in organising and conducting the recent Consultative Meeting of Antarctic Treaty Powers in Brussels. Our Embassy reports that he is sympathetic towards South Africa and has been most useful to them in the past.

Also in the Party is His Highness the Prince de Lique. He is the head of the senior family of the Belgian nobility, ranking immediately below the Belgian Royal Family. His ancestor was offered the crown of Belguim in 1830. When he refused it was offered instead to Leopold I who became the first King of the Belgians. It was at the Prince's family seat that that the delegates to the Third Consultative Meeting were officially entertained. The Prince is married to the sister of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

In view particularly of the presence of these individuals, the Department of Transport is anxious that this Department should delegate a representative to assist in the reception and entertainment of the Party in Cape Town on the 31st December. Mr. H.S. van der Walt, Deputy Secretary, spoke to me on this subject. I told him that our session staff would not have arrived in Cape Town by that time and that it would in the circumstances be difficult for us

/ .....

102/2.

31/42

TEL.: WAGRAM 66-91
66-97
TELEGR.: SALEG PARIS

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
51, AVENUE HOCHE
PARIS (8e)

19th November, 1964.

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

Information on French Antarctic Activities, 1964-65 Campaign.

I enclose for your information a copy of the French Government's programme of activities in Antarctica for the 1964-65 campaign. This information is provided in terms of Article VII, Paragraph 5 of the Antarctic Treaty and Resolution n°1-6 of the first Consultative Meeting of the Treaty.

Jeremy B. Shearer
Ambassador.

To T.P. Box.
7.
18/12

/ .....

102/2

25/I8

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
BRUSSELS

20th November, 1964

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Scientific Records : Belgian Antarctic Expedition 1957-1958

I have today forwarded by surface mail for onward transmission to the interested South African authorities, two copies of a publication containing the scientific findings dealing with Meteorology of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition of 1957-1958 ("Resultats Scientifiques, Vol. II, METEOROLOGIE) received from the leader of the expedition, Baron Gaston de Gerlache de Gomery.

P.H. Philip

COUNSELLOR

The reception and embarkation of the party in Cape Town on the 31st December. Mr. H.S. van der Walt, Deputy Secretary, spoke to me on this subject. I told him that our session staff would not have arrived in Cape Town by that time and that it would in the circumstances be difficult for us

/ .....

102/2

TELEGR. - LEGSA

TEL. Nº 12.56.40

Nº 25/IB

27-11-1964

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

BOOMSTRAAT 14
14, RUE DE L'ARBRE
BRUSSEL - BRUSSELS

20th November, 1964

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Scientific Records : Belgian Antarctic Expedition 1957-1958

I have today forwarded by surface mail for onward transmission to the interested South African authorities, two copies of a publication containing the scientific findings dealing with Meteorology of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition of 1957-1958 ("Resultats Scientifiques, Vol. II, METEOROLOGIE) received from the leader of the expedition, Baron Gaston de Gerlache de Gomery.

COUNSELLOR

H.O. TV now complete.
10/1/65

2/1/65

The complaints and entertainment of the Party in Cape Town on the 31st December. Mr. H.S. van der Walt, Deputy Secretary, spoke to me on this subject. I told him that our ceremonial staff would not have arrived in Cape Town by that time and that it would in the circumstances be difficult for us

/ .....

Terugreis:

1 januari 1965	ETD Kaapstad 09.00 GMT
	ETA Loanda 16.00
2 januari 1965	ETD Loanda 12.00
	ETA Kano 18.00
	ETD Kano 20.00
3 januari 1965	ETA Tripoli 01.30
	ETD Tripoli 03.30
	ETA Brussel 09.30

De klemtoon dient gelegd te worden op het zuiver wetenschappelijk karakter van deze vlucht.

Het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken wordt dan ook verzocht dit in overweging te nemen en mogelijkerwijze zo vlug mogelijk een antwoord te geven, daar de uiterste datum waarop Brussel over het antwoord hoopt te beschikken 8 december is.

Pretoria, 24 november 1964.

and that it would in the circumstances be difficult for us

/ .....

102/2

AMBASSADE
VAN
BELGIË

Nr. 1209
B. 4.8

DRINGEND

Deur die Belgiese Amb
aan my oorhandig
E.M.
24.11.64 (3.30 n.m.).

Onder betuiging van haar gevoelens van bijzondere hoogachting heeft de Ambassade van België in de Republiek Zuid-Afrika de eer het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken te Pretoria te verzoeken toelating te bekomen van de betrokken autoriteiten om aan een Belgisch vliegtuig toe te laten het grondgebied van de Republiek te overvliegen en te landen te Kaapstad.

Het betreft hier een vliegtuig van de luchtmacht dat een vlucht uitvoert van Brussel naar Kaapstad voor de Wetenschappelijke Antarktische Expeditie, met veertig passagiers aan boord en wetenschappelijk materiaal.

Het vliegtuig is een DC 6 IMM - KY1 OTCDA onder Kommandant Fraipont of het reservevliegtuig KY3 OTCDC onder Majoor Miccliavacca.

Toelating ook telefonies aan my verstrek van Koor oorgeba. Hul het reëlings om i ontbol vir Maanne in Kaapstad te gee
27/11/64

Het vliegplan is als volgt :

Heenreis :	vertrek 28 december 1964.	
		ETD Brussel te 12.00 GMT.
		ETA Tripoli 18.00
		ETD Tripoli 19.30
	29 december:	ETA Kano 01.00
		ETD Kano 02.30
		ETA Loanda 08.30 night stop
	30 december:	ETD Loanda 09.00
		ETA Windhoek 12.45
		ETD Windhoek 14.15
		ETA Kaapstad 17.30

Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken, ...
Uniegebou,
PRETORIA

H.O.T. 4/12/64
7. 11/12.

and that it would in the circumstances be difficult for us

/ .....

NEDERLANDSE LEDEN VAN DE BELGISCH-NEDERLANDSE
ANTARCTISCHE EXPEDITIE.

Piet BUIS
Van der Duyn van Maasdamstraat 11, Hilversum
geboren te Haarlem op 13 augustus 1939.

Jaap RIETMAN
Pegasusstraat 52, Haarlem
Geboren te Haarlem op 19 augustus 1938.

Jan VAN AMEIJDE
Akkerweg 32, Driebergen
Geboren te Soerabaia (Indonesië) op 5 oktober 1921

Piet VERSCHOOR
Van Montfoortstraat 17, Voorburg
Geboren te Zwolle op 4 oktober 1940.

---

and that it would in the circumstances be difficult for us

/ .....

21/1
102/2.

AMBASSADE DER NEDERLANDEN

No. 6463

De Ambassade van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden te Pretoria biedt het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken haar complimenten aan en heeft de eer, onder verwijzing naar de nota van heden van de Ambassade van Belgie no. 1210, te verzoeken indien ook voor de vier Nederlandse leden van de Belgisch-Nederlandse Antarctic expeditie een soortgelijke regeling kan worden getroffen voor de verstrekking van een visum bij terugkeer te Kaapstad in de loop van februari 1965 aan boord van het schip "Magga Dan".

./. Een opgave van de namen, geboortedata en adressen van de betrokken Nederlandse leden moge hiernevens worden aangeboden.

De Ambassade van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden maakt van deze gelegenheid gaarne gebruik het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken haar bijzondere hoogachting te betuigen.

PRETORIA, 24 november 1964.

Per Hand aan mr Elsteen by Buitenlandse Sake gestuur.

30/11/64. 7 Eff. 11/12.

Het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Uniegebouw,
PRETORIA.

and that it would in the circumstances be difficult for us

/ .....

Note No. 792

102/2

The British Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit a copy of the Bulletin of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, together with a copy of the United Kingdom National Report No. 6 to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research. In transmitting these publications the British Embassy wishes to make it clear that Her Majesty's Government are circulating copies to the other signatories of the Antarctic Treaty solely as a matter of convenience because the Bulletin is published in England, and that the proper channel for communication is through the various national committees on Antarctic Research.

The British Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of Foreign Affairs the assurance of its highest consideration.

British Embassy,

Pretoria.

November 25, 1964.

102/2

143/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

AIR FREIGHT BAG

(In Duplicate)

25th November, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Antarctic Report

I enclose herewith for your information the National Science Foundation's "Antarctic Report" for September, 1964.

for/ AMBASSADOR

November 25, 1964.

2/12.

PRETORIA

102/2

143/1

102/2.

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

29th November, 1964.

PRETORIA.

THE SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE.
THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.
THE SECRETARY FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

Belgian Antarctic Expedition:
Clearance for Aircraft.

I attach for consideration please a copy of Note No. 1209 of the 24th November, 1964, received from the Belgian Embassy in Pretoria, requesting clearance for overflight and landing facilities of a Belgian Aircraft in the Republic.

So far as this Department is concerned, we would strongly favour the extension of overflight and landing facilities to the aircraft in question. We co-operate closely with the Belgian and other Antarctic governments in matters pertaining to Antarctica and co-operation in this particular instance would be most appropriate.

As the matter is fairly urgent it would be appreciated if your decision could be conveyed to the Department by telephone in the first instance (Mr. Olivier 36310)

C. F. G. von Ellenbergs

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE SECRETARY FOR THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY FOR CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.
THE PRESIDENT: COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

A copy of the Note under reference is attached for your information.

E. J. J. OLIVIER

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

7/12

sw/AT

H.O.T 4/12/64

21/1
102/2.

PRETORIA.

27 11 1964

THE SECRETARY FOR THE INTERIOR.

(For attention Mr. Eksteen)

Visas: Belgian Expedition to Antarctica.

I attach for consideration please a copy of Note No. 1210 of the 24th November, 1964, received from the Belgian Embassy in Pretoria in connection with visas for the returning Belgian Antarctic Expedition from King-Boudouin base on the Antarctic Continent.

As South Africa co-operates closely with the Belgian and other Antarctic Governments in matters pertaining to Antarctica it would be appreciated if the requested assistance could be rendered to the Belgian authorities concerned.

In order to reply to the Belgian Note it would be appreciated if your decision could be conveyed to the Department in due course.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg.

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

EO/AT

7

11/12.

A.O.T
10/12/64

322/1/2

The Embassy of New Zealand presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa and, in accordance with Article VII (5) of the Antarctic Treaty and Recommendation 1-VI of the First Consultative Meeting, has the honour to forward herewith two copies of a schedule listing details of the New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme for 1964-65.

The Embassy of New Zealand avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of New Zealand,

Washington, D.C.

23 November 1964.

102/2

143/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

AIR FREIGHT BAG

(In duplicate)

27th November, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

New Zealand Antarctic Research
Programme 1964-65

I attach for your information the original copy of Note 322/1/2 of the 23rd November, 1964, from the Embassy of New Zealand transmitting a schedule listing details of the New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme for 1964-65.

Can Venter on work act.

7.

for/ AMBASSADOR

Enclosure

Washington, D.C.

23 November 1964.

GEHEIM
SECRET

COPY NO .. 1

102/2

RECEIVED G.P.O.: 28/11/1964 (05.33 am)
" OFFICE : 30/11/1964 (8.15 am)

TELEGRAM

FROM: S.A. Embassy, WASHINGTON.
TO : Secretary for Foreign Affairs, PRETORIA.
Despatched: 27th November 1964 (5.12 pm)

No. 178. SECRET (EAS)

Your 179.

United States authorities regret that there is no suitably qualified technician available to send to SANAE to service seismograph. Please advise whether US should in circumstances try to send technician next austral summer.

US will also not send other observer to SANAE this year. For your information due to organisational difficulties no US observer will accompany any foreign expeditions this year.

/GEvW

102/2

E.M. 2/76/1.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Departement van die Eerste Minister
Department of the Prime Minister

PRETORIA.

1 DEC 1964

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
PRETORIA.

BELGIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION : CLEARANCE FOR AIRCRAFT.

With reference to your minute No. 102/2 of the 26th November, 1964, on the subject noted above, I wish to inform you that there would be no objection to the proposed landing in Windhoek of the aircraft in question, provided it is not militarised in any manner.

SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

7.

/GBVW.

30/12/64

102/2

CUSTOMS 160.

Telegrafiese Adres / Telegraphic Address: "CUSTEX."
Posbus / P.O. Box: 376.
Navrae / Enquiries:
Telefoon / Telephone: 3-3651 Uitbreiding / Extension:

No. A.1/22/1.

In antwoord gelieve na bostaande te verwys.
In any future correspondence please quote above reference.

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN DOEANE EN AKSYNS,
DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,
PRETORIA.

2 -12 1964

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
Union Buildings,
PRETORIA.

-1.12.1964

REQUEST FOR CLEARANCE: BELGIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION: AIRCRAFT DC.6.IMM-KYL. OTCDA.
YOUR 102/2 OF 26.11.1964.

This department has no objection against the proposed visit of the abovementioned aircraft and the usual customs facilities will be afforded at Cape Town and Windhoek.

/SECRETARY FOR CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

7.

/GEVW

30/11/64

D. Many important level and strain projects as well as the application of our gravity and magnetic data were discussed with Crary. These and other glaciological projects of significance to our South African programme which were investigated at the University of Wisconsin will be fully reported on after my return.

The participation in geological and glaciological projects here at McMurdo and in Victoria Land as well as the arrangements for my proposed field trip to the Whitmore Mountains and the Shackleton Glacier have been most rewarding indeed.

D.C. Boothling

Co-ordinating geologist for geological and glaciological research

McMurdo Station
USARP
ANTARCTICA
9th November 1964

30/11/64

(i) Provisional plans by the NSF are to establish a temporary station at approximately 80°S after the completion of the first two legs (1964/65 and 1965/66). This station will be used mainly for upper atmosphere research and will be occupied for two winters and one summer. The traverse will move on in the summer of 1967/68 and proceed towards the Belgian Base Roi Baudoin. The Belgians will break trail, establish depots and most probably participate during the final year 1968/69. (A well-known Belgian glaciologist, Piciotto, is included on this year's traverse starting from the Pole).

(ii) This last section of the traverse has not been finally decided on and we should therefore take advantage of this unique opportunity to influence NSF to swing the traverse towards the Greenwich Meridian and into the hinterland of Queen Maud Land to the south of SANAE. South African participation in such a traverse and the investigation of the geology of this important and one of the last unknown areas on the Antarctic continent could be of much scientific and prestige value.

(iii) I have therefore pointed out to NSF that they could accomplish far more if they swing the traverse into our area of interest rather than to investigate the rather well-explored area to the south of Roi Baudoin. Dr. Crary has therefore decided to investigate this proposed change of plans. Other factors that would favourably influence his decision is a keen interest by U.S.G.S. in the topographic mapping of the area to the south east of SANAE (beyond 74°S) and possible "intervention" and geophysical investigation of the area to the south of Roi Baudoin by U.S.S.R. field parties from Molodyozhnaya Station in the next few years.

(iv) Dr. Crary has therefore suggested that the S.A. Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research should write directly to Dr. Jones outlining our proposals, etc., along the abovementioned lines.
I have not committed the Department of Transport to anything else but suggesting the possible inclusion of one or two geologists on the traverse and the possibility of breaking trail and establishing depots from SANAE. All these discussions were on a completely informal basis.

B. Bouvet Island

Mention was also made by NSF of a proposed U.S.-South African Bouvet Island reconnaissance. No fixed plans or dates have as yet been decided on. I did not see fit to press for further information in our informal discussions. The Department of Foreign Affairs is no doubt aware of the U.S. intentions.

C. Tidal Observations with a gravity meter

The following reference should be of much assistance to Pollake at the Geological Survey :

Jour. Geoph. Res. Vol.65, Feb 1960, No.2 pp629-636.

D. ..../4

30/12/66

(e) Useful alterations to the cab design of the Muskegs are being done by the B.A.S. Sloman, Senior Admin. Officer of the Survey, has kindly promised to forward these details as well as information on a detachable snowblade for the Muskeg.

3. Scott Polar Research Institute : Dr. Gordon de Q. Robin, Secretary of SCAR

The following glaciological problems were discussed and the present status of our glaciological research at SANAE was critically reviewed :

(a) Horizontal Strain - with reference to the previous letters from Robin and discussions I had with Lorius and Crary (NSF), we should plan the resurvey of our strain network at SANAE along the following lines :

(i) A complete resurvey and determination of the azimuth during 1965 as planned.

(ii) Apart from a possible resurvey in 1966 to check the 1965 results, the next repeat survey should only be in 3 - 5 years time and not on an annual basis.

(iii) Annual resurveying of base lines and maintenance of the survey points is of course necessary.

(iv) The surveyor could then be most usefully employed in other glaciological projects as suggested in my recommendation to the Committee.

(b) Snow Temperatures at 10 m depth

(i) Observations should be made at intervals of $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude from SANAE along Traverse "Nunatak". It will not be necessary to do temperature profiles at these sites. The traverse should be initiated by a 10m temperature check-hole at SANAE.

(ii) The 10m-temperature traverse across the Jutulstraumen, which was suggested to Pollake, should be made complete with profile measurements and a similar profiled check-hole at SANAE. An additional east-west observation line further to the south should also be considered.

(c) Radar Sounding

Although much success was had along a recent traverse across the Greenland Ice Cap, poor results were obtained on the floating ice shelf at Halley Bay. I will, however, have the opportunity to accompany a University of Wisconsin Traverse using a similar, but U.S. designed, instrument on the Ross Ice Shelf.

4. National Science Foundation : Dr. T. Jones and Dr. Albert Crary

A. An initial informal discussion with Dr. Jones in the company of Dr. R.G. Shuttleworth (SASLO Washington) on a possible South African participation in the U.S. East Antarctica Traverse led to a more detailed but informal one with Dr. Albert P. Crary, Chief Scientist, USARP, the outcome of which is briefly as follows:

(a)..../3

30/12/64

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON VISITS TO POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES

by D.C. Neethling

South African Observer
USARP 1964-65

1. Expeditions Polaires Franc - Missions Paul Emile Victor : Dr Claude Lorius (Secretary SCAR Working Group on Glaciology)

The feasibility of including isotope studies in our glaciological programme at SANAE was the main topic of our discussion. Lorius has offered to assist both in the planning and in the analyses of samples until such time as we can arrange for the isotopic analyses to be made by our own nuclear laboratories. This project, however, needs careful consideration on the merits of isotopic studies in areas such as SANAE. I would therefore hesitate to make a final recommendation at this stage. Further details as to the type, quantity, location, etc., of the samples will be supplied in my final report.

2. British Antarctic Survey (B.A.S.) : Sir Vivian Fuchs, Dr. Ray Adie and Mr. Bill Sloman

A general discussion on our glaciological program and logistic support included the following :

(a) Motor Toboggans - B.A.S. prefers dogs to toboggans due mainly to the mechanical unreliability of the motor toboggans (U.S.G.S. and all the other U.S. field parties as well as some New Zealand geologists disagree). At present the B.A.S. have more than 200 dogs at their Antarctic bases and what is more important is that their geological parties sledge more than 300 miles (with Muskeg support) from Halley Bay to the Tottanfjella. It is therefore more than feasible for us to run our dogs from SANAE to 72°S using light loads and Muskeg support. This has always been a debatable point.

(b) Tellurometers - the difficulty experienced by our expedition using tellurometers on a flat ice shelf is by no means unique. B.A.S., U.S.G.S. and University of Wisconsin have all had similar experiences in the past. Closer liaison between these and other Polar Institutions is most essential before we launch into projects believed to consist of original and unsolved problems.

(c) Surveying stakes - I have also discussed the various types of survey markers used by the French, British, U.S. and New Zealand parties and they are of a similar type to those used at SANAE.

(d) Bouvet Island - I was informed that the paper by Baker on Bouvet was published in either the June or July issues of "Nature". I was not able to obtain a reprint at the London office of the B.A.S.

(e)..../2

30/12/64

102/2

South African Council for Scientific & Industrial Research CSIR

Telegrams NAVORS Telephone 74-6011

Our file 14/56/8

Your file

P.O. Box 395, Pretoria

1st December 1964

Attention : Mr. C.F.G. von Hirschberg

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
REGISTRY RE INTRADE
2 -12-1964
RECORD
AANTEKENING
PLACED ON FILE
OP LEER GEPLAAS

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

Antarctica : Possible South African Participation in United States Expedition to the East Antarctic Plateau

Further to your minutes 102/2 of September 14th and 15th and ours of the 11th November 1964, I now attach a copy of a report which we have received from Mr. D.C. Neethling from Antarctica in which, in paragraph 4 A he reports fully on the discussions which he and Dr. R.G. Shuttleworth had with Dr. T. Jones and Dr. A. Crary of the National Science Foundation about possible South African participation in the United States expedition to the East Antarctic Plateau.

Mr. Neethling's report will also be discussed at the meeting on the 8th December of the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research and it is expected that a strong recommendation will thereafter be made to the Department of Transport that all efforts be made for South Africa to co-operate in this venture.

You will also notice in paragraph 4 B the reference to the continued United States interest in Bouvet Island.

Eric Boden,
Secretary : Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research

Mr Olivier
file
8/12

30/11/64

102/2

102/2

South African Council for Scientific & Industrial Research

CSIR

Telegraphic address: Telephone number:

P.O. Box 395, Pretoria

14/56/8

1st December 1964

Attention

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

The Department of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the British Embassy and has the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the Embassy's Note No. 792 of the 25th November, 1964, transmitting a copy of the Bulletin of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research as well as a copy of the United Kingdom National Report No. 6 to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.

The publications have been forwarded to the appropriate South African authorities.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg

Erik Roden,
Secretary : Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research

Mr Olivier

PRETORIA.

2 December, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT

I attach for your information a copy of the Note under reference as well as the publications mentioned therein.

E.J.J. OLIVIER

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

EO/TM

7

Met betuiging van sy besondere hoogagting aan die Ambassade van België het die Departement van Buitelandse Sake die eer om met verwysing na Nota nr. 1209 van 24 November 1964 die Ambassade mee te deel dat goedkeuring verleen is vir die oorvlug en landing in die Republiek van die vliegtuig nr. DC 6 IMM-KYI OTCDA of sy alternatief wat die Belgiese Antarktiese Ekspedisie na Kaapstad vervoer.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg.

P R E T O R I A.

3rd Desember 1964.

EO/AT

8/2
25/18

7th December, 1964

THE SECRETARY FOR FORRIGN AFFAIRS

Unofficial visit to South Africa: Chief of Staff, Belgian Air Force

Our minute 25/18 of the 4th December refers.

You may be interested to know that Major-General (Air) J.Ceuppens, the Chief of Staff of the Belgian Air Force, has told us in conversation that he hopes to visit Cape Town next February. As you are aware the members of the Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition are being flown to Cape Town in Belgian military aircraft later this month, and will be picked up by the same means when they return to Cape Town in February. It is during the latter operation that General Ceuppens hopes to accompany the aircraft to the Cape.

General Ceuppens received his initial flying training during the war in South Africa, and served in the South African Air Force. He still speaks of the Republic and its people with warm affection. His visit would probably be unofficial or semi-official (if it comes off). Nevertheless, in view of his position as Head of the Belgian Air Force, and his past service in the S.A.A.F., we presume that the Commandant-General would wish to know about this possible visit well in advance. Two S.A.A.F. officers whom General Ceuppens mentioned as having been particular friends of his were Brigadier Robbertze and Colonel Gey van Pittius.

A. B. F. BURGER

Ambassador.

PP./LA

In addition to the attached list there will of course be the members of the two air-crews, all of whom will be personnel of the Belgian Air Force. See also in this connection our minute 18/2 of the 7th December, 1964.

encl.

afstuit over deze gesture

7.

aangelegd.

11/12

Ambassador.

MEMBERS OF THE BELGO-NETHERLANDS 1965 ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

BELGIAN

Messrs. Winoc BOGAERTS
Frans BEYENS
Alfred van der ESSEN
Bernard de BIOLLEY
Léon BOXUS
Lucien DE MULDER
Jean J. DERWAEL
René DOOLAEGHE
Maurice FOCCROULLE
Léon GOOSSENS
Jean P. HOOGEWIJS
Roger KETELERS
Jean P. MICHOT
Joseph MOUSSET
Roger PEETERS
Paul PIRSOUL
André SARLET
Roland SOUCHEZ
Tony VAN AUTENBOER
André VAN DEN SANDE
Remi VANHOUDT

S.A. le Prince Antoine de LIGNE
Le Baron Gaston de GERLACHE de GOMERY

DUTCH

Messrs. Willem F. HARBETS
Herman NOBACK
Johannes E. ROEST
Jan W.C. van DAM
Jacobus A.J. van der SALM
Klaas van der VEEN
Marinus van ROSMALEN
Jacob A. WISSE
Johannes D.A. ZIJDERVELD

++++++++++++++++++++

be the members of the two air-crews, all of whom will be personnel of the Belgian Air Force. See also in this connection our minute 18/2 of the 7th December, 1964.

encl.

Ambassador.

aangeleg.

TELEGR.: LEGSA

TEL. No: 12-88.40

No 25/I8

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

BOOMSTRAAT 14
14, RUE DE L'ARBRE
BRUSSEL - BRUSSELS

4th December, I964

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition

Further to my despatch 25/I8 of the 30th October, I am now able to furnish you with further details of the Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition.

The Expedition personnel will leave Brussels by air for Cape Town in two parties, the dates of departure from here being the 26th and the 28th December. The aircraft will be military aircraft provided by the Belgian Air Force. At Cape Town, they will embark in the "Magga Dan", which is at the moment in Antwerp and which is due to sail from there on the 5th December after loading stores and equipment for the Expedition.

The party which will remain in Antarctica during the winter consists of I6 men - I0 Belgians and 6 Hollanders - under the leadership of Winoc Bogaerts. A further I6 to I8 men will however embark at Cape Town for the voyage to Antarctica and back, making 32 to 34 persons in all.

I enclose a list of the names of the Expedition members who will pass through Cape Town and sail from there on or about the Ist January. Those who are of special importance are the following:

Mr. Alfred van der Essen - Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. See our previous despatch of the 30th October. An officer of the Belgian Air Force Reserve.

Baron de Gerlache - Chairman of the Belgo-Netherlands South Pole Committee, who has had long experience of Antarctic research and exploration, and is the prime mover in organising this and earlier expeditions. He was the leader of the Belgian I959-60 Expedition and is the son of the Baron de Gerlache, who led the first Belgian Expedition to Antarctica at the beginning of this century, and who died recently.

Mr. Winoc Bogaerts - Leader of the party who will winter in Antarctica; a mining engineer by profession.

His Highness the Prince de Ligne - Air pilot with extensive experience of Antarctic flying. An R.A.F. fighter-pilot during the last war. Head of the senior family of the Belgian nobility, ranking immediately below the Royal Family. His ancestor was offered the crown of Belgium in I830; when he refused, it was offered instead to Leopold I, who became the first King of the Belgians. It was at the Prince's family seat - the Château de Beloeil - that the delegates to the Third Consultative Meeting were officially entertained last June. The Prince is married to the sister of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg. He is a young 45, active, intelligent, very good company, speaks excellent English, and is completely unassuming and informal - in other words indistinguishable from any other Air Force officer.

In addition to the attached list there will of course be the members of the two air-crews, all of whom will be personnel of the Belgian Air Force. See also in this connection our minute I8/2 of the 7th December, I964.

encl.

Ambassador.

102/2.

On file pse

LOC 280.
POLE ONE
CHRISTCHURCH (NEW ZEALAND), SATURDAY. SAPA/REUTER.

TEN SCIENTISTS AT T SOUTH POLE ARE ABT TO START OUT ON T FIRST LEG O AN HISTORIC 5,000-MILE TRIP ACROSS ICE-LOCKED WASTES O T SOUTHERN CONTINENT.

LED BY DR CHARLES R. BENTLEY, AN INTERNATIONALLY-KNOWN GEOPHYSICIST FM T UNIVERSITY O WISCONSIN, T SCIENTISTS WR DUE TO LEAVE T UNITED STATES AMUNDSEN-SCOTT BASE BY THIS WEEKEND TO BEGIN T FIRST STAGE O T OFFICIALLY TERMED SOUTH POLE-QUEEN MAUD LAND TRAVERSE.

ON ONE O T MOST DIFFICULT SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITNS EVER UNDERTAKEN IN T ANTARCTIC SUMMERS. THR ZIG-ZAG COURSE SHD END IN T SUMMER O 1967-68 AT T BELGIAN COASTAL ANTARCTIC STATN O ROI BAUDOUIN.

LOC 279.
POLE TWO (CHRISTCHURCH)

CHIEF GLACIOLOGIST IN T TEAM IS DR RICHARD L, CAMERON O OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. T OTHER GLACIOLOGISTS ARE OLAV DYBVADSKOG O T NORWEGIAN POLAR INSTITUTE AND DR EDGARD PICCIOTTO O BRUSSELS UNIVERSITY. ALL T REST O T TEAM ARE AMERICANS, MOSTLY FM T UNIVERSITY O WISCONSIN.

T PARTY WL DETERMINE T ICE-CAP DEPTH AND T NATURE O LAND UNDERNEATH, STUDY T PHYSICAL PROPERTIES O T SNOW, ICE AND SUB-GLACIAL ROCKS, MEASURES SURFACE ELEVATNS AND SNOW TEMPERATURES AND TAKE ICE-CORES FOR DATING AND ANALYSIS.

MORE

1405. 5/12/64. P.M.

LOC 290.
POLE THREE LAST (CHRISTCHURCH)

QUEEN MAUD LAND IS T LARGEST REMAING UNEXPLORED REGION O T SOUTHERN CONTINENT AND T PARTY O TEN EXPECT SEVERE WEATHER, AND LOW TEMPERATURES AT HIGH ALTITUDE MOST O T TIME. THR 1,200 MILE TREK THIS SUMMER WL TAKE THEM TO T POLE O INACCESSIBILITY -- T POINT IN ANTARCTICA FARTHEST FM T SEA.

USING TWO GIANT +SNOCAT+ VEHICLES, WI TURBO-CHARGED ENGINES AND A SMALLER +SNOCAT,+ T SCIENTISTS LEAVE WI ENOUGH FUEL FOR TWO WEEKS. UNITED STATES NAVY SKI-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT WL PROVIDE REFUELLING.

IN JANUARY OR FEBRUARY T SCIENTISTS WL LEAVE THR VEHICLES ON T ICECAP AND FLY BACK TO BASE FOR T WINTER BEFORE RETURNG TO T VEHICLES TO START ON T SECOND STAGE O THR JOURNEY IN T 1965-66 SEASON
SAPA/REUTER.
1414. 5/12/64. P.M.

LOC 46 .
CHRISTKHURCH, NEW ZEALAND, SUNDAY. SAPA REUTER.

TEN SCIENTISTS LEFT T AMUNDSEN-SCOTT SOUTH POLE STATION IN THREE SNOWCATS YDAY ON T FIRST LEG O A 5,000-MILE TREK INTO ANTARCTICAS QUEEN MAUD LAND.

THEY EXPECT TO TRAVEL MORE THAN 1,200 MILES IN ABOUT TWO MONTHS. THE REST O T TRIP WL BE DONE IN THREE SUCCESSIVE ANTARCTIC SUMMERS.

THERE ARE AMERICANS, NORWEGIANS AND BELGIANS IN T PARTY, WH WL BE TRAVELLG THROUGH T LARGEST REMAING UNEXPLORED REGION O T CONTINENT. THIS SUMMERS LEG O THE ZIG-ZAG COURSE WL END NEAR T POLE O INACCESSIBILITY, THE POINT IN ANTARCTICA FARTHEST FM T SEA.

T ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE IN T SUMMER O 1967-68 IS T BELGIAN COASTAL STATION O ROI BAUDOUIN.

WHEN THE FIRST STAGE ENDS IN JANUARY OR EARLY FEBRUARY T VEHICLES WL BE LEFT ON T ICECAP FOR T WINTER, AND T MEN WL FLY BACK TO CIVILISATION. NEXT SUMMER T MEN WL BE FLOWN OUT TO T VEHICLES FM T SOUTH POLE.
SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

7 of 7/65

I8/2
25/I8

102/2

On file

7th December, I964

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Unofficial visit to South Africa: Chief of Staff, Belgian Air Force

Our minute 25/I8 of the 4th December refers.

You may be interested to know that Major-General (Air) J.Ceuppens, the Chief of Staff of the Belgian Air Force, has told us in conversation that he hopes to visit Cape Town next February. As you are aware the members of the Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition are being flown to Cape Town in Belgian military aircraft later this month, and will be picked up by the same means when they return to Cape Town in February. It is during the latter operation that General Ceuppens hopes to accompany the aircraft to the Cape.

General Ceuppens received his initial flying training during the war in South Africa, and served in the South African Air Force. He still speaks of the Republic and its people with warm affection. His visit would probably be unofficial or semi-official (if it comes off). Nevertheless, in view of his position as Head of the Belgian Air Force, and his past service in the S.A.A.F., we presume that the Commandant-General would wish to know about this possible visit well in advance. Two S.A.A.F. officers whom General Ceuppens mentioned as having been particular friends of his were Brigadier Robbertze and Colonel Gey van Pittius.

A. B. F. BURGER

Ambassador.

PP./LA

THREE SNOWCATS TOW ON T FIRST LEG O A DRIVE FROM THE ARCTICAS QUEEN MAUD LAND.

THEY EXPECT TO TRAVEL MORE THAN 1,200 MILES IN ABOUT TWO MONTHS. THE REST O T TRIP WL BE DONE IN THREE SUCCESSIVE ANTARCTIC SUMMERS.

THERE ARE AMERICANS, NORWEGIANS AND BELGIANS IN T PARTY, WH WL BE TRAVELLG THROUGH T LARGEST REMAING UNEXPLORED REGION O T CONTINENT. THIS SUMMERS LEG O THE ZIG-ZAG COURSE WL END NEAR T POLE O INACCESSIBILITY, THE POINT IN ANTARCTICA FARTHEST FM T SEA.

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SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

7/7/65

1 — 147 ant 102/2.

AMBASSADE
VAN
BELGIË

Nr. 1425
B. 4.8 & 0.6538

DRINGEND

Onder betuiging van haar gevoelens van bijzondere hoogachting heeft de Ambassade van België in de Republiek Zuid-Afrika de eer het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken te Pretoria te verwijzen naar haar nota nummer 1209 van 24 november 1964 en het antwoord daarop, nota nr. 102/1 van 3 december 1964, waarbij toelating verleend werd voor de overvlucht en de landing in de Republiek van het vliegtuig nr. DC 6 IMM-KYI OTCDA of zijn alternatief, dat de Belgische Antarctische Expeditie naar Kaapstad vervoert.

Gezien onvoorziene omstandigheden dient de reisroute gewijzigd te worden, en daarom verzoekt de Ambassade van België het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken de volgende gegevens te willen onderzoeken en vraagt eveneens de toelating voor de overvlucht en de landing in de Republiek.

Het betreft hier een vliegtuig van de Luchtmacht dat een retourvlucht uitvoert Brussel-Kaapstad met 40 passagiers aan boord en wetenschappelijk materiaal voor de Belgische Antarctische Zending.

Het vliegtuig draagt de kenletters DC 6 IMMKY 1 OTCDA, onder Kommandant Fraipont, of het reservevliegtuig KY 3 OTCOC onder Majoor Miggiliavacca.

De vlucht wordt als volgt gepland:

28 december : ETD Brussel 13.00 GMT
ETA Las Palmas 21.00
ETD Las Palmas 22.30

...

Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Uniegebou
PRETORIA.

Lijstjes aan Verd. Verver Overm.

Reeds goedgekeurd en Belge in kennis gesteld.

7 E 10/12

REGION O T CONTINENT. THIS SUMMERS LEG O THE ZIG-ZAG COURSE WL END NEAR T POLE O INACCESSIBILITY, THE POINT IN ANTARCTICA FARTHEST FM T SEA.

T ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE IN T SUMMER O 1967-68 IS T BELGIAN COASTAL STATION O ROI BAUDOUIN.

WHEN THE FIRST STAGE ENDS IN JANUARY OR EARLY FEBRUARY T VEHICLES WL BE LEFT ON T ICECAP FOR T WINTER, AND T MEN WL FLY BACK TO CIVILISATION. NEXT SUMMER T MEN WL BE FLOWN OUT TO T VEHICLES FM T SOUTH POLE.

SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

7 7/7/65

Telegramadres
Telegraphic Address | "INTERIOR."

Alle briewe moet gerig word aan die SEKRETARIS VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE.

All Communications to be Addressed to the SECRETARY FOR THE INTERIOR.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Meld in u antwoord:
In reply please quote
No. 20425/63.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PRIVAATSAK
PRIVATE BAG | 114,
PRETORIA.

Navrae
Enquiries |
Tel. No. 82551 x 198

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

10 DEC 1964
INTERIOR

VISUMS: BELGIESE EKSPEDISIE NA ANTARTIKA.

U nota 21/1 oor 102/2 gedateer 30 November 1964, en telefoongesprek tussen Mnr. Olivier en Mnr. Eksteen van ons onderskeie Departemente verwys.

2. Ek heg hierby aan visums ten opsigte van die Nederlands-Belgiese groep wat Kaapstad gedurende Februarie 1965 besoek.

SEKRETARIS VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE.
MJM/TM

Aan die Belgiese & Nederlandse Ambassades onder Notas gestuur 10/12

...

Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Uniegebou
PRETORIA.

REGION O T CONTINENT. THIS SUMMERS LEG O THE ZIG-ZAG COURSE WL END NEAR T POLE O INACCESSIBILITY, THE POINT IN ANTARCTICA FARTHEST FM T SEA.

T ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE IN T SUMMER O 1967-68 IS T BELGIAN COASTAL STATION O ROI BAUDOUIN.

WHEN THE FIRST STAGE ENDS IN JANUARY OR EARLY FEBRUARY T VEHICLES WL BE LEFT ON T ICECAP FOR T WINTER, AND T MEN WL FLY BACK TO CIVILISATION. NEXT SUMMER T MEN WL BE FLOWN OUT TO T VEHICLES FM T SOUTH POLE.

SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

7/7/65

10/2

Pretoria.

11 1. 12. 1964

Met betuiging van sy besondere hoogagting aan die Ambassade van Nederland het die Departement van Buitelandse Sake die eer om met verwysing na die Ambassade se Nota nr. 6463 van 24 November 1964 die verlengde visums vir die terugkerende lede van die Belgies-Nederlandse Antarktiese Ekspedisie van Koning-Boudewynbasis, hiermee aan die Ambassade te laat toekom.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg.

PRETORIA.
11 Desember 1964.

EO/JLM

7 11/12

BACK TO OFFICE...
VEHICLES FM T SOUTH POLE.
SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

7 7/1/65

102/2

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE NAVAL ATTACHÉ
PRETORIA

11 December 1964

My dear Sir:

I have enclosed herewith for your information and retention a copy of the JUNE 1964 issue of "BULLETIN" of the U. S. Antarctic Projects Officer.

Very respectfully,

R. M. Alford

R. M. ALFORD
Commander, U. S. Navy
U. S. Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air

Head, Scientific Liaison Section
Department of Foreign Affairs
Pretoria, Republic of South Africa

7 4/1

7 11/2

BACK TO OFFICE...
VEHICLES FM T SOUTH POLE.
SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

7 7/1/65

102/2

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE NAVAL ATTACHÉ
PRETORIA

102/2.

11 December 1964

My dear Sir:

I have enclosed herewith for your information and retention a copy of the FIRE ICE issue of "BULLETIN" of the U. S. Antarctic Research Office.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LINDSY
Commander, U. S. Navy
U. S. Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air

Head, Scientific Liaison Section
Department of Foreign Affairs
Pretoria.

Met betuiging van sy besondere hoogagting aan die Ambassade van België het die Departement van Buitelandse Sake die eer om met verwysing na die Ambassade se Nota nr. 1210 van 24 November 1964, die verlangde visums vir die terugkerende lede van die Belgies- Nederlandse Antarktiese Ekspedisie van Koning-Boudewynbasis, hiermee aan die Ambassade te laat toekom.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg.

P R E T O R I A.
11 Desember 1964.

7 11/12

BACK TO OFFICE
VEHICLES FM T SOUTH POLE.
SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

7 7/65

102/2

Met betuiging van sy besondere hoogagting aan die Ambassade van België het die Departement van Buitelandse Sake die eer om met verwysing na die Ambassade se Nota nr. 1425 van 9 Desember 1964 die Ambassade mee te deel dat goedkeuring verleen is vir die oorvlug en landing in die Republiek van vliegtuig DC6 IMMKY 1 OTCDA of sy alternatief wat die Belgies-Antarktiese Ekspedisie na Kaapstad vervoer.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg

PRETORIA,
16de Desember 1964.

EO/NB

BACK TO OFFICE.
VEHICLES FM T SOUTH POLE.
SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

144

102/2

AMBASSADE VAN BELGIË

DEPARTEMENT DE POLITIEK EN ALGEMEEN DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITENLANDSE ZAKE
REGISTRATIE-BLADNAME
15 -12-1964
RECORDED AANGETEKEN
PLACED ON FILE OP LEEN GEPLAAS

DRINGEND

* Geen Rekord nie
R.B.

Nr. 1456
B. 4.8 & 0.6538

Onder betuiging van haar gevoelens van bijzondere hoogachting heeft de Ambassade van België in de Republiek Zuid-Afrika de eer het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken te Pretoria te verwijzen naar haar nota nr. 1425 van 9 * december 1964, waarbij om toelating verzocht werd voor de overvlucht en de landing in de Republiek van het vliegtuig DC 6 IMM KY1 OTCDA, onder Kommandant Fraipont, of van het reservevliegtuig KY3 OTCOC onder Majoor Miggiliavacca.

Deze Ambassade verzoekt het Departement bovenvermelde nota, nr. 1425 van 9 december 1964, als niet bestaande te beschouwen, daar de aangehaalde "onvoorziene omstandigheden" een oplossing gekregen hebben, en de in nota nr. 1209 van 24 november 1964 aangeduide reisroute, waarvoor reeds toelating verkregen werd, Uw nota nr. 102/2 van 3 december 1964, zal gevolgd worden.

Deze Ambassade hoopt dat de verleende toelating voor de eerste reisroute nog steeds geldig is, en verzoekt in het geval de toestand zich zou gewijzigd hebben, hierover ingelicht te worden.

Pretoria, 14 december 1964.

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE
AMBASSADE VAN BELGIË
IN REPUBL. VAN ZUID-AFRIKA
EN REPUBL. DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD

Aan Hoofd is Hoofd gestuur.

7 21/12

Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Uniegebou
PRETORIA

EO/NB

11/12

VEHICLES FM T SOUTH POLE.
SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

7 7/65

102/2

AMBASSADE VAN BELGIE

15-12-1964

DRINGEND

Nr. 1426
D. 4.8 & 0.6538

Onder betuiging van haar gevoelens van bijzondere hoogachting heeft de Ambassade van België in de Republiek Zuid-Afrika de eer het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken te Pretoria te verwijzen naar de Nota van 9 December 1964, waarin de toestemming verzocht werd voor de overvlucht en de landing in de Republiek van het Belgisch Antarktisch Expeditie Vliegtuig, of van het reservevliegtuig KC3 OTCDC onder Major Higginbottom.

De Ambassade verzocht het Departement bovenvermelde nota, nr. 1425 van 9 december 1964, als zijnde te "dringendheden" een oplossing gekregen hebben, en de in nota nr. 1209 van 24 november 1964 aangevraagde toestemming waarvoor de toestemming verkregen werd, Uw nota nr. 102/2 van 3 december 1964, zal gevolgd worden.

Deze Ambassade hoopt dat de verleende toelating voor de eerste reisroute nog steeds geldig is, en verzoekt in het geval de toestemming niet was geweigerd hebben, hiervoor Dringend te worden.

Pretoria, 14 December 1964.

C. F. G. van Lindhout

Met betuiging van sy besondere hoogagting aan die Ambassade van België het die Departement van Buitelandse Sake die eer om met verwysing na die Ambassade se Nota nr. 1425 van 9 Desember 1964 die Ambassade mee te deel dat goedkeuring verleen is vir die oorvlug en landing in die Republiek van vliegtuig DC6 IMMKY 1 OTCDA of sy alternatief wat die Belgies-Antarktiese Ekspedisie na Kaapstad vervoer.

PRETORIA,

14de Desember 1964.

Departement van Buitelandse Zaken,
Uniegebou
PRETORIA

EO/NB

VEHICLES FM T SOUTH POLE.
SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

7/7/65

102/2

AMBASSADE
DE
BELGIQUE

Nr. 1492
B. 4.8 & 0.6538

REGISTRY REGISTRASIE
21 -12-1964
RECORDED
AANTEKEN
PLACED ON FILE
OP LEER GEPLAAS

Onder betuiging van haar gevoelens van bijzondere hoogachting heeft de Ambassade van België in de Republiek Zuid-Afrika de eer het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken te Pretoria goede ontvangst te melden van de nota nr. 102/2 met de bijgevoegde visums voor de leden van de terugkerende Zuidpool-expeditie 1964, welke op terugreis van de "oning-Boudewijnbasis te Antarktika naar Europa in februari 1965, Kaapstad zullen aandoen.

De Ambassade drukt haar dank uit aan het Departement voor de bereidwilligheid waarmede de bedoelde visums verstrekt werden.

Pretoria, 16 december 1964.

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE
AMBASSADE VAN BELGIE
IN REPUBL. VAN ZUID-AFRIKA
EN REPUBL. DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD

Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Uniegebou,
PRETORIA

afschrift aan Leuven gezonden.
22/12

EO/NB

VEHICLES FM T SOUTH POLE.
SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

7/7/65

102/2.

102/2.

AMBASSADE
DE
BELGIQUE

No. 1497
V. 4.2 & 0.6538

21-12-1964

Met betuiging van sy besondere hoogagting aan die Ambassade van België het die Departement van Buitelandse Sake die eer om ontvangs te erken van die Ambassade se Nota Nr. 1456 van 14 Desember 1964 waarin meegedeel word dat die vliegskedule van die Belgiese vliegtuig wat die Belgies-Nederlandse Antarktiese Ekspedisie na Kaapstad vervoer, sal wees soos vervat in die Ambassade se Nota Nr. 1209 van 24 November 1964 en nie soos vervat in Nota Nr. 1425 van 9 Desember 1964 nie. Goedkeuring van die wysiging soos deur die Ambassade versoek, word hiermee verleen.

Die Departement maak graag van hierdie geleentheid gebruik om die Ambassade weereens van sy besondere hoogagting te verseker.

PRETORIA.
18de Desember 1964.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg.

EO/AT

VEHICLES FM T SOUTH POLE.
SAPA/REUTER . 1026 6.12.64 CH.

7/7/65

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Their Excellencies and Messieurs the Chiefs of Mission of the Governments named on the enclosed list, and as required by Article VII, paragraph 5 of the Antarctic Treaty, has the honor to enclose two copies of Information Concerning United States Activities in Antarctica as Planned for the 1964-65 Season, prepared in accordance with Recommendation I - VI of the First Consultative Meeting at Canberra in 1961.

Also enclosed is a copy of description of the air facilities operated by the United States in Antarctica in the form which the United States intends to use at such time as Recommendation III-I may be approved. The format is that in general international use for furnishing such information, and the United States hopes that other governments will find it acceptable for use in their own submissions.

Enclosure:
Information on Antarctica.

Department of State,

Washington

The Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa presents his compliments to the Honourable the Secretary of State and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of copies of "Information Concerning United States Activities in Antarctica as Planned for the 1964-65 Season","Activities as Planned for the U.S. Antarctic Research Program for 1964-1965" and "Air Facility Description".

These documents have been transmitted to the South African Government for their information.

Washington, D.C.
4th December, 1964.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A copy of the Note under cover of which the above-mentioned documentation was received is attached as well as the papers themselves.

Also forwarded herewith are copies of the following publications which were received directly from the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer:-

(i) "Introduction to Antarctica" - published August, 1964, as a revision of a former paper of the same title; and

(ii) "Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer - Volume VI No. 1 - November, 1964".

Mr Olivier 11/1/65.
I have not had time to see these documents. Pse check for any items of interest to us.

John Kincaid
AMBASSADOR

Encls:

Dankie.
Mr Denyssen: stels besonders wie as sie wie
11/1/65.
Mr Whitehead

to the South African Government for their information.

Washington, D.C.
4th December, 1964.

TELEGR. : LEGSA
TEL. Nº : 12.99.40

Nº I8/2
25/I8

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

REGENTSCHAPSSTRAAT 43
43, RUE DE LA RÉGENCE
BRUSSEL · BRUSSELS

7th December, I964

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Copy of this minute sent Mr. van Heerden 11/12/64

Unofficial visit to South Africa: Chief of Staff, Belgian Air Force

x Attached 11/12/64

Our minute 25/I8 of the 4th December refers.

You may be interested to know that Major-General (Air) J.Ceuppens, the Chief of Staff of the Belgian Air Force, has told us in conversation that he hopes to visit Cape Town next February. As you are aware the members of the Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition are being flown to Cape Town in Belgian military aircraft later this month, and will be picked up by the same means when they return to Cape Town in February. It is during the latter operation that General Ceuppens hopes to accompany the aircraft to the Cape.

General Ceuppens received his initial flying training during the war in South Africa, and served in the South African Air Force. He still speaks of the Republic and its people with warm affection. His visit would probably be unofficial or semi-official (if it comes off). Nevertheless, in view of his position as Head of the Belgian Air Force, and his past service in the S.A.A.F., we presume that the Commandant-General would wish to know about this possible visit well in advance. Two S.A.A.F. officers whom General Ceuppens mentioned as having been particular friends of his were Brigadier Robbertze and Colonel Gey van Pittius.

Ambassador.

Die E.P.S. 24/12/64.

Sif nota hierondes asb. Ek weet nie of mnr v.d. Walt al die kwessie met die Sekretaris bespreek het nie. Mr. behoort verwoes die saak sonder tussenkoms van hierdie Dept te kan behandel.

21/12

Urgent.

Mr. Jones. (Dep. Secy.)

Would you perhaps wish to comment before I submit the matter to the Secretary.

22/12/64.

30

441

Mnr ~~Steenkamp~~

~~Jhbg 08-239117.~~

28 or 29. 12.64

16.6.5 Kvn

102/2.

AMBASSADE
DE
BELGIQUE

Nr. 2164
B. 4.8 & 0.6538

Onder betuiging van haar gevoelens van bijzondere hoogachting heeft de Ambassade van België in de Republiek Zuid-Afrika de eer het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken te Pretoria te verzoeken toelating tot overvlucht en landing te bekomen van de betrokken autoriteiten voor het vliegtuig DC 6 IMM - KY 1 OTCDA onder Kommandant Fraipont of het reservevliegtuig KY 3 OTCDC onder Majoor Miggiliavaccà, dat een vlucht uitvoert van Brussel naar Kaapstad en terug voor de Wetenschappelijke Antarktische Expeditie.

Met verwijzing naar nota nr. 1209 van 24 november wordt verzocht met de volgende wijziging rekening te willen houden: in plaats van het vertrek op 28 december 1964 te laten plaatsgrijpen, zal dit vliegtuig een dag vroeger, namelijk op 27 december, Brussel verlaten, om op 29 december te Kaapstad aan te komen. Alle andere gegevens van het vliegplan blijven onveranderd. Het vertrek vanuit Kaapstad zal plaatsvinden op 1 Januari 1965 zoals voorzien.

Pretoria, 19 december 1964.

Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Uniegebou
PRETORIA

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE
AMBASSADE VAN BELGIE
IN REPUBLIEK VAN ZUID-AFRIKA
EN REPUBLIEK DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD

Verd e verwe in kennis gesteld. en afschrift gestuur.
21/12/64

7.
31/12.

G.P.-S. 351366—1963-64—42.000-100. S.

T.V. 134.

6. Fondse is nie spesiaal vir die doel voorsien nie maar kan, indien die Tesourie hierdie uitgawe magtig, onder Subhoof E (Item : Klein Uitgawes) van hierdie Departement se Begroting, bestry word.

7. Die onthaal word vir 30 Desember 1964 beplan en u spoedige antwoord sal derhalwe hoog op prys gestel word.

A. B. ANDERSON

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

H.R.

Afskrif vir u inligting.

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.
HJC/MVDW/21.12.1964.

A.11/50/2/3. 21-12-1964

IN DRIEVOUD.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN DIE TESOURIE.

ONTHAAL VAN BELGIESE-NEDERLANDSE ANTARKTIESE EKSPEDISIE.

1. Daar is deur die Departement van Buitelandse Sake verneem dat bovermelde ekspedisie weereens by Kaapstad, onderweg na Antarktika sal aandoen en vir n tydperk van ongeveer 3 dae in Kaapstad sal vertoef.

2. Gedurende Desember 1963 is daar ook berig ontvang dat n soortgelyke ekspedisie by Kaapstad sal aandoen en oorweging is op aanbeveling van die Departement van Buitelandse Sake, daaraan geskenk om die ~~ek~~-ekspedisielede tydens hulle verblyf in Kaapstad te onthaal. Hierdie voorneme is nie verwesenlik nie aangesien daar op n vroeë stadium verneem is dat die „Magga Dan", die aflosskip waarmee die ekspedisie gereis het, vertraag is en dat die ekspedisielede se verblyf in Kaapstad van baie korte duur sou wees.

3. Luidens die berig wat insake die besoekende ekspedisielede ontvang is sal daar ten minste twee hoogwaardigheidsbekleërs, naamlik, Prins de Linge en mnr. van der Essen, Direkteur van die Belgiese Ministerie van Buitelandse Sake ingesluit wees. Die welwillende samewerking wat die Suid-Afrikaanse afvaardiging na die onlangse Verdragsvergadering in Brussels van mnr. van der Essen en sy personeellede ondervind het kan nie lig vergeet word nie en daarby moet nog die noue samewerking wat daar, ten alle tye, tussen die ondertekenaars van die Antarktiese Verdrag bestaan, gevoeg word.

4. Dit is in die lig van die voorafgaande by Sy Edele die Minister van Vervoer aanbeveel dat goedkeuring verleen word vir die onthaal van die besoekers en n bustoer om die skiereiland is met insluiting van n middagete ~~is~~ deur hom goedgekeur.

5. Die vermelde ekspedisie sal uit ongeveer 40 lede bestaan en die uitgawe wat betrokke sal wees word op ongeveer R300 beraam.

2/....

1 02/2

T.V. 1/34.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.–REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrafiese Adres: Telegraphic Address: "TRANSPORT"

Navrae Enquiries

Telefoon Telephone 3-9111 Uitbr. Ext.

Verwysings Reference No. A.11/50/2/3.

Alle korrespondensie moet gerig word aan:
All correspondence to be addressed to:

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER/SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT,
PRIVAATSAK/PRIVATE BAG 193,
VERVOERGEBOU/TRANSPORT BUILDING,
FOUNTAINLAAN/FOUNTAIN LANE,
PRETORIA.

FORUMGEBOU/FORUM BUILDING,
H/V BOSMAN- EN STRUBENSTRAAT,
COR. OF BOSMAN AND STRUBEN STREETS,
PRETORIA.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

21 -12- 1964

ONTHAAL VAN BELGIESE-NEDERLANDSE EKSPEDISIE.

1. Meegaande voorlegging aan die Sekretaris van die Tesourie word aan u deurgestuur ingevolge die bepalings van Tesourie-omsendbrief No. 3 van 1958 en dit sal waardeer word indien u n aanbeveling aan die Tesourie in die verband wil doen.

2. Soos u bewus is, is die aangeleentheid spoedeisend en u dringende aandag sal dus hoog op prys gestel word.

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Reis aan

Aanbeveel

7.

21.12.64

toer om die skiereiland is met insluiting van n middagete is deur hom goedgekeur.

5. Die vermelde ekspedisie sal uit ongeveer 40 lede bestaan en die uitgawe wat betrokke sal wees word op ongeveer R300 beraam.

2/....

S.30/18

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
CANBERRA

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
CANBERRA

21st December, 1964

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA.

Recommendation XII of the First
Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting

I enclose a copy of Note No. 1495/3/2/11 of the 2nd December, 1964, on the above subject, received from the Australian Department of External Affairs.

H. H. VAN NIEKERK
CHARGE D'AFFAIRES a.i.

5. Die vermelde ekspedisie sal uit ongeveer 40 lede bestaan en die uitgawe wat betrokke sal wees word op ongeveer R300 beraam.

2/....

CODE TELEGRAM

From: Secretary for Foreign Affairs, PRETORIA

To: South African Embassy, BRUSSELS

Despatched: 21st December, 1964.

No 31

Your 25/18 of 30th October.

Department of Transport arranging to meet Party on arrival at airport and to convey them and all baggage to hotel by bus and car. Tour of Peninsula by bus and car also being arranged commencing 9 a.m. on Wednesday 30th December returning approximately 5 p.m. with lunch for Party en route. Following day free. Please advise Party and telegraph whether arrangements acceptable.

Copy to Tp.a for attention Mr Eckstein.

cvh.ilm

to arrange for a member of our staff to assist. He asked, however, whether we would consider sending someone to Cape Town especially for the Expedition's visit. He said they attached importance to someone from this Department being on hand, and he would speak to the Secretary personally on the subject.

I have made enquiries as to whether any of our officials will not perhaps be on holiday in Cape Town at that time but have drawn a blank in this regard. If it is therefore felt that this Department should have a representative in Cape Town at the time, it would mean sending someone down specially by air on the 29th or 30th December. He would return on the 1st January.

The Staff Section has informed me that if we require an air reservation at that time we should act immediately since bookings are exceptionally heavy for that period.

I should be glad to learn whether it is felt that the Department should be represented, and in the event of an affirmative reply, who the representative should be.

21.12.64.

Dir Scholtens
Voorgelê asb.
22/12/64.

DEPUTY SECRETARY.

Sec Lt 30/12

The Belgian- Netherlands Antarctic Expedition will be arriving at Cape Town on the 29th December by air. It will proceed to Antarctica by sea from Cape Town on the 1st January.

Mr. von Hesselberg says date now changed to 30/12/64 R.1.

The Department of Transport is arranging a bus tour of the Peninsula for the visitors on the 31st December followed by an evening Cocktail Party at the Castle.

The Belgian Party will include Mr. Alfred van der Essen, a Director in the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs with whom our Embassy in Brussels has very close contact and who played a leading role in organising and conducting the recent Consultative Meeting of Antarctic Treaty Powers in Brussels. Our Embassy reports that he is sympathetic towards South Africa and has been most useful to them in the past.

it should be: de Ligne LAW

Also in the Party is His Highness the Prince de Ligne. He is the head of the senior family of the Belgian nobility, ranking immediately below the Belgian Royal Family. His ancestor was offered the crown of Belguim in 1830. When he refused it was offered instead to Leopold I who became the first King of the Belgians. It was at the Prince's family seat that ~~that~~ the delegates to the Third Consultative Meeting were officially entertained. The Prince is married to the sister of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

In view particularly of the presence of these individuals, the Department of Transport is anxious that this Department should delegate a representative to assist in the reception and entertainment of the Party in Cape Town on the 31st December. Mr. H.S. van der Walt, Deputy Secretary, spoke to me on this subject. I told him that our session staff would not have arrived in Cape Town by that time and that it would in the circumstances be difficult for us

/ .....

Mr. Taljaard tried to get a reservation on the train to Cape Town on 8th January, 1965, to settle in and be there for the arrival of the State President on the 14th January - thereafter to make preparations for the attendance of diplomats at the opening of Parliament.

He tried all dates and had to come back to 30th December, 1964, for a reservation. If he could manage to get a reservation a day earlier and arrive in Cape Town on the 30th December, he could represent the Department.

PRETORIA,
22nd December, 1964.

Mr. Taljaard is leaving by train on 28.12.64 to arrive in Cape Town on 29.12.64. The trip and cocktail party are now on 30.12.64

Mr. Jones. (Dep. Secy.)

Secretary has been informed

Mr. D. Hirschhorn to see

individuals, the Department of Transport is anxious that this Department should delegate a representative to assist in the reception and entertainment of the Party in Cape Town on the 31st December. Mr. H.S. van der Walt, Deputy Secretary, spoke to me on this subject. I told him that our session staff would not have arrived in Cape Town by that time and that it would in the circumstances be difficult for us

/ .....

102/2.

T.V. 1/34.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.–REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrafiese Adres: Telegraphic Address: "TRANSPORT"

Navrae Enquiries: .....

Telefoon Telephone: 3-9111 Uitbr. Ext.: 46.

Verwysing Reference No. A.11/50/2/3.

Alle korrespondensie moet gerig word aan:
All correspondence to be addressed to:

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER/SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT,
PRIVAATSAK/PRIVATE BAG 193,
[redacted] FOUNTAINLAAN/FOUNTAIN LANE, [redacted] PRETORIA.

FORUMGEBOU/FORUM BUILDING,
H/V BOSMAN- EN STRUBENSTRAAT,
COR. OF BOSMAN AND STRUBEN STREETS,
PRETORIA.

MINISTERIE VAN VERVOER
28 DEC 1964
PRETORIA
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
30 -12-1964

22 -12- 1964

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Vir aandag:
Mnr. Von Hirschberg.

BELGIES-NEDERLANDSE ANTARKTIESE EKSPEDISIE.

1. Hierdie Departement beplan om vir bogenoemde ekspedisie 'n bustoer om die Skiereiland op 30 Desember 1964 te reël. Die bus sal om ongeveer 9 vm. vanaf 'n sentrale punt uit Kaapstad vertrek en weer om ongeveer 5 nm. in die stad terug wees.

2. Graag word u of 'n verteenwoordiger van u Departement hiermee uitgenooi om die bustoer mee te maak.

H. Grandwalt

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Bere 20/12

individuals, the Department of Transport is anxious that this Department should delegate a representative to assist in the reception and entertainment of the Party in Cape Town on the 31st December. Mr. H.S. van der Walt, Deputy Secretary, spoke to me on this subject. I told him that our session staff would not have arrived in Cape Town by that time and that it would in the circumstances be difficult for us

/ .....

T.V. 134.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

46.

A.11/50/2/3.

CODE TELEGRAM.

FROM: Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Pretoria.

TO: S.A. Embassy, Brussels.

Despatched: 23/12/64

No. 32.

Your 33.

Naval Civilian Liasion Officer of Defence in Cape Town endeavouring secure accomodation Queens Hotel but this cannot be guaranteed due to seasonal influx. Will telegraph outcome tomorrow.

Mnr. van Heerden
[illegible] in u Luxbytig

JW/AS

AFSKRIF. DRUKTELEGRAM. 23 DES 1964.

NNNNZCZC JQA029 08.00

JJ FAHQYG

230700 FASEYD

INDIEN MOONTLIK KAN U ASB VOLGENDE BERUGTE DEURSTUUR AAN

NEDERLANDSE EN BELGIESE AMBASSADE

N VRIENDELIKEVERSOEK VAN MANNE OP RAI BAUDOUIN X

HAALAAN

NEDERLANDSE AMBASSADE X

WY VERZOEKEN UWE EXCELLENTIE ONZE BESTE WENSEN TE

WILLEN AANVAARDEN VOOR EEN PRETTIG KERSTFEEST EN EEN

ZEER GELUKKIG NIEFWJAAR X

LUC CABES

BELGIESE AMBASSADE

SE MONSIEUR SMETS AMBASSADE BELGIQUE

A LAEEE A OCCASION DE LA NOEL ET DU NOUVELAN JE PRIE

VOTRE EXCELLENCE DE BIEN VOULOIR ACCEPTER MES MEILLEURS

VOEUX ET SOUHAITS AUQUELS

SEJOIGNERT TOUS LES MEMBRES DE NOTRE EXPEDITION

LUC CABES

SLUIT AANHALING

VANZYL SANAE

JW/AS

102/2

RECEIVED G.P.O.: (?) (12.42 pm)
" OFFICE : 28/12/1964 (8.30 am)

CODE TELEGRAM

FROM: S.A. Embassy, BRUSSELS.

TO : Secretary for Foreign Affairs, PRETORIA.

Despatched: 24th December 1964 (10.17 am)

No. 34.

Your telegram No. 31.

Message duly conveyed to Belgian authorities who express warm appreciation and acceptance of facilities offered.

/GEAW

TELEGR. : LEGSA
TEL. Nº : 12.98.40

102/2.

Nº 25/18

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

BOOMSTRAAT 14
14, RUE DE L'ARBRE
BRUSSEL - BRUSSELS

15th December, 1964

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition

Further to our evenly numbered despatches earlier this month, I am now able to give you the latest information on the Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition.

The DC 6 military aircraft carrying the expedition personnel is due to leave Brussels at 13.00 hours on the 27th December for Cape Town. The aircraft will touch down at Luanda en route on the 28th and is scheduled to arrive in Cape Town on the 29th at 17.30 hours GMT.

There is as yet no certainty as to when the "Magga Dan" will arrive at or sail from Cape Town on her journey southward. It is therefore difficult to say how much time will be left for entertaining the party between the dates of arrival and departure. However, we suppose that the Belgian Embassy will be able to give you up-to-date information concerning the ship's movements.

Because of the uncertainty as to the date of arrival of the "Magga Dan" in Cape Town, it is possible that the expedition group will reach there before the ship does. This could give rise to an accommodation problem, considering that hotels in Cape Town are usually fully booked at this time of the year, and you may wish to give some thought to this possible difficulty in advance. We wonder whether the University of Cape Town might not be able to furnish the solution to this problem, should it arise, by providing temporary accommodation at one of the hostels which would presumably be unoccupied during the vacation.

This is a Belgian Embassy problem. Pse check with Embassy that they have made arrangements.

Here again, the Belgian Embassy in Pretoria would presumably be in a better position to furnish information as to the estimated time of arrival of the "Magga Dan" in Cape Town.

Counsellor.

Antwoord 23/12/64

Wd afdeling vir geen akkomodasie nie. Belgiese Amb. dit mee dat hul ook geen reëlings hef nie. Sy moet gaan die Belgiese ommeloopbrief na aankoms aanbied die "Magga Dan" 8/23/12

22/1/9

CODE TELEGRAM

From: Secretary for Foreign Affairs, PRETORIA

To: South African Embassy, BRUSSELS

Despatched: 24th December, 1964.

No 33

My telegram no 32

Defence advise no (repeat no) accommodation available Peninsular period 29th December 1 January. Navy mess Simonstown will accommodate expedition members.

28/12/64
Mr. van Wijnbergen
Copy for your information.

Njw.ilm

'n Soortgelyke Nota word aan die Nederlandse Ambassade gerig.

Die Departement maak graag van hierdie geleentheid gebruik om die Ambassade weereens van sy besondere hoogagting te verseker.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg.

PRETORIA.

31 December 1964.

Ter inligting.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg.

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

CvH/SG.

'n Soortgelyke Nota word aan die Nederlandse Ambassade gerig.

Die Departement maak graag van hierdie geleentheid gebruik om die Ambassade weerkeer van sy besondere hoogagting te verseker.

Met betuiging van sy besondere hoogagting aan die Ambassade van België het die Departement van Buitelandse Sake die eer om hieronder aan te haal die inhoud van twee boodskappe wat van die Belgies-Nederlandse Antarktiese Ekspediesie te Roi Baudouin deur die Suid-Afrikaanse basis op Antarktika, SANAE, vir deursending na die Belgiese en Nederlandse Ambassades ontvang is:

Belgiese Ambassade:

Se Monsieur Smets Ambassade Belgique.
A L'occasion de la Noel et du Novel an je prie votre Excellence de bien vouloir accepter mes meilleurs voeux et souhaits auquels sejoignent tous les membres de notre expedition.
Luc Cabes.

Nederlandse Ambassade:

Wij verzoeken uwe Excellentie onze beste wensen te willen aanvaarden voor een prettig Kerstfeest en een zeer gelukkig Nieuwjaar. Luc Cabes.

/ ....

File 8/8/12

TELEGR. : LEGSA

TEL. No : 12.98.40

No 25/I8

108/2

REGENTSCHAPSSTRAAT 43
43, RUE DE LA RÉGENCE
BRUSSEL · BRUSSELS

6th January, I965

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition

I refer to our despatch 25/I8 of the I5th December, I964, and to previous correspondence in this connection.

The departure of the personnel of the Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition on the 28th December was made an official occasion. Since the party was to travel in a military aircraft (DC.6), the ceremony took place at the military aerodrome of Melsbroek-. Despite the intense cold, a guard of honour and an Air Force band paraded in the snow, and Colonel Laurent (the popular hero who commanded the Stanleyville paratroop operation), in his capacity as A.D.C. to King Baudouin, personally conveyed the latter's good wishes to each member of the expedition. He was accompanied by Mr. Janne, Minister of National Education, representing the Government.

The diplomatic missions who were represented at the ceremony included those of the United States, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., the Argentine, Chile, the Netherlands and South Africa (by the Ambassador and myself).

Those members of the expedition to whom we spoke were deeply appreciative of the co-operation and assistance which they had received from the South African authorities. In this regard you may be interested in the following translation of a personal letter which I have received from Mr. van der Essen. It was written in Cape Town on the 30th December:

" Before leaving your magnificent country for the Antarctic, I must tell you how wonderfully we have been received by your Government. We have just spent all day being driven around the Cape Peninsula in glorious sunshine, and were offered a splendid lunch at midday.

I feel I must tell you this because I have no doubt that it is to your Embassy that we owe this wonderful welcome, which I and my colleagues will not forget."

Counsellor.

1) what Sale?
8/1/65

2) afskrif aan Vervoer gestuur
7
8/1/65.

en een zeer gelukkig Nieuwjaar. Luc Cabes.

/ ....

File 8/8/12

TELEGR. : LEGSA
TEL. : 12.08.40

No 25/I8

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

REGENTSCHAPSSTRAAT 43
43, RUE DE LA RÉGENCE
BRUSSEL - BRUSSELS

6th January, 1965

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition

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P.H. Philip
Counsellor.

2

en een zeer gelukkig Nieuwjaar. van Luc Cabes.

/ ....

CvH/SG.

File 8/8/12

AIR BAG

143/1
102/2

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
PRETORIA.

With the

Compliments of the

Embassy

of

South Africa

Washington, D. C.

"SUPPORT FOR SCIENCE ANTARCTICA"

Mr Whitehead
Pls send to Transport.
12/1/1965.
LAH/4/2 sent 4.265-
LAW

KAANSE AMBASSADE
AFRICAN EMBASSY

REGENTSCHAPSSTRAAT 43
43, RUE DE LA RÉGENCE
BRUSSELS · BRUSSELS

102k

6th January, 1965

GN AFFAIRS

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P.H. Phillips
Counsellor.

2

en een zeer gelukkig Nieuwjaar. Luc Cabee.

/ ....

CVH/SG.

File LAH/8/1/2

No. 7051 **AMBASSADE DER NEDERLANDEN**

De Ambassade van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden biedt het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken haar complimenten aan en heeft de eer het de goede ontvangst te bevestigen van de nota van het Departement d.d. 31 december 1964 no. 102/2.

De Ambassade zegt het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken gaarne dank voor de bemiddeling, verleend bij het doorgeven van de Kerst- en Nieuwjaarsboodschappen van de Belgisch-Nederlandse Antarctische Expeditie te Roi Baudouin, welke door de Zuidafrikaanse basis op Antarctica, SANAE, voor doorzending naar de Nederlandse Ambassade werd ontvangen.

De Ambassade van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden maakt van deze gelegenheid gebruik het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken de hernieuwde verzekering harer bijzondere hoogachting te betuigen.

KAAPSTAD, 14 januari 1965.

Aan het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Parlementstraat,
KAAPSTAD

18-1-1965

/....

102/2.

Mr Jacobs, Dept of Defence, telephoned on 4.2.65 to say they had no objections to entry of Belgian aeroplane Registration Marks:

IMM KYZ ODC DB

LAW.

er Nederlanden
aken haar
goede ontvangst
ment d.d. 31

van Buiten-
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sche Expeditie
lanse basis op
de Nederland-

r Nederlanden
partement van
ing harer

i 1965.

Aan het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Parlementstraat,
KAAPSTAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
18-1-1965
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mm Solomon
Pretoria

CVH/SO.

/....

102/2.

81/142259
(Z. 15.)

Mw. von Hirschberg
Pretoria

Dirk
Al
11/1

Vir die rekord bevestig ek dat ek lêe die Belgiese Sending in Kaapstad ontmoet het, die dag van 30 Des. 1964 met hulle om die Skiereiland geloop het en die funksie by die Belgiese Konsulaat bygewoon het.

Alles het goed verloop.

Vir
19.1.65.

102/21

TELEGR. : LEGSA

TEL. Nº : 12.98.40

Nº 25/18

REGENTSCHAPSSTRAAT 43
43, RUE DE LA RÉGENCE
BRUSSEL - BRUSSELS

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
REGISTRY/REGISTRASIE
11-2-1965

20th January, 1965

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Return of Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition

→ Uiters Geheim!

In our despatch 11/4 of the 20th January, we reported that Commodore Petitjean, Inspector-General of the Belgian Navy, may accompany the military DC-6 plane which will pick up the above mentioned expedition in Cape Town on their return from Antarctica in February.

As already reported in my I8/2-25/I8 of the 7th December, Major General (Air) J. Ceuppens, Chief of Air Staff, also hopes to make the trip to the Cape by this means. In addition, there will be various distinguished persons among the Expedition members (see our despatches 25/I8 of the 30th October and 4th December, I964), as well as Mr. Luc Cabes, Leader of the Expedition which is now being relieved.

? Geheim

The tour of the Cape Peninsular which was arranged for the Expedition members on the 30th December was greatly appreciated (our 25/I8 of the 6th January), but we hope that it will be possible to arrange some further entertainment on their return. A visit to the Boland, including the K.W.V., might be considered appropriate - all Belgians are keen connoisseurs of good food and good wine. Since Parliament will then be in session, would it be possible to consider also a more formal occasion in the form of a dinner? I am quite sure that, whatever you feel to be appropriate and practicable would be greatly appreciated - and would materially assist us in fostering good relations with Belgium.

Copied to Cape Town.

Ambassador

x Discussed with Mr Hbb. Transport has already spent R400 on entertaining the relief party. It would be expecting too much of them to entertain also the returning expedition. Moreover, the visit of these expeditions is an annual event. Do we entertain both groups every year? We should see whether this Dept cannot offer something. 14/2

G.P.-S.3512709J—1963/64—25,000-100. S.

102/2

25/I8

REGENTSCHAPSSTRAAT 43
43, RUE DE LA RÉGENCE
BRUSSEL - BRUSSELS

th January, 1965

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with Belgium.

A. B. F. BURGER
Ambassador

Brussels, 20th January, 1965

DEPT. VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
ONTVANG RECEIVED
-3- -2- 1965
KAAPSTAD/CAPE TOWN
DEPT. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With the Compliments

of the

South African Embassy

FILE IN PRETORIA
LÊER IN PRETORIA

Ed. 12.98.40 *14, Rue de l'Arbre*

File gr 16/2/65.

G.P.-S.35127/03—1963-64—25,000-100. S.

TELEGR. : LEGSA

EL. Nº : 12.98.40

Nº 25/18.

102/2

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

REGENTSCHAPSSTRAAT 43
43, RUE DE LA RÉGENCE
BRUSSEL - BRUSSELS

20th January, 1965

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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Copied to Cape Town.

A. B. F. BURGER

Ambassador

G.P.-S.3512709—1963 64—25,000-100. S.

tussen 15 en 22 februari 1965

ETD Lagos	04.00
ETA Loanda	09.15
ETD Loanda	10.45
ETA Windhoek	14.30
ETD Windhoek	16.00
ETA Kaapstad	19.15

Terugreis tussen 17 en 24 februari 1965

ETD Kaapstad	06.00
ETA Loanda	13.00
ETD Loanda	14.30
ETA Lagos	19.45
	night stop

tussen 18 en 25 februari 1965

ETD Lagos	10.00
ETA Dakar	17.15
ETD Dakar	18.45
ETA Las Palmas	22.3o

tussen 19 en 26 februari 1965

ETD Las Palmas	00.01
ETA Brussel	08.00

De juiste datums zullen zo spoedig mogelijk worden meegedeeld.

Het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken wordt bij voorbaat bedankt voor een spoedig antwoord, welke medewerking aan deze wetenschappelijke expeditie ten zeerste gewaardeerd wordt.

Kaapstad, 25 januari 1965.

G.P.-S.3512703—1961-64—25,000-100. S.

102/2.

AMBASSADE
VAN
BELGIË

Nr. 17/K
B. 4.8 & 0.6538

DRINGEND

Onder betuiging van haar gevoelens van bijzondere hoogachting heeft de Ambassade van België in de Republiek Zuid-Afrika de eer het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken te Pretoria te verzoeken toelating te bekomen van de betrokken autoriteiten om aan een Belgisch legervliegtuig toe te laten het grondgebied van de Republiek te overvliegen en te landen te Kaapstad.

Het betreft hier een vlucht van Brussel naar Kaapstad voor de Wetenschappelijke Antarktische Expeditie, met veertig passagiers aan boord en wetenschappelijk materiaal, voor de terugreis. De Ambassade verwijst hieromtrent naar verschillende nota's, te beginnen met hummer 1209 van 24 november 1964, waarbij eveneens dezelfde toelating gevraagd werd voor het aanbrengen van voornoemde wetenschappelijke expeditie. Thans gaat het om het terugvliegen van deze expeditie van Kaapstad naar Brussel.

Het vliegtuig is een DC 6 Imm KY2 OTCDB onder kolonel LAFORCE of het reservevliegtuig KY1 OTCDA onder Kapitein REGA.

Het vliegplan is als volgt:

Heenreis tussen 13 en 20 februari 1965
ETD Brussel 13.00 GMT
ETA Las Palmas 21.00
ETD Las Palmas 22.30

tussen 14 en 21 februari 1965
ETA Dakar 02.00
ETD Dakar 03.30
ETA Lagos 10.45
night stop

...

Gestuurd aan:
Verd (OK)
Vvv.
E.v.t.
Bui Sek
Geare
29/1/65

Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Uniegebou,
PRETORIA

7/8/5. 1

G.P.-S.35127093—1963-64—25,000-100. S.

102/2.

A.11/50/2/3.

27 -1- 1965

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN DIE TESOURIE.

ONTHAAL VAN BELGIESE-NEDERLANDSE ANTARKTIESE EKSPEDISIE.

1. Hierdie Departement se eersgenommerde voorlegging van 21 Desember 1964 en Tesouriegoedkeuring No. F.20/375 van 23 Desember 1964 het betrekking.

2. In paragraaf 5 van bogemelde voorlegging word gemeld dat die beraamde koste vir die onthaal van die ekspedisie ongeveer R300 sou beloop, maar ongelukkig was dit nie moontlik om die onthaal sodanig te beperk nie. Dit word nou beraam dat die finale koste moontlik R400 sal beloop.

3. Die ekspedisie is deur personeellede van die Belgiese en die Nederlandse ambassades en konsulate ontmoet en gemelde bykomende persone asook die bemanning van die vliegtuig kon nie van die uitnodiging uitgesluit word nie. As gevolg hiervan is die beraamde getal van 40 persone wat onthaal moes word aansienlik vermeerder.

4. Dit sal op prys gestel word indien die Tesourie sal goedkeur dat 'n ekstra bedrag van ongeveer R100 aangewend word om die bykomende uitgawe te bestry.

Goedkeuring vir R/d ekstra uitgawe is deur h/d Sekr. (nie van Vervoer) aanbeveel.
Z.
2/2/65

H. S. VAN DER WALT

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

Dr v Hinsberg pr asse
Z

CT 241

SOLE FROM TALJAARD.

YOUR PR 182 AND 202.

ACCORDING TO BELGIAN EMBASSY MAGGA DAN DUE CAPE TOWN MORNING 15TH FEBRUARY. NOT YET CLEAR WHETHER AIRCRAFT WILL DEPART NOR BRUSSELS 17TH OR 19TH FEBRUARY.

OFFICIAL FROM TRANSPORT WILL MEET SHIP AND I SHALL GO TOO.

TRANSPORT DOES NOT PROPOSE PROVIDING MOTOR TRANSPORT OR ENTERTAINMENT. THEREFORE IF ANYTHING HAS TO BE DONE OUR DEPARTMENT WILL HAVE TO BEAR COST. DO YOU WISH ME TO ASK SECRETARY WHETHER WE MAY APPROACH TREASURY FOR TWO CARS FOR LEADERS FOR DURATION OF STAY.

UNDERSTAND BELGIAN CONSULATE PROPOSES TO ARRANGE SIGHTSEEING TRIP TO PAARL (KWV) AND STELLENBOSCH FOR GROUP. AMBASSADOR WILL GIVE COCTAIL PARTY FOR GROUP AND CONSUL A BUFFET FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS.

Goedkeuring in H/d van
deur h/d Sekr
(Woensdag) aanbeveel.
Z.

H. S. VAN DER WALT
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

2/2/65

AMBASSADE
VAN
BELGIË

Nr. 80/K
Bundels: 4.8 & 0.6538

102/2.

DRINGEND

MINISTERIE VAN BUITENLANDSE ZAKEN

14 FEB 1965

Mnr. Self.

Onder betuiging van haar gevoelens van bijzondere hoogachting heeft de Ambassade van België in de Republiek Zuid-Afrika de eer het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken te Kaapstad te verwijzen naar de nota nummer 17/K van 25 januari 1965, inzake de vraag voor toelating om het grondgebied van de Republiek te overvliegen en te Kaapstad te landen voor een Belgische Legervliegtuig dat de Belgische Zuidpoolexpeditie komt terughalen, en het Departement mede te delen dat, wegens een gewijzigde reisroute, de voornoemde nota vervalt.

Een nieuwe aanvraag met de nieuwe reisweg zal eerlang aan het Departement gezonden worden.

Kaapstad, 2 februari 1965.

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE
AMBASSADE VAN BELGIË
REPUBLIEK ZUID-AFRIKA
EN REPUBL. D'AFRIQUE DU SUD

Mna von Hirschberg
Pretoria

Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Markgebou,
KAAPSTAD.

7/8/2.

102/2.

On file Psc

LOC 528
CAPE KENNEDY, FLORIDA, WEDY SAPA REUTER.
T UNITED STATES WL LAUNCH TWO MORE RANGER SPACECRAFT IN T NEXT TWO MONTHS IN ATTEMPTS TO PHOTOGRAPH T MOON AGN, T NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATN ANNCED TODAY.
THEY WL BE LAUNCHED WHILE MARINER FOUR, LAUNCHED LAST NOV 28, CRUISES TOWARDS MARS ON A BID TO PHOTOGRAPH T PLANET AND RADIOES BACK A STREAM O DATA ABT INTER-PLANETARY SPACE.
T FIRST O T NEW RANGERS WL BE LAUNCHED SOME TIME WIIN T SEVEN DAYS BEGINNG FEBRUARY 17, WHEN T MOON IS IN ITS THIRD QUARTER. T SECOND WL FOLLOW 30 DAY LATER.
EACH O T 808-POUND CRAFT TO BE ROCKETED ON T 65-HR JOURNEY ENDG IN A CRASH-LANDG ON T MOONS SURFACE IS A REPLICA O RANGER-SEVEN, WH MADE HISTORY LAST JULY WHEN IT SENT BACK THOUSANDS O PICTURES O AN AREA O T MOONS SEA O CLOUDS.
TRACKG BOTH T RANGERS AND MARINER AT T SAME TIME WL BE AN INTRICATE TASK FOR SCIENTISTS AT T JET PROPULSN LABORATORY IN PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.
SAPA REUTER.
HOK 3.2.65 2326 +

7 E/5/2.

102/2.

LOC203.

On file Pse

PASADENA, (CALIFORNIA,) WEDNESDAY. SAPA-ASSOCIATED PRESS.

UNITED STATES SCIENTISTS ARE PREPARING FOR T MOST INTRICATE FEAT YET IN SPACE ADMINISTRATN -- GUIDING TWO MORE RANGERS TO T MOON, WHILE AT T SAME TIME KEEPG TRACK O MARS-BOUND MARINER FOUR.

ALL THREE WL BE ON PHOTOGRAPHIC MISSIONS REQUIRING PRECISE CONTROL AS THEY NEAR THR TARGETS AND TO ACCOMPLISH THIS DUPLICATE FACILITIES HV BN BUILT AT TRACKG STATNS AROUND T WORLD.

RANGER EIGHT IS SET FOR LAUNCHG ON A THREE-DAY JOURNEY ON FEBRUARY 17. RANGER NINE IS DUE TO FOLLOW ABT 30 DAYS LATER. EACH IS A REPLICA O T 800 LB. RANGER SEVEN WHI TELEVISED 4,316 HISTORIC PICTURES AS IT CRASHED INTO T MOON LAST JULY 31.

BOTH FLIGHTS ARE SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE WHILE MARINER FOUR IS STILL MILLIONS OF MILES FM MARS, SENDG BACK NEW DATA ABT RADIATION, MAGNETIC FIELDS AND DUST IN INTERPLANETARY SPACE.

SAPA-ASSOCIATED - PRESS.

FVH 1257 3 2 65

7 5/2.

102/2

5 FEB 1965

PR 182

TALJAARD FROM SOLE

BELGIAN-NETHERLANDS ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION EN ROUTE TO EUROPE ARRIVING CAPE TOWN ON MAGGA DAN TOWARDS END OF NEXT WEEK. AMONGST MEMBERS OF EXPEDITION WILL BE LEADER (LUC CABES) AS WELL AS THE PRINCE DE LIQNE, VAN DER ESSEN OF BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AND BARON DE GERLACHE WHOM YOU MET DURING THEIR VISIT TO CAPE TOWN EN ROUTE TO ANTARCTICA A MONTH AGO.

EXPEDITION WILL BE TRANSPORTED TO BEGLIUM IN BELGIAN DC 6 EXPECTED IN CAPE TOWN BETWEEN 13TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY. COMMODOR PETITJEAN, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE BELGIAN NAVY AND MAJOR-GENERAL (AIR) J. CEUPPENS, CHIEF OF AIR STAFF, WILL BE ACCOMPANYING THE PLANE TO CAPE TOWN AND RETURN.

WE HAVE BEEN IN TOUCH WITH DEFENCE ABOUT PETITJEAN AND CEUPPENS AND ARE HOPEFUL THAT THEY WILL BE WELL LOOKED AFTER.

J WITH REGARD TO CABES, PRINCE DE LIQNE, VAN DER ESSEN AND COMPANY WE WERE WONDERING WHETHER SOME ASSISTANCE COULD BE OFFERED IN THE WAY OF TRANSPORT AND ENTERTAINMENT. WHAT WE HAVE IN MIND IS PLACING PERHAPS 2 GOVERNMENT GARAGE CARS AT THEIR DISPOSAL AND ARRANGING WITH SAY KWV TO ENTERTAIN THEM TO LUNCH (AN OUTING IN WHICH PETITJEAN AND CEUPPENS COULD PARTICIPATE). PERHAPS DEFENCE COULD PROVIDE ONE OF THE TWO CARS.

IT WOULD BE VERY MUCH IN OUR INTERESTS TO LOOK AFTER THESE PEOPLE WELL. VAN DER ESSEN IN PARTICULAR IS A MOST USEFUL CONTACT FOR OUR EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS. WILL APPRECIATE ANYTHING YOU CAN DO IN THIS DIRECTION. SUGGEST YOU KEEP IN TOUCH WITH BELGIAN EMBASSY REGARDING DATE OF ARRIVAL OF SHIP AND PLANE.

MR. JONES HAS SEEN THIS.

Mrs. Solee

TEL.: 40-9888
TELEGRAM: "SALEG"

AMBASSADE VAN DIE
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

EMBAJADA DE LA REPÚBLICA
DE SUDÁFRICA
RIVADAVIA 1829 - 2° PISO
BUENOS AIRES
ARGENTINA

B.A. 22/7/1
EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC
OF SOUTH AFRICA

102/2.

February 5th, 1965.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA.

ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES IN THE ANTARCTIC DURING 1964/65 SEASON AND DURING YEAR 1965.

I forward herewith a plan of the activities which will be carried out by the Argentine in the Antarctic during the 1964/65 season and during the year 1965, as well as copies of the Directives prepared by the Argentine Antarctic Institute in respect of the summer and winter campaigns.

This documentation has been received from the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship in accordance with the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Antarctic Treaty and Recommendation I-VI of the Canberra Consultative Meeting.

Jan Kleyn
AMBASSADOR

To Transport for gestuur 16/2/65

Bjoe

AW. 16/2.

YOU KEEP IN TOUCH WITH BELGIAN EMBASSY REGARDING DATE OF ARRIVAL OF SHIP AND PLANE.

8/2
Mrs. Jordaan (Actg. Sec.)

MR. JONES HAS SEEN THIS.

Darling. 07/2/65.

Sec = Saleg

TELEGR.: SOSA
TEL.: 12.28.40
Nº 20/65
BAL
91

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
REGISTRY/REGISTRUM
15 -2-1965
PLEASE ON FILE
OP LEER DEPLAAS

21/6/3
→102/2

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

REGENTSCHAPSSTRAAT 43
43, RUE DE LA RÉGENCE
BRUSSEL - BRUSSELS

5th February, 1965

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Official Visas: Crew of Aircraft for Belgo-Netherlands 1965 Antarctic Expedition

You will recall that, in our minute 25/18 of the 20th January, 1965, we mentioned that a military aircraft is due to pick up members of the Belgo-Netherlands Antarctic Expedition in Cape Town on their return from Antarctica in February and at the same time we tendered certain suggestions as regards the entertainment of the various persons connected with the Expedition.

In terms of Circular Minute A.64 of 1960 we have to advise you that we today issued official visas to the following members of the crew of the military aircraft:

Capitaine	BRUNEEL, Michel	Visa Nº	Sp.11/65
Adjudant Avi	FONCK, Adolf	"	" 12/65
Adjudant	DECLERCQ, Pierre	"	" 13/65
"	NAESEN, Germain	"	" 14/65
"	PIETERS, Frans	"	" 15/65
"	VERBEECK, Roger	"	" 16/65
1 Sgt Maj	VAN DEN MEERSCHE, Marcel	"	17/65

The aircraft is due to leave Brussels on February 15, land at Cape Town on the 17th and depart again from Cape Town on the 21st February, 1965.

A Meany
Secretary of Embassy

Gewin dem Protokol.
Politiek - u mag belangstel? J.T.S. 15/2.
Mr. van Heerden
5.y.k. 15/2

YOU KEEP IN TOUCH WITH BELGIAN EMBASSY REGARDING DATE OF ARRIVAL OF SHIP AND PLANE.

MR. JONES HAS SEEN THIS.

Mev. Jordaan (Maj. Sec.)
Darling. 17/2/65.

Part Sorted

PR 182

TALJAARD FROM SOLE

BELGIAN-NETHERLANDS ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION EN ROUTE TO EUROPE ARRIVING CAPE TOWN ON MAGGA DAN TOWARDS END OF NEXT WEEK. AMONGST MEMBERS OF EXPEDITION WILL BE LEADER (LUC CABES) AS WELL AS THE PRINCE DE LIQNE, VAN DER ESSEN OF BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AND BARON DE GERLACHE WHOM YOU MET DURING THEIR VISIT TO CAPE TOWN EN ROUTE TO ANTARCTICA A MONTH AGO.

EXPEDITION WILL BE TRANSPORTED TO BEGLIUM IN BELGIAN DC 6 EXPECTED IN CAPE TOWN BETWEEN 13TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY. COMMODOR PETITJEAN, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE BELGIAN NAVY AND MAJOR-GENERAL (AIR) J. CEUPPENS, CHIEF OF AIR STAFF, WILL BE ACCOMPANYING THE PLANE TO CAPE TOWN AND RETURN.

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MR. JONES HAS SEEN THIS.

File 16/2/65.

Mr. Liebenberg

Kenski van verblyf van die mense is die sake i.v.m. met moontlike program. Ons ook aan Belgiese Amb. of hulle inlig[illegible] [illegible] datums van [illegible] on aankoms [illegible]. Maar moet nog nie verklap dat ons faciliteit [illegible] ons moet ons [illegible] verdediging [illegible] CVL 5.2

20 februari 1965 ETD Loanda 09.00
ETA Kaapstad 16.00

Terugreis : drieëndertig passagiers, bagage en wetenschappelijk materiaal aan boord.

22 februari 1965 ETD Kaapstad 09.00
ETA Loanda 16.00
night stop

23 februari 1965 ETD Loanda 12.00
ETA Kano 18.00
ETD Kano 19.30
24 februari 1965 ETA Tripoli 01.30
ETD Tripoli 03.30
ETA Brussel 09.30

Het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken wordt bij voorbaat bedankt voor een mogelijk spoedig antwoord op dit verzoek.

jn

Kaapstad, 8 februari 1965.

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE
AMBASSADE VAN BELGIE
REPUBLIEK ZUID AFRIKA
EN REPUBL D'AFRIQUE DU SUD

Mr. Liebenberg

DRINGEND

Nr. 106/K
B. 4.8 & 0.6538

Onder betuiging van haar gevoelens van bijzondere hoogachting heeft de Ambassade van België in de Republiek Zuid-Afrika de eer het Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken te Kaapstad te verwijzen naar de nota/s nummer 17/K van 25 januari, nummer 80/K van 2 februari en bijzonder naar nummer 88/K van 4 februari 1965, inzake het verzoek om van de betrokken autoriteiten toelating te verkrijgen voor een Belgisch legervliegtuig om het grondgebied van Zuid-Afrika en Zuidwest-Afrika te overvliegen en om te landen te Kaapstad. Het betreft steeds dezelfde vlucht, als vermeld in nota nummer 17/K, om de wetenschappelijke zuidpoolexpeditie van Kaapstad terug naar Brussel te vervoeren, samen met wetenschappelijk materiaal.

De datums en uurregelingen werden andermaal gewijzigd, terwijld de reisroute dezelde blijft, met deze beperking dat geen landing meer voorzien is te Windhoek. Hiermede wordt thans toelating gevraagd voor hetzelfde vliegtuig DC 6 Imm KY2 OTCDB onder kolonel LAFORCE of het reservevliegtuig KY 1 OTCDA onder kapitein REGA, voor de volgende datums en uren van het vliegplan:

Heenreis: een enkele passagier

18 februari 1965	ETD Brussel	18.30 GMT
19 februari 1965	ETA Tripolis	00.30
	ETD Tripolis	02.00
	ETA Kano	08.00
	ETD Kano	09.30
	ETA Loanda	15.30 night stop

Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Marksgebou
KAAPSTAD

Bezegd 16/2/65

Gelezen 16/2/65

Mw. Liebenberg
Lengte van verblijf van die mense is te zeer [illegible]
met mooiste program. Uw erk. aan Belgische Amb. [illegible]
Hulle uitlig[illegible] nuwe datums van vertrek en aankoms [illegible]
Maar moet nog nie verblyf dat
ons fasiliteit berig nie. [illegible]
ons moet eerst [illegible] skakel hoor
verdediging
CW. 5.2

22/2/9

102/2

RECEIVED: G.P.O. 8/2/65. (7.44pm)

Gen. 100/W : Office. 9/2/65. (8.30am)

CODE TELEGRAM.

FROM: S.A. Embassy, Brussels.

TO: Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Pretoria.

Despatched: 8/2/65 (3.15pm)

No. 5.

Your telegram No. 1.

Major General Cuoppens greatly regrets unexpected commitments will prevent him from visiting South Africa next week as proposed. He greatly appreciates the offer of the evening function which he would otherwise have accepted with pleasure.

Mev Olivier

Ber

9/2.

Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken,
Inkomende
POSTAS.

/AS.

PR 202

TALJAARD FROM SOLE

PLEASE REFER TO MY PR 183 RE BELGIAN-NETHERLANDS ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION MEMBERS. HAVE NOW BEEN INFORMED THAT MAJOR GENERAL CUEPPENS WILL NOT ACCOMPANY FLIGHT TO CAPE TOWN.

DEFENCE ADVISED.

File 16/2/65.

245.
CHRISTCHURH (NZ) TUESDAY SAPA-REUTER.

T FIRST 1200-MILE STAGE OF A MAJOR AMERICAN TRAVERSE IN T ANTARCTIC, PLANNED TO FINISH IN FOUR YEARS TIME AT T BELGIAN ROI BAUDOIN BASE ON T PRINCESS RAGNHILD COAST, ENDED TODAY, REPORTS REACHG T PROJECT BASE HR SD.

A UNITED STATES NAVY SKI-EQUIPPED HERCULES AIRCRAFT PICKED UP T NINE-MAN PARTY MAKG T TRAVERSE O T HIGH POLAR PLATEAU NOT FAR FM T POLE O INACCESSABILITY, T PART O T CONTINENT FARTHEST FM T SEA.

T HERCU LES FLEW T MEN TO T AMUNDSEN-SCOTT SOUTH POLE STATN FM WHR THEY SET OUT ON DECEMBER 5. VEHILES WR LEFT BEHIND ON T PLATEAU.

THEY WL HV TO BE DUG OUT AND PREHEATED WHEN T TRAVERSE RESUMES NEXT SEASON.

SAPA-REUTER.

BOS 1402 2/2/65.

Pse send as quote in a minute to Pres & CSIR

VAN PRESIDENT : WETENSKAPLIKE EN NYWERHEIDSNAVORSINGSRAAD.

PR 202

TALJAARD FROM SOLE

PLEASE REFER TO MY PR 183 RE BELGIAN-NETHERLANDS ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

CHEPPENS WILL NOT

DEFENCE ADVISER

Amerikaanse Bedrywighede in Antarktika.

Die volgende berig, ontvang deur SAPA-REUTER op 2 Februarie 1965 word ter inligting hieronder aangehaal:

„The first 1200-mile stage of a major American traverse in the Antarctic, planned to finish in four years' time at the Belgian Roi Baudoin Base on the Princess Ragnhild coast, ended today, reports reaching the project base here said.

A United States navy ski-equipped Hercules aircraft picked up the nine-man party making the traverse of the high polar plateau not far from the pole of inaccessability, the part of the continent farthest from the sea.

The Hercules flew the men to the Amundsen-Scott South Pole station from where they set out on December 5. Vehicles were left behind on the plateau.

They will have to be dug out and preheated when the traverse resumes next season."

C. F. G. von Hirschberg.

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

EO/AvdB.

102/2

PRETORIA.

8 2.1965

2/2/65.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

DIE PRESIDENT : WETENSKAPLIKE EN NYWERHEIDSNAVORSINGSRAAD.

Amerikaanse Bedrywighede in Antarktika.

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C. F. G. von Hirschberg.

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

EO/AvdB.

102/2

The Department of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Argentine Republic and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of and to thank the Embassy for its Note No. 4 of the 10th February, 1965, relating to an inspection which is to be carried out at the Palmer Scientific Station in the Argentine Antarctic Sector, between the 18th and the 20th February, 1965.

The Department of Foreign Affairs avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Argentine Republic the assurances of its highest consideration.

CAPE TOWN,

11th February, 1965.

MR. VON HIRSCHBERG,
PRETORIA.

Copy for your information, together with a copy of the Note received from the Argentine Embassy.

File
11/2/65

NS/MJ

R.A. DU PLOOY
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

H. V. P.

i.s. Belgies-Nederlandse Suidpoolekspedisie

Die Belgiese Ambassade deel my mee dat die vliegtuig wat die lede van die ekspedisie kan haal, verwag word om op 17/2/65 om 5.30 nm (GMT) vanuit Windhoek te arriveer. Die vertrekdatum van die vliegtuig vanaf Kaapstad terug na Europa is nog nie definitief nie maar sal of 19/2/65 of 20/2/65 om 9 vm (GMT) wees.

Sien gewigte plugplan in Belgiese lêer van 8/2/65.

Die Ambassade weet nog nie wanneer die skip „Magga Dan" in Kaapstad verwag word nie maar vermoed dat dit waarskynlik op 17/2/65 hier sal arriveer. Die Ambassade sal ons laat weet sodra hulle definitief weet. JGG 5/2/65.

Mev. van der Walt, adj. sekretaris, Kevoor, deel my mee dat hulle die lede van die ekspedisie ontbaal het voordat hulle na die Suidpool vertrek het. Hulle is ook bereid om die belangstellende lede van die ekspedisie te ontbaal by hulle terugkeer. Hulle het in gedagte gehad 'n besoek aan die Wildtuin indien die tyd dit toelaat. Hulle wil hê dat ons met hulle in verbing bly en sodra ons weet wanneer die Magga Dan arriveer, wil hulle laat weet. Ons kan dan, indien ons dit wens, 'n program met hulle uitwerk.

Mev. Ekstein Navoor 30566

Bete JR 4/2/65

JG 8/2/65.

Mev. van der Merwe, Belgiese Ambassade, deel my mee dat hulle sal probeer uitvind wanneer die Magga Dan in Kaapstad sal arriveer en ons dan laat weet. JG 9/2/65.

Ek het mev. van der Merwe weer gaskakel. Hulle het nog niks gehoor nie. JR 11/2/65.

TENTH SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION BEGINS ITS WORK

THE diesel-electric ship *Ob* which, together with the motorship *Estonia*, recently took the Tenth Soviet Antarctic Expedition to the Mirny base, has now arrived at the Molodezhnaya station after being delayed by a severe snowstorm off Enderby Land. A group of explorers have already disembarked.

On board the *Ob* were 57 members of the Soviet expedition and also a Czechoslovak scientist, Stefan Pinter, three geophysicists from the German Democratic Republic—Hans Wirth, Klaus Lindner and Klaus Elstner—and the American microbiologist George Mayer.

The ice barrier on to which supplies for the Molodezhnaya station were unloaded last year has crumbled away and the expedition is now looking for a suitable place to land supplies.

The Soviet "capital" in Antarctica is soon to be shifted from Mirny to the Molodezhnaya area in Enderby Land. A convenient site has been selected where a centre with up-to-date buildings and equipment can be erected.

The new settlement, which will be near the sea, will be about a mile and a quarter long. Its buildings will be built on piles to protect them against snowdrifts. Sites have already been chosen for a diesel power plant and a store for fuel and lubricants.

Search for Airfield

A search is being made not only for good anchorages but also for a site suitable for an airfield on which transport planes can land.

The *Ob* is carrying prefabricated houses, panel sections for a garage, a workshop and a power plant, as well as other supplies for the new centre.

After unloading about 2,500 tons of supplies and equipment and taking on board polar explorers who have completed their period of duty, she will go on to the Novolazarevskaya station in Queen Maud Land, about 1,900 miles from Mirny, where explorers and supplies will also be landed.

Oceanographical studies will then be conducted in the southern part of the Indian Ocean, after which the *Ob* will sail for home. The *Estonia* is already on her homeward voyage with members of the Ninth Antarctic Expedition on board.

The 160 explorers of the Tenth Expedition will continue research under the programme of the International Years of the Quiet Sun. They will make meteorological, geophysical glaciological and other observations and will study the adaptability of the human organism to Antarctic conditions.

Research connected with the Earth's magnetic field, the polar lights and cosmic rays will be continued.

Up-to-date synoptic charts will be transmitted from Mirny by photo-telegraph to whaling flotillas operating in Antarctic waters. This has been done previously, but not on the big scale which is now envisaged.

A party of explorers who recently arrived in Antarctica on the *Estonia* have taken over the Vostok station in the interior of the continent, in the area of the Pole of Cold. Planes took them from Mirny, together with the first supplies from the *Ob*.

Trek to Vostok

In the latter part of last year a party of explorers with a train of snow vehicles set out on a 1,800-mile journey from Mirny to Vostok and back. They left Mirny on October 16 and returned on January 13.

In addition to the severe cold, they also had to contend with oxygen deficiency, as much of their route was well over 10,000 feet above sea level.

At Vostok they left 400 tons of food, equipment and fuel.

On their way they stopped at the Komsomolskaya station, about 525 miles from Mirny. They opened up the station and left there two seasoned Antarctic explorers—Vladimir Fyodorov, meteorologist and radio operator, and Ivan Sharenda, a mechanic. They also delivered about 100 tons of supplies.

The Komsomolskaya station, which is more than 11,500 feet above sea level, was established in 1957 and mothballed in 1963. Now it will again serve as a "stepping-stone" for sledge trains and planes which cross the continent.

In December an American plane took to Vostok a device which records micro-pulsations of the Earth's magnetic field. A similar device is being used by the Americans at the North Magnetic Pole, where copies of the readings are made for Soviet scientists.

In the opinion of Yevgeny Korotkevich, deputy director of the U.S.S.R. Institute of the Arctic and the Antarctic, "synchronised work by Soviet and American scientists at the North and South Poles and the exchange of the results of observations will provide important information for science."

Igor Zotikov, a Soviet physicist, is joining the United States expedition in Antarctica. He will winter at McMurdo and will conduct a year's cycle of investigations concerning the thermal condition of glaciers.

This is the eighth exchange of scientists between the Antarctic expeditions of the U.S.S.R. and the United States.

Soviet and American scientists are interested in an experiment which is being carried out to test the homing instinct of penguins.

Early in November, 40 penguins were flown from Mirny to the McMurdo station on an American plane.

On their arrival they were ringed and released. Some of them have already returned to their old haunts in the Mirny area.

At the beginning of this month a *Tass* correspondent reported from Mirny that a huge mass of ice had broken off from the Amery shelf glacier in the eastern part of the Antarctic and fallen into the ocean.

According to preliminary data the northern edge of the glacier has now retreated over 40 miles to the south. The area of the mass which has broken off is estimated at about 425 square miles.

This important change in the size of the Amery glacier was first discovered by the pilot of a Soviet IL-14 plane, Arkady Bertsynsky, during a flight from Mirny to the Molodezhnaya station.

It was investigated by explorers who, on a clear day, without any wind, approached the scene on the *Ob*. The scientists made observations at three hydrological stations and measured the depth of the sea by the new edge of the glacier (from 380 to 500 fathoms).

The results of the observations will be incorporated in the atlas of the Antarctic which is being published in the U.S.S.R. towards the end of this year.

Length of Shore Line

The length of the Antarctic shore line was accurately calculated recently by two Soviet geographers—Vladimir Bardin and Inna Suyetova. According to their calculations, the perimeter of the continent has a total length of 30,030 kilometres (about 18,660 miles). Until now it had been believed on the basis of calculations made in 1960 that the shore line was about 28,000 kilometres long (17,400 miles).

Experts stress the importance of the accuracy of the new calculations, because until recently many figures relating to Antarctica had to be taken on trust.

In their calculations the two geographers made use of Soviet and foreign large-scale maps and the latest results of aerial surveys.

Inna Suyetova has also calculated the total volume of the ice of Antarctica (23,920,000 cubic kilometres). This figure includes the shelf ice. The average thickness of the ice covering is 1,710 metres (just over one mile).

The results of Inna Suyetova's research will be published in an issue of the bulletin of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition.

Ambassador to Chile

THE Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has appointed Alexander Anikin as U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Chile.

Alexander Anikin, who is [illegible] began his diplomatic career in 1[illegible] when he was appointed to a post in the central apparatus of the Foreign Ministry. He has also been a Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in France and Ambassador to Cambodia. Recently he has been deputy head of a department at the Foreign Ministry.

SOVIET NEWS

Published by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London

Telephone: [illegible]
Telegrams: Sovnews [illegible]
Cablegrams: Sovnews [illegible]

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Lyne & Co. (Printers), Ltd (T.U.), London, S.E.1.

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"OPPOSITELY LONDON W02"

ENQUIRIES
TELEPHONE WHI 4488 Ext.

102/2

Ref: P.S. 16/1.

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

11th February, 1965.

The Secretary for
Foreign Affairs
Pretoria
(Original to Cape Town)

TENTH SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

It occurs to us that a report in "Soviet News", published by the Press Department of the local Russian Embassy, on the activities of the Tenth Soviet Antarctic expedition may be of interest to the Department. We are accordingly enclosing photostat copies of the report which appeared in the bulletin's edition of the 8th February.

Ambassador.

Sent on 17/2

Copy to TPA & CSIR for to check for their concern to us.

LHH 16/2

File!
LAW 17/2

ditions.

Research connected with the Earth's cycle of investigations concerning the thermal condition of glaciers.

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Ambassador to Chile

THE Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has appointed Alexander Anikin as U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Chile.

Alexander Anikin, who is 40, began his diplomatic career in 1946 when he was appointed to a post in the central apparatus of the Foreign Ministry. He has also been a Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in France and Ambassador to Cambodia. Recently he has been deputy head of a department at the Foreign Ministry.

SOVIET NEWS
Published by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London
Telephone: FREmantle 8271/3
Telegrams: Sovnews London Telex
Cablegrams: Sovnews London
SOVIET NEWS is available free on request from the publishers at 2 ROSARY GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.7

Lynn & Co. (Printers), Ltd (T.U.), London, E.E.1.

102/2

D.D. 123 A.

Telegramadres:
Telegraphic Address:
„DEFENCE".
Tel. No. 3-9511
Bylyn/Ext. 30

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
REGISTRY/REGISTRASIE
15 -2-1965
RECORDED AANGETEKEN
PLACED ON FILE OP LEER GEPLAAS

Meld asb. in u antwoord
In reply please quote
No. D.C.702/16

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA. REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERDEDIGING,
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE,
KARL KLING-GEBOU,
KARL KLING BUILDING,
PRIVAATSAK / PRIVATE BAG } 158,
PRETORIA.

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

12 -2- 1965

KLARING: D.C.6 DMM KY2 OTCDB: 102/2 GEDATEER 29 JANUARIE 1965.

1. In opvolging van die telefoongesprek tussen mnre. Whitehead en Jacobs van ons onderskeie departemente op 5 Februarie 1965, word dit bevestig dat daar vanuit 'n militêre oogpunt geen beswaar teen die voorgestelde vlug is nie.

W Heunaal
U SEKRETARIS VAN VERDEDIGING.

Is die Belgiese Ambassade in kennis gestel?

W.H. 15/2 Ja. 15/2

B. Buis 4468

7.

ditions.

Research connected with the Earth's

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Published by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London
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Lynn & Co. (Printers), Ltd (T.U.), London, S.E.1.

CT 241

SOLE FROM TALJAARD.

YOUR PR 182 AND 202.

ACCORDING TO BELGIAN EMBASSY MAGGA DAN DUE CAPE TOWN MORNING 15TH FEBRUARY. NOT YET CLEAR WHETHER AIRCRAFT WILL DEPART FOR BRUSSELS 17TH OR 19TH FEBRUARY.

OFFICIAL FROM TRANSPORT WILL MEET SHIP AND I SHALL GO TOO.

TRANSPORT DOES NOT PROPOSE PROVIDING MOTOR TRANSPORT OR ENTERTAINMENT. THEREFORE IF ANYTHING HAS TO BE DONE OUR DEPARTMENT WILL HAVE TO BEAR COST. DO YOU WISH ME TO ASK SECRETARY WHETHER WE MAY APPROACH TREASURY FOR TWO CARS FOR LEADERS FOR DURATION OF STAY.

UNDERSTAND BELGIAN CONSULATE PROPOSES TO ARRANGE SIGHTSEEING TRIP TO PAARL (KWV) AND STELLENBOSCH FOR GROUP. AMBASSADOR WILL GIVE COCTAIL PARTY FOR GROUP AND CONSUL A BUFFET FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS.

Mr. Liebenberg

Bene 14/2/65

Die Konsulaat het glo met Mitchell Cotts gereël dat in bus tot die ekspedisie se beskikking gestel word om hulle rond te ry.

Die Konsul het ook meegedeel dat daar 'n moontlikheid bestaan dat die vliegtuig vanaf België op 15/2/65 sal aankom en dan ook weer terugkeer. As gevolg van die onsekerheid oor hoe lank die groep hier sal wees, sal die Konsul geen definitiewe reëlings toef nie maar wag totdat die skip aankom.

Vervoer sal mense stuur om die skip te ontmoet.

P. 12/2/65.

Belgies-Nederlandse Suidpoolekspedisie.

Ek het die kwessie van reëlings vir die belangrike persone verbonde aan die ekspedisie met mnr. Eksteen, Vervoer, besproek. Hy deel my mee dat, aangesien die persone slegs deur dae in die Republiek vertoef sy Dept. die idee om hulle minstens Wildtuin toe te neem, laat vaar het. Sy Dept. is nie van plan om enigiets vir die besoekers te reël nie en, indien ons iets reël, sal ons die koste moet dra. Ek het hom meegedeel dat ons daaraan dink om twee motors tot hulle beskikking te stel gedurende die tydperk van hulle verblyf en minstens 'n toer na die Boland (besoek aan KWV) te reël.

Mnr. Ekstein het my meegedeel dat hy van die Belgiese Konsul vernem het dat die „Magga Dan" gedurende die oggend van 15/2/65 verwag word en dat die ekspedisie òf aan board die skip sal bly òf in die Vlootbarakke in Simonstad gehuisves sal word. Die volgende reëlings ~~sal~~ deur die Konsulaat vir die ekspedisie getref word:-

16/2/65 - Minstens 'n toer ~~deur die~~ na KWV en Stellenbosch vir die hele groep. Dit is nog nie definitief hieroor besluit nie. Indien dit plaasvind, sou die Konsulaat graag Vervoer en ons hulp verlang wat betref die reëlings vir die besoek aan KWV.

Bere of 16/2/65.

16/2/65 (aand) - Buffetete vir sekere lede van die ekspedisie by Belgiese Konsul.

18/2/65 (aand) - Skemerbekie by Belgiese Ambassadeur.

~~Lucas.~~

Luc Cabes

Prince de Ligne

Baron de Gerlache

Van der Lesson.

PR 243.

TALJAARD FROM SOLE.

URGENT.

YOUR CT 241.

YES, IN CIRCUMSTANCES, TWO CARS NO MORE.

Betreff 16/2/65

PR 243.

TALJAARD FROM SOLE.

URGENT.

YOUR CT 241.

YES, IN CIRCUMSTANCES, TWO CARS NO MORE.

15 FEB 1965

PR 252

STEYN VAN OLIVIER

I.V.M. BELGIESE VLIEGTUIG WAT BELGIES-ANTARKTIESE SPAN IN KAAPSTAD KOM HAAL. VLUG IS IN BEGINSEL DEUR VERDEDIGING EN VERVOER GOEDGEKEUR. KAN U ASSEBLIEF VAN BELGIESE AMBASSADE VASSTEL DIE PRESIESE TYD VAN AANKOMS EN VERTREK EN ANDER VLUGBESONDERHEDE EN DIT DAN AAN VERDEDIGING EN VERVOER IN KAAPSTAD OORDRA.

INDIEN VLUG OOR SWA GAAN, STEL BOTHA BY EERSTE MINISTER SE KANTOOR OOK IN KENNIS.

102/2

15 FEB 1965

CT 261

OLIVIER VAN STEYN.

U PR 252.

TYE VAN AANKOMS EN VERTREK VAN BELGIESE LEERVLIEGTUIG VERLEDE VRYDAG AAN VERDEDIGING EN VERVOER IN KAAPSTAD OORGEDRA.

VLIEGTUIG SAL OOR S.W.A. GAAN EN BOTHA BY EERSTE MINISTER SE KANTOOR IS IN KENNIS GESTEL.

7 17/2.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE REPUBLIEK VAN SUIDAFRIKA
15-2-1965
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DRINGEND.

BELGIES-NEDERLANDSE SUIDPOOLEKSPEDISIE.

Die Belgies-Nederlandse Suidpoolekspedisie arriveer op 15 Februarie 1965 om ongeveer 12 middag in Tafelbaaihawe vanaf die Suidpoolgebied in die ysbreker „Magga Dan". 'n Spesiale militêre vliegtuig word uit België gestuur om die lede van die ekspedisie vanaf Kaapstad na België te neem. Daar bestaan nog onsekerheid oor die presiese datums van aankoms in en vertrek uit Kaapstad van die vliegtuig maar, volgens die jongste inligting beskikbaar, sal die vliegtuig op 17 Februarie arriveer en weer op 19 Februarie vertrek. Die geselskap sal dus vir ongeveer 3 dae in Kaapstad vertoef.

Onder die lede van die ekspedisie is 'n paar belangrike persone nl. mnr. Luc Cabes (Leier), die Prins de Ligne, Baron de Gerlache en mnr. van der Essen van die Belgiese Ministerie van Buitelandse Sake. Laasgenoemde is 'n besondere nuttige kontak vir ons Ambassade in Brussel.

Gedurende die geselskap se verblyf in Kaapstad, is die Belgiese Ambassade en Konsulaat voornemens om 'n paar onthale vir hulle te reël. Die Departement van Vervoer, wat die geselskap onthaal en rondgeneem het toe hulle in Desember 1964 in Kaapstad was op weg na Antarktika, is nie van plan om weer enige vervoer of onthale vir die geselskap te reël nie. Hulle het glo nie meer fondse beskikbaar nie.

Mnr. Sole beveel sterk aan dat ons Departement twee amptelike motors tot die beskikking stel van die vier hooggeplaaste persone hierbo genoem vir die duur van hulle verblyf in Kaapstad.

In die omstandighede word verneem of die Tesourie genader kan word vir die magtiging van die onkoste verbonde aan die verskaffing van die voorgestelde vervoer.

Deur die S/B/S. goedgekeur. CMS. 15/2/65

KAAPSTAD.
15 Februarie 1965.

CMS
Mev. Herman het van Mev. Steenkamp vernoem dat fondse beskikbaar is. JF 16/2/65 Bere.

102/2

BT 1/12289.
(Z 15.)

Belgies-Nederlandse Suidpoolekspedisie.

Mnr. Ekstein, Vervoer, deel my mee dat die Belgiese konsulaat gereël het vir 'n toer na Franschhoek à Paard (KWV) vir die geselskap. Hulle sal per bus gaan. Mnr. van der Walt, Adjunksekretaris van Vervoer, sal hulle vergesel. Hy sal per motor gaan en 'n paar van die hooggeplaaste persone saam met hom te neem. Hy meen dat dit goed sou wees indien iemand van Protokol ook saamgaan. Volgens Mnr. Ekstein meen die Belgiese konsul dat die groep waarskynlik sou verkies om almal met die bus te gaan.

Hoof van Protokol meen dat dit nie nodig is vir iemand van hierdie Dept. om saam te gaan nie. Ons kan die Belgiese Ambassade meedeel dat ons twee motors tot die beskikking van die U.I.P's sal stel en dat dit dan vir hulle is om te besluit of hulle dit vir die toer wil gebruik of nie.

JF 16/2/65.

Na besprekingmet mnr. van der Walt het H.V.P. opdrag gegee dat ek die geselskap moet vergesel in een van die amptelike karre. Ek het mnr. van der Merwe van die Belgiese Ambassade meegedeel dat twee motors tot die beskikking van die vier hooggeplaaste persone geplaas word vir die duur van hulle verblyf in Kaapstad. Hy het hulle in kennis gestel. JF 16/2/65.

Bede

G.P.-S. 221306—1967-04—12,000 (22) S.

KAAPSTAD.

(15 - 2 - 65 (W))

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

RSA se besoek aan Tristan da Cunha.

'n Versoek is van die Britse Ambassade ontvang in verband met 'n wysiging in die aard en hoeveelheid toerusting, ten opsigte waarvan alreeds toestemming aangevra is vir versending met die RSA na Tristan da Cunha, as volg:-

1. Die toerusting sal nou 65 ton weeg (voorheen 60 ton).
2. Die volume van bogenoemde toerusting sal 7720 kubieke voet wees (voorheen 2500 kubieke voet).
3. 'n Klein hoeveelheid lont en knaldoppies ("fuses and detonators") sal ingesluit wees onder die ekstra toerusting. Sal daar enige spesiale toestemming hiervoor nodig wees kragtens Suid-Afrika se plofstowwe regulasies?

A. du Plooy

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

NS/MJ

102/2

TEL.: 40-9888
TELEGRAM.: "SALEG"

AMBASSADE VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

EMBAJADA DE LA REPÚBLICA DE SUD AFRICA
RIVADAVIA 1829 - 2º. Piso
BUENOS AIRES
ARGENTINA

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

B.A.22/7/1

18th February, 1965.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA.

PROPOSED CHILEAN ACTIVITIES IN THE ANTARCTIC DURING 1964/65 SEASON

A note has been received from the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs giving cover to the attached programme of activities which Chile proposes to carry out "in her Antarctic Territory" during the 1964/65 season.

The programme has been sent in compliance with Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Antarctic Treaty and in terms of Recommendation I-VI of the Canberra Consultative Meeting.

AMBASSADOR

To DPT pse
Ltr sent on 3.3.65.
3/3 To be filed BAW 3/3.

Verwysing van SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE. persons geplaas word vir die duur van hulle verblyf in Kaapstad. Hy het hulle in kennis gestel.
Bere 16/3/65
Bere 3/3

NS/MJ

CODE TELEGRAM

FROM: Secretary for Foreign Affairs, CAPE TOWN.

TO : S.A. Embassy, LONDON.

Despatched: 25th February 1965.

No. K.14.

Your K.18.

Informed by Department of Transport that RSA will probably leave for Tristan da Cunha during April but that definite date cannot be fixed at this stage.

As RSA will leave for Marion and Prince Edward Islands on March 8th Transport Department consider it improbable that departure for Tristan da Cunha will be earlier than April 3rd.

NS/GEvW

8/52

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

AIR FREIGHT BAG

(In duplicate)

3rd March, 1965.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Antarctic Report

I enclose herewith for your information the National Science Foundation's "Antarctic Report" for November, 1964.

for/ AMBASSADOR

102/2

8/52

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

AIR FREIGHT PAC

(In duplicate)

3rd March, 1965.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

On file Pre 102/2

LOC 337
TOKYO THURSDAY SAPA

JAPANS FIRST ANTARCTIC EXPLORATN SHIP, T 7,760-TON FUJI, WS LAUNCHED TODAY BY PRINCESS MICHIKO, WIFE O CROWN PRINCE AKIHITO.

T FUJI, COSTG MORE THAN EIGHT MILLN DOLLARS (ABT R5,712,000) WS ORDERED BY T JAPANESE MINISTRY O EDUCATN. IT WL BE MANNED BY A SELECTED CREW O 182 MEN FM T JAPANESE MARITIME SELF-DEFENCE FORCE.

JAPANS SIX PREVIOUS EXPEDITNS TO ITS ANTARCTIC SHOW BASE WR MADE IN A CONVERTED NAVY PATROL SHIP.

SAPA RTR

JJM. 1517 18/3/65

CHSheeles

for/ AMBASSADOR

File LHW 22/4

Ref: 143/1 103/2

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

AIR FREIGHT BAG

(In duplicate)

26th February, 1965.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer

I enclose herewith for your information two copies of Volume V Index and Errata 1963-1964 and Volume VI, number 3, dated January, 1965, of the above Bulletin.

for/ AMBASSADOR

Pse check for items of interest, areas of co-operation etc.

File

8/52/1 102/2

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

Air Freight Bag
(In duplicate)

30th April, 1965

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Antarctic Report

I enclose herewith for your information the National Science Foundation's "Antarctic Report" for October, 1964, December 1964 and January 1965.

for AMBASSADOR

Bene
20/5

File
22/4

102/2

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE NAVAL ATTACHÉ
PRETORIA

5 May 1965

My dear Sir:

I have enclosed herewith for your information and retention a copy of the JANUARY 1965 issue of "BULLETIN" of the U. S. Antarctic Projects Officer and the index for 1963 - 1964.

Very respectfully,

R. M. ALFORD
Commander, U. S. Navy
U. S. Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air

Head, Scientific Liaison Section
Department of Foreign Affairs
Pretoria, Republic of South Africa

File

102/2

8/52/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

17-5-1965

6th May, 1965.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer.

Mr Olivier
Mr Whitehead
Pse check for there or submit to us.
19/5.

Attached are two copies of Vol. VI No. 4, February, 1965 Bulletin received from the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer.

AMBASSADOR.

File
22/4

102/2

COMITÉ ANTARCTIQUE BELGO-NÉERLANDAIS

BELGISCH-NEDERLANDS ANTARCTISCH COMITÉ

CORRESPONDANCE A ADRESSER AU PRÉSIDENT ;
BRIEFWISSELING TE RICHTEN AAN DE VOORZITTER :
BARON G. DE GERLACHE
CH^AU DE L'AST, MULLEM (O.V.L.)
TÉL. 09 / 75.85.09
18

Brussels, 3rd June 1965

Mr. J.C.D. Liebenberg
Assitant Hoofd van Protocole
Ministerie van Buitelandse Zaken
Government Gebou
Parliament street
KAAPSTAD/South Africa

Dear Sir,

The Belgian Dutch Antarctic Expeditions on their way to and from the Antarctic had a most pleasant stay in Cape Town.

I want to thank you personnally for the nice days we spent and we have been very pleased to meet you. Your interesting company during the tour of the Peninsula was appreciated by all of us.
Your kind help was a major asset towards a most pleasant stay in your sunny country.

yours sincerely,

G. de Gerlache

Baron G. de Gerlache

Mr. Sole
Ter inlichting asob.
CW.
7/6

Mme. van Heerden
Mr. Sole away at present: f.y.i.
Sent copies to TPT. CSIR BRUSSELS on 16/6 file! 16/6 LAW

File LAW 22/4

ANTARCTIC TREATY

EXTENSIONS, REDUCTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE "NEW ZEALAND ANTARCTIC RESEARCH PROGRAMME 1964-65".

The following additions or alterations should be made to the New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme for 1964-65, issued by the Department of External Affairs on 10 November 1964. These alterations are distributed in accordance with Recommendation II-VI of the Second Consultative Meeting.

ITEM THREE (a) Scott Base - insert sub-heading: Summer and Winter.

(b) Cape Royds - insert sub-heading: Summer Only.

ITEM SEVEN Field Projects 1964-65 - add:

Soil Survey

Two men from Soil Survey, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, will gather soil samples to obtain a partial picture of soil distribution in Antarctica. The party operating on foot will be supported by aircraft. It will operate in five areas from Cape Hallett in the north to Shackleton Glacier, 1200 miles to the south.

ITEM EIGHT (a) Transport: Scott Base - add:
1 Snow Trac.

Department of External Affairs,
1965

102/8

8/52/1

The Embassy of South Africa presents its compliments to the Embassy of New Zealand and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Embassy's Note of 2nd June, 1965, under cover of which two copies of a list of amendments to the schedule setting out details of the New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme for 1964-65 were forwarded to the Embassy, in accordance with Recommendation II-VI of the Second Antarctic Consultative Meeting.

The Embassy of South Africa avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of New Zealand the assurances of its highest consideration.

Gen Vernon ans
cc [illegible] NR
22/6

L.E. WHEELER

Washington, D.C.,
4th June, 1965.

Bere
LAW 24/6

AIR BAG

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

I attach one copy of the list of amendments to the New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme for 1964-65 referred to above.

LEWheeler.

FOR/ AMBASSADOR

File
25/6.

102/2

EMBASSY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Pretoria

June 7, 1965

Mr. Carl von Hirschberg
Department of Foreign Affairs
Union Buildings
Pretoria

Dear Carl:

Our United States Information Service has two films about Antarctica. The first one, called "Antarctica," runs for 15 minutes. It is a survey of the earliest attempts to cross the Antarctica region and covers the meeting of Hilary and Fuchs.

The second film, called "The Story of Camp Century -- City Under Ice," is a color film which runs 32 minutes and tells the story of the construction of the nuclear powered arctic laboratory of the United States Army beneath the Greenland Ice Cap. This one I have seen myself and found it excellent.

I have reserved the two films for the use of the South African Antarctica Association beginning the 24th of June. Please let your friends know about this and suggest to them that they get in touch either with me or directly with Dr. Tresidder's office in the Embassy.

With kind personal regards.

Robert Eisenberg
Counselor of Embassy
for Economic Affairs

copy sent to Dr Talpaard of Weather Bureau for the information of his staff who is key of the Assoc.

File 8/6.

(1) To [illegible] 15/6.
(2) Bill
15/6

File 15/6.

FOR/ AMBASSADOR

102/2

TEL.: 40-9888
TELEGRAM: "SALEG"

B.A. 8/52

AMBASSADE VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

EMBAJADA DE LA REPÚBLICA DE SUD-AFRICA
RIVADAVIA 1825 - 2°. Piso
BUENOS AIRES
ARGENTINA

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE ZAKE
REGISTRY
28 -6-1965
RECORDED
AANGETEEKEN
PLACED ON FILE
OP LEER GEPLAAS
28/6

June 8th, 1965

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
PRETORIA

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ARGENTINE BASE IN THE ANTARCTIC

A note has been received from the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship stating that, in terms of Article Vll, paragraph 5, of the Antarctic Treaty and Recommendation I-Vl of the First Consultative Meeting, the Argentine Republic has established on the 2nd April, 1965, an advance scientific Base in the Antarctic.

The particulars of this Base, which is called SOBRAL, are as follows:

The new Base is situated on 81° 04' 10" latitude South and 40° 36' 20" longitude West.

The Base, with its permanent staff, will carry out the undermentioned activities:

1) Taking of periodical astronomical readings.
2) Observation of phenomena of the higher atmosphere and photographs of the sky.
3) Regular meteorological observations as a secondary station.

Copies are being sent to London, Washington, Brussels and Canberra for information.

AMBASSADEUR

Mr Whitehead
To C(S) & Opt Div
30/6
29/6.
Bene

102/2

T.V. 1/33.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.—REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrafiese Adres: / Telegraphic Address: „TRANSPORT".

Navrae / Enquiries

Telefoon / Telephone 3-9111 Uitbr. / Ext. 268

Verwysingsnommer: / Reference Number: A11/50A

Alle korrespondensie moet gerig word aan:
All correspondence to be addressed to:

SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER/SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.
Privaatsak/Private Bag 193,
Forumgebou/Forum Building,
H/v Bosman- en Strubenstraat,
Cor. of Bosman and Struben Streets,
Pretoria.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
16-6-1965
GEKOPIEER AAN ETERNA
PLACED ON FILE
OP LEES GEPLAAS 16/6 LAW

14-6-1965

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

ANTARKTIKA : MIDWINTERFEES 21 JUNIE 1965.

1. U diensbrief 102/2 van 28 Junie 1963 het betrekking.

2. Dit sal waardeer word indien u onderstaande berig per brief na die betrokke missies te Buenos Aires en Santiago sal stuur vir oorsending vandaar aan die Chileense en Argentynse basisse :-

> "The Secretary for Transport of the Republic of South Africa sends his best wishes and warmest greetings for midwinter and expresses the hope that the rest of 1965 will be most fruitful and pleasant for all".

Urgent
Pre diaries
LAW

H. Lundbladt
SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

NTL telegramme sent on
16/6/65
LAW.
File 16/6 LAW.

LAW 29/6.

Bene
LAW 21.

(i) The turning of Traverse Leg 4 (1968/69) from Roi Baudoin towards SANAE,

or alternatively,

(ii) the establishment of an additional traverse line to the main zig-zag course to reach SANAE as a secondary objective.

NOTE: The present South African Antarctic 5 year-plan terminates March 1968. Our proposed participation is on Leg 4, i.e. during the summer of 1968/69 - if USARP planning for the traverse remains as at present. It is therefore necessary to assume that our antarctic programme will be extended and that we will still occupy SANAE Base during that time.

Best of luck in your forthcoming discussions, and my regards to Drs. Jones and Crary.

Yours sincerely,

DCN

D.C. Neethling
Co-ordinating Geologist
for Antarctic Research.

DCN/JW

Bene
LAV 2/1

U.S.-party, can only be adequately reconnoitred by aerial support, preferably helicopters.

3. Advance planning

The relief of SANAE Base is at 12-13 month intervals only - if any heavy equipment is therefore to be shipped to Antarctica by the M.V. RSA, it would have to be arranged at least 13 months plus say 6 months ahead of schedule, i.e. prior to mid-1967, to be shipped southwards on the 1967/68-relief - unless of course a U.S. ice-breaker is rerouted to SANAE during October/November 1968. This, however, is a matter for USARP and the Navy to decide, but needs to be mentioned at this stage of your discussions. What is important, is that a dead-line of mid-1967 will apply to preparatory arrangements if equipment - like bulldozers etc. to prepare a C.130 skiway for example - is to be shipped to SANAE by us.

4. A proposed South African contribution to the Traverse

As I see it, our contribution, at this stage of preliminary and tentative arrangements, would be:-

a) The provision of one or two geologists, well versed in antarctic field conditions and acquainted with the route and area to the south of SANAE, to accompany the U.S.-traverse party.

b) The establishment of fuel and supply depots and the breaking of a trail southwards from SANAE up to possibly 73°S. These depots might not be considered necessary as Deep Freeze could provide the necessary support to the traverse party by long-range aircraft - C.130 Hercules - operating from the U.S. Pole Station.

c) The availability and hospitality of SANAE as an operational base and the construction of an emergency C.130-skiway and fuel depot. No heavy equipment, dozers etc., is however available at SANAE for this purpose. It is therefore suggested that these are to be supplied by Deep Freeze. (Accommodation for additional support personnel - aircraft maintenance crews etc. - is not available at SANAE, but this could easily be solved by the erection of Jamesway huts widely used by the U.S. in the Antarctic).

5. Summary

It would be most advantageous to both parties, USARP and ourselves, if a decision of co-operation or otherwise could be made at this stage. This would allow ample time for advance planning, scheduling etc. I realise that this would probably not be possible, but we should nevertheless press for some indication whether USARP will consider, in principle:-

Bene
LAV 2.1.

4/13/6/16/3

10th June, 1965.

Dr. R.G. Shuttleworth,
Office of the Scientific Attaché,
WASHINGTON.

Dear Dr. Shuttleworth,

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH : PROPOSED SOUTH AFRICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE USARP - QUEEN MAUD LAND TRAVERSE

With reference to a letter numbered 14/56/8 and 14/56/4 of 1st June, 1965, from the Secretary, Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research addressed to you, and additional to the recommendations on p. 2 and 3 of my official Deep Freeze report, I would like to submit the following relevant data which should assist you in your pending discussions with Drs. Jones and Crary at NSF:-

1. U.S.S.R. "intervention"

We know now that the U.S.S.R. has investigated a vast area inland from their Moledeznya Base during the past antarctic summer. It is to be expected that the Russian traverses will eventually cover the area up to Long. 20°? E. i.e. that part of the antarctic plateau provisionally scheduled for the final leg (Leg 4) during 1968/69 of the U.S. Traverse.

It is therefore now a most opportune time for discussions and to be "on hand" to submit our proposal for the deviation of Leg 4 towards SANAE. (It is doubtful - and contrary to recommendations by SCAR - whether the U.S. will investigate, scientifically, an area already traversed by another member nation of the Antarctic Treaty).

2. Aerial support

Logistically we have very little to offer in the way of oversnow support at SANAE. The reconnaissance of a traverse route, suitable for the heavy USARP vehicles, to the south of 72½-73°, is beyond the limits of our present logistic support in Antarctica vis. the two Muskeg snow vehicles. It should be noted that the upper reaches of the Penck Glacier, which will have to be crossed by the

Bene
LAW 2.1.

102/2

South African Council for Scientific & Industrial Research **CSIR**

21 -6-1965

21/4 Gut

Telegrams NAVORS
Telephone 74-6011

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
Union Buildings,
PRETORIA.

15 JUN 1965

Attention Mr C.F.G. von Hirschberg

PERSONAL

Our file	Our letter	Your file	Your letter	P.O. Box 395, Pretoria
14/56/4 14/56/8				

Dear Carl,

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH: PROPOSED SOUTH AFRICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE USARP - QUEEN MAUD LAND TRAVERSE

Herewith for your personal information a copy of a letter from Mr Neethling to Dr Shuttleworth, providing the latter with background information for his discussions with Dr Jones and others of the National Science Foundation regarding the possibility of South African participation in this Expedition.

I will let you have a copy of Dr Shuttleworth's report as soon as this comes to hand.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

File
16/6

G.H. Oosthuizen

HEAD: SCIENCE CO-OPERATION DIVISION

... crossed by the

Bie
LAN 2.1

102/2

8/52/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

Air Freight Bag.

(In duplicate)

16th June, 1965.

23-6-1965

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Publications on Antarctica

Forwarded herewith are the following publications on Antarctica:-

1. Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer, Vol. VI No. 5 - (2 copies);

2. Antarctic Report (U.S. Antarctic Research Program - National Science Foundation) February, 1965. - (1 copy);

3. Bio Science (April, 1965) containing a section devoted to Antarctic Biology - (1 copy).

John Kincaid
Ambassador

Encl:

For check for items of interest

Mr. Whitehead
underlined paragraph on p. 261
26/7.

Bric

102/2

LTF EN CLAIR TELEGRAM.

FROM : Secretary for Foreign Affairs, PRETORIA.

TO : S.A. Embassy, BUENOS AIRES.

Despatched : 16th June, 1965.

No. 22.

Refer my minute 102/2 of 12th June, 1964.

Please arrange transmission identical message substituting 1965 to Argentine and Chilean bases in Antarctica.

LAW/AS.

In that connection, the United States Government wishes to note that arrangements for active participation in research in the various scientific disciplines are made under a different program by the National Science Foundation.

In order that the visit may be most useful to the representative designated, the Government of the United States hopes that each Government can communicate its intentions at an early date and no later than August 15, 1965.

Department of State,

Washington, JUL 15 1965

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Their Excellencies and Messieurs the Chiefs of Mission of the Governments named on the enclosed list, and has the honor to refer to past programs under which representatives of other countries have been invited to accompany national expeditions to and from Antarctica. These programs have been carried out since the International Geophysical Year. The Government of the United States considers them to be a valuable means of promoting international good will and cooperation in Antarctica in accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty.

Therefore, the Government of the United States invites each Government named on the enclosed list to designate a representative to accompany the United States expedition to Antarctica in the austral summer, 1965-66. The representative will be given an opportunity to become familiar with various aspects of United States operations in Antarctica, and it would be useful to know what might be the particular interests of the representative during his visit.

8/52/1

The Ambassador of South Africa presents his compliments to the Honourable the Secretary of State and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Secretary's Note of the 15th July, 1965, containing an invitation from the Government of the United States to the South African Government to designate a representative to accompany the United States expedition to Antarctica in the austral summer of 1965-66 as part of the program similar to those of past years, under which representatives of other countries have been invited to accompany national expeditions to and from Antarctica.

The invitation and other information contained in the Secretary's Note have been transmitted to the South African authorities concerned and a further communication will be addressed to the Secretary when their reply is received.

J. Kincaid

Washington, D.C.,
21st July, 1965.

102/2

Special Airmail - Urgent

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(In duplicate)

Copy for your information. A copy of the Note referred to is attached. It will be noted that a clear distinction is made between the governmental "representatives" invited to accompany the United States expedition and those scientists who participate actively in research while in Antarctica, for whom arrangements are made under a different program by the National Science Foundation. (In this connection please see also my minute 143/1 of 13th October, 1964).

We would urge acceptance of the invitation for a representative to accompany the American expedition during the next austral summer, particularly in view of the fact that we were unable to avail ourselves of the invitation last year owing to staff changes at the Embassy. The present indications are that the Embassy's staffing position would this year permit of an officer's being detached for this purpose should it be decided that the representative should be drawn from the Embassy, as we would wish to do. If you approve, I would designate an officer in the light of the circumstances prevailing. It is not expected that the costs involved would exceed $100.00 (for mess dues and incidentals). The State Department has requested an answer by 15th August and a telegraphic reply would, therefore, be appreciated.

1. Mr. [illegible]
Tel. on this recommended was despatched to Washington today
2 Mr [illegible] 3/8
Mr [illegible]
Strongly supported. I would support two conditions
(a) the individual nominated by the ambassador should be a Foreign Affairs officer (i.e. not the Scientific Attaché) +
(b) He should be directly concerned within the Embassy with Antarctica i.e. either the "Antarctica" officer as such or the latter's supervising officer (to ensure that his contacts + knowledge acquired can be put to good use on his return).
[illegible] 26/7

Hh. Turner

AMBASSADOR

10212.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE NAVAL ATTACHÉ
PRETORIA

IN REPLY REFER TO

6 August 1965

My dear Sir:

I have enclosed herewith for your information and retention a copy of the MARCH 1965 issue of "BULLETIN" of the U. S. Antarctic Projects Officer (Volume VI, Number 5).

Very respectfully,

W. E. DEWEY
Commander, U. S. Navy
U. S. Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air

Head, Scientific Liaison Section
Department of Foreign Affairs
Pretoria, Republic of South Africa

attaché) &

(b) He should be directly concerned within the Embassy with Antarctica i.e. either the "Antarctica" officer as such or the latter's supervisory officer (to ensure that his contacts & knowledge acquired can be put to good use on his return).

LAB 26/7

~~AMBASSADOR~~
~~SECRETARY~~
~~PRESS ATTACHE~~
~~INFORMATION ATTACHE~~
~~ASST. SECRETARY~~

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CANBERRA.

FOR THE PRESS

PR 89

10th September, 1965.

"AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC PARTY USES HUSKIES"

Two two-man teams, each with a sledge hauled by seven dogs, have just returned to the Australian Antarctic Station at Wilkes after three weeks in the field. They had set out to accomplish combined programmes of glaciological and survey work. The men and dogs were sorely tried by blizzards blowing for long periods at hurricane strength and by temperatures dropping to 57 degrees fahrenheit below freezing point.

Each dog team was required to pull a load of 900 pounds and the men had only the shelter of polar tents throughout their journey. When the weather was it its wildest one sledge was blown over by erratic wind gusts eleven times in eight miles.

On occasions the men were short of food and fuel when bad weather held them back from reaching dumps of supplies established earlier in the year. With three sledge runners broken by the rough terrain, the parties limped back to their station, full of praise for the wonderful performance of the locally bred huskies.

The leader of the expedition was Allen McLaren, glaciologist, of Quebec, Canada. He was accompanied by Robert Holmes, radio technician, of Umina Beach, N.S.W.: Tony Warriner, radio operator of Mascot, N.S.W.: and Peter Gibson, plumber, of North Balwyn, Victoria. Despite the difficulties, the men made important glaciological observations on the movement of the Vanderford Glacier, 28 miles S.S.E. of Wilkes, as well as surveying Midgley Island en route.

10212

~~HIGH COMMISSIONER~~
~~SECRETARY~~
~~MILITARY ATTACHE~~
~~INFORMATION ATTACHE~~
~~ASST SECRETARY~~

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CANBERRA.

FOR THE PRESS

(Released only in Canberra)

PR 91

16th September, 1965.

ANTARCTIC HUSKIES ON 400 MILE SLEDGE TRIP

A four-man party from the Australian Antarctic Station at Mawson returned on 10th September from a 400-mile dog-sledging journey to Kloa Point, Kemp Land. The object of the journey was to visit the Kloa and the Fold Island Emperor Penguin rookeries where census counts are taken each year to determine the breeding characteristics of the birds.

Two teams of huskies each with eight dogs and two sledges were used for the long trip over the frozen sea which took five weeks. The leader of the party was Pat Bensley of City Beach, Western Australia. His companions were Peter Baggott, of Hurstville, N.S.W., Keith Watson, of Croydon Park, N.S.W. and Robert Lachal, of East Malvern, Victoria.

Holmes, radio technician, of Umina Beach, N.S.W.: Tony Warriner, radio operator of Mascot, N.S.W.: and Peter Gibson, plumber, of North Balwyn, Victoria. Despite the difficulties, the men made important glaciological observations on the movement of the Vanderford Glacier, 28 miles S.S.E. of Wilkes, as well as surveying Midgley Island en route.

With the Compliments
of the
South African Embassy

Canberra

Die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake

File

To inlight

27-9-1965

~~AMBASSADOR~~
~~SECRETARY~~
~~MILITARY ATTACHE~~
~~INFORMATION ATTACHE~~
~~ASST. SECRETARY~~

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CANBERRA.

PR 91

16th September, 1965.

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a 400-mile dog-sledging journey
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LOC 170
EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE AT NOON TODAY.
ANTARCTICA ONE.
PRETORIA, SATY SAPA.
T NEXT SOUTH AFRCAN EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTICA WOULD LEAVE CAPE TOWN FOR T SOUTH POLE IN DECEMBER, LED BY MR S KAVANAGH, A JOHANNESBURG SURVEYOR, T DEPT O TRANSPORT ANNCED HERE TODAY.
T SENIOR METEOROLOGIST O T EXPEDITION WOULD BE MR C. WOLFAARDT, WHO IS ATTACHED TO T WEATHER BUREAU IN RETORIA. MR WOLFAARDT WAS A MEMBER O TWO EXPEDITIONS TO MARION ISLAND.
T OTHE METEOROLOGISTS WOULD BE MR S. VENTER, A RESEARCHER FM CULLINAN, AND MR J.S. SMITH, A JUNIOR METEOROLOGIST O T WEATHER BUREAU.
MORE

0953 18.9.65 CVM

LOC 171
EMBARGOED
ANTARCTICA TWO LAST PRETORIA.
MR W.U. VAN STADEN, O NABOOMSPRUIT WLD ACCOMPANY T EXPEIDITION AS A JOURNEYMAN-MECHANIC.
T GEOMAGNETIST, GEOLOGISTS, A RADIO TECHNICIAN AND RADIO OPER TOR WLD BE APPOINTED L TER.
T ANNOUNCEMENT SD TT T APPLICATIONS WR STILL AWAITED FOR DOCTORS AND SURVEYORS FOR CONSIDERATION AS MEMBERS O T EXPEDITION.
DOCTORS AND SURVEYORS WHO ARE NTERESTED IN DOING RESEARCH WORK IN T ANTARCTIC SHD CONTACT T SECY FOR TRANSPORT, PRIVATE BAG 193, PRETORIA (TELEPHONE 39111).
SAPA.

0955 18.9.65 CVM

102/7

Embajada de la República Argentina

Registrasie
Mrs N. Hilsebeck.
20/9

AIDE MEMOIRE

1. The Argentine Government accepts the invitation for an Argentine technician to accompany the next South African Antarctic expedition.

2. The name of the technician will be transmitted in due course. It can be anticipated in the meantime that he will belong to the Argentine Navy.

3. This Embassy will appreciate being informed of the date when the technician will have to be in South Africa and also any other details considered of interest.

4. At the same time the Argentine Government extends an invitation to a representative or a technician of the South African Navy to participate in the expedition organised by the Argentine Antarctic Naval Group for the 1965/66 season. During the course of the expedition, which will commence on the 15th October, 1965, and terminate on the 15th March, 1966, the bases Matienzo and Belgrano will be visited.

Aplikasie aan Verwys

Uw Kuiga deel ons dat in antwoord binnekort aan ons in die verband gerig sal word.
1/10.

Wat aangaan
H.O.T. 15/10/65

102/2

PRETORIA.

22.9.1965

AIDE MEMOIRE

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.

(Vir aandag: Mr. H.S. van der Walt).

Suidpoolekspedisie.

Hiernewens stuur ek u n afskrif van n Aide-Memoire aangaande die Argentynse deelname aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Suidpoolekspedisie, wat deur n lid van die Ambassade aan die Departement oorhandig is.

Betreffende die Suid-Afrikaanse deelname aan n soortgelyke Argentynse ekspedisie is die Ambassade meegedeel dat vanweë die kort kennisgewing n Suid-Afrikaanse verteenwoordiger moontlik nie vir die duurte van die ekspedisie gevind sal kan word nie. Die Ambassade het egter onderneem om telegrafies navraag te doen aangaande die Suid-Afrikaanse deelneme vir n periode van slegs twee tot drie maande.

Sodra n antwoord ontvang is sal u onverwyld in kennis gestel word.

C. P. G. von Hirschberg.

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

NJV/KM.

Weer voorgelegd

H.C.T. 1/10/65

1/7

102/2

PRETORIA.

12.8.1965

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN VERVOER.
(Vir aandag: Mr. H.S. van der Walt).

Suidpoolekspedisie.

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Sodra n antwoord ontvang is sal u onverwyld in kennis gestel word.

C. R. M. von Hirschberg
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

NJV/KM.

102/2

8/52/1

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

AIR FREIGHT

13th August, 1965.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

1) "Antarctic Report", May, 1965

2) Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer - Vol. VI, Number 6, April, 1965.

Forwarded herewith are a copy of "Antarctic Report" - May, 1965, issued by the National Science Foundation, and two of the April, 1965, edition of the Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer.

John Kincaid
AMBASSADOR

Encls:

Please sig boxfile

(b) He should be directly concerned with the Embassy with Antarctica i.e. either the "Antarctica" officer as soon as the latter's supervisory officer (to ensure that his contacts & knowledge acquired can be put to good use on his return).

2-1

up with an amendment to the Constitution which has already caused considerable controversy and is not likely to obtain an easy or early passage in the Diet. What all this amounts to is that the planned expedition now hangs in the balance. No official announcement has yet been made.

J. S. F. Bourke
CONSUL-GENERAL.

Copy sent to CCSR (Tok.)
7/6/