

ANTARCTICA.

11/96.

Vol. 1.

REF. 59

22nd December, 1955

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
PRETORIA.

Soviet Visit to Africa

... In case this has not come to your notice from
other sources I attach a cutting from the New York Times
of December 21st which, under a Moscow dateline, reports
the intention of the Soviet Government to send a large
expedition to equatorial Africa in connection with its
participation in the International Geophysical Year.

DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE.

7.

We sent you on the 25th November a leading article from the New York Times in which the newspaper commented on the importance of the appointment of Admiral Byrd as Officer in Charge of the U. S. National Antarctic Programme, and went on to remark that although the United States had not as yet laid claim to the Little America area, "perhaps it soon will." Undoubtedly the United States is preparing the ground for just such a claim which would open the way for the recognition by this country of the claims of other friendly nations also. It is deterred for the present by the understanding that the work of the IGY should go forward uncomplicated by claims of jurisdiction or sovereignty and by its own desire that the programme should yield the greatest possible scientific benefits. It also takes the formal position that it does not wish to inject at this time yet another issue into the tangled complex of international problems. It would of course like best a situation in which the, sometimes overlapping, claims of friendly nations could be adjusted as between themselves; but it realises that no great power ever lets another get away with anything without trying to obtain some "compensation" for itself and that therefore the Russians would be bound to make their voice heard. Moreover, the process of carving up the "pie-crust" would hardly be allowed to proceed without some attempt (perhaps by India?) to raise the suggestion (long since discarded by the Americans) of a U. N. trusteeship.

As a footnote to this I should add that the New Zealanders in Washington seem to be fairly happy about the way things are going at the moment. The preparations for the present U. S. expedition to Antarctica have demonstrated that the Americans can do very little in the way of exploration of the continent without the use of New Zealand as a base; and New Zealand would evidently welcome a situation in which the United States would make known its claim while being forced, by its very dependence on New Zealand bases, to make concessions to the New Zealand claim which it would not otherwise have made.

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your minute 102/2 of the 11th December on the subject of Soviet activities during the IGY. We have, of course, very much in mind in our contacts here the statement made by the Minister in the House of Assembly on the 5th May on the Union's interest in the South Polar region.

Copies to London, Paris and Ottawa.

A. M. HAMILTON
Counsellor of Embassy

AIR BAG

20th December, 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRETORIA

Antarctica

... I send you two copies of an article from the New York Times of the 11th December in which the writer gives an interesting analysis of present United States policy with regard to questions of national claims in Antarctica. We can confirm that the article reflects very closely the Administration's view.

A year ago (in a minute of the 23rd December, 1954) we reported that we had received a hint that there had recently been an important change in American official thinking about the Antarctic and that legal advisers in the State Department were engaged in working out a possible basis for United States claims in the area. The intervening months have seen a very great increase of interest in the Antarctic continent. This has quite naturally coincided with preparations for the expedition which is now on the way to the area under the immediate command of Rear Admiral Dufek; but there has been some significant speculation in the press about the political implications of the great outburst of activity connected with the International Geophysical Year.

Pressure is rising in Congress for the staking of American claims in Antarctica. This is stimulated partly by hopeful speculation about mineral riches locked up in the area, partly by the quite reasonable desire that if the advance of technology in the atomic age makes it practicable in the future to make use of the continent the United States should get in early with its claim. Undoubtedly, the participation of the Russians in the IGY, and their active preparations to set up scientific bases in the area, have made the strategists consider the implications of Soviet interest in the area. The author of the New York Times article speculates on the significance of Antarctica "as a vast strategic centre from which air and naval fleets may control the vital seaways round the far corners of the African, South American and Australian continents."

/We ...

CONFIDENTIAL

43/44



20th December, 1955

11/96

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

The Consul General of the
Union of South Africa,
NEW YORK

Ms Soll



20th December, 1955

PAIRS

Antarctica

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Australian continents."

/We ...

Ref. 11/96.

28th December, 1955.

Dear Anthony,

Antarctica.

I have read with interest your 43/44 of 20th December, a copy of which you sent here.

I agree that there is some possibility, although not perhaps in the immediate future, of an attempt to refer the question of Antarctica to the United Nations. I should therefore be grateful if you would continue to send us copies of any despatches to Head Office on this subject and would be glad if you would also send me a copy of External Affairs minute 102/2 of 11th December, to which you refer in the last paragraph of your letter of 20th December.

Yours sincerely,

A.M. Hamilton, Esq.,
Counsellor of Embassy,
South African Embassy,
3101 Massachusetts Avenue,
WASHINGTON, 8 D.C.

EB

/We ...

copy

NEW YORK TIMES, 21.12.55

Soviet Maps Africa Visit

MOSCOW, Dec.20 - The Soviet Union intends to send a "large Expedition" to equatorial Africa in connection with its participation in the International Geophysical Year.

The provincial newspaper Kommunist Tadzhikistana has reported that the Soviet expedition would include physicists, geophysicists and meteorologists. An article by A. Bakharev, scientific secretary of the Stalinabad astronomical observatory of the Tadzhik Academy of Science, gave no indication when the Soviet group intended to leave or where exactly it would work.

Inquiries with the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow and with the Press Department of the Foreign Ministry have failed to elicit further information on the subject.

The expedition to equatorial Africa would conform with increasing Soviet interest in African affairs.

A recent issue of the Bulletin of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said study of the history, economy, literature and particularly the languages of African peoples was inadequate in the Soviet Union.

It said the presidium of the Academy had ordered study of these subjects for the Arab countries of Africa to be concentrated in the Institute of Oriental Languages while similar work on the culture of South and Central Africa should be conducted by the Institute of Ethnography.

The Soviet Union's contribution to the International Geophysical Year also includes an expedition now en route to Antarctica. The study year is scheduled last from July 1, 1957, to Dec.31, 1958.

cg to Mr. State
of Mr. State
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11/96



File

21st December, 1955

AIRMAIL

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRETORIA



MURKIN. Soviet Activities in Africa
send a "large" expedition to equatorial Africa in connection with its participation in the International Geophysical Year!

I send you copies of a report from the New York Times of to-day with the remarkable information that the Russians plan to send a "large expedition" to equatorial Africa in connection (rather surprisingly) with the International Geophysical Year!

Copies to London, Paris, Ottawa and New York.

A. M. HAMILTON,

Counsellor of Embassy

The expedition to... with increasing Soviet...
A recent issue of the Bulletin of the French Academy of Sciences...
In 1954 the President of the Academy had ordered... for the Arab countries of Africa...
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CONFIDENTIAL

The Department of External Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America and, with reference to the latter's Note No. 58 of the 22nd November, 1955, in connection with possible Soviet requests for base facilities in Southern Hemisphere countries in support of the Soviet Antarctic programme during the International Geophysical Year, has the honour to state that the Union Government agree that it would be in the common interest of the countries concerned to keep each other informed of such developments.

So far the Union Government have not been approached by the Government of the Soviet Union.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 1. H. ...
 2. ...
 3. ...
 F. ...

D. B. Sole, Esq.

PRETORIA,

December, 1955

JvD/MJ

CONFIDENTIAL

Embassy of the United
States of America

No. 58

PRETORIA, November 22, 1955

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Department of External Affairs and has the honor to refer to the activities which will take place in the Antarctic region during the International Geophysical Year. The United States Government is concerned over the possibility that the Soviet Union may formally request the use of base facilities in Southern Hemisphere countries in support of the Soviet Antarctic program during the International Geophysical Year. Inasmuch as the use of such facilities may not be limited to geophysical activities and may have other strategic significance, the United States Government hopes that a coordinated policy will be adopted by those countries most likely to be approached, namely the United Kingdom, Argentina, Chile, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Accordingly, the Embassy has been requested to convey the following message to the Union Government:

"The United States has followed with interest plans announced by the Soviet Union for an Antarctic expedition in connection with the International Geophysical Year. We do not yet know whether Soviet activity in the Antarctic is motivated by real scientific interest or whether it heralds an attempt at permanent occupation of a portion of the Antarctic. We feel sure that our friends and allies who have a traditional interest in the Antarctic Continent share our concern over the latter possibility.

The United States has learned that the Soviet Union has informally requested assistance at recent IGY meetings in the nature of landing rights at airfields at stopping points for planes en route to the Antarctic. We believe that the extension of such assistance would be contrary to the interest of all having an interest in the Antarctic unless we can be assured that the main Soviet interest is connected with the International Geophysical Year and thus limited in its duration.

In the common interest we believe we should adopt a common policy towards any official Soviet overtures by keeping each other informed of such developments."

The Embassy will be grateful to receive any information or comments which the Union Government may have on the foregoing.

CONFIDENTIAL

VERTROULIK

PRETORIA

11th December, 1955

Die Hoë Kommissaris vir die Unie van Suid-Afrika,
LONDEN
CANBERRA

Die Buitengewone Gesant en Gevolmagtigde Minister
van die Unie van Suid-Afrika,
BUENOS AIRES

Die Tydelike Saakgelastigde,
Gesantenskap van die Unie van Suid-Afrika,
SANTIAGO

Sowjet-bedrywighede in die Suidpoolstreek
tydens die Internasionale Geofisiese Jaar

Ter inligting heg ek hierby aan 'n afskrif van 'n nota wat van die Ambassade van die Verenigde State van Amerika in Pretoria ontvang is en waarin die Unie-regering versoek is om sy kommentaar te lewer oor 'n voorstel dat lande in die Suidelike Halfrond wat moontlik deur die Sowjet-unie om landingsgeriewe in verband met bovermelde bedrywighede versoek mag word, mekaar op hoogte van sulke verwikkelings behoort te hou. 'n Afskrif van die Departement se antwoord word ook aangeheg.

Ek sal bly wees indien u verslag kan doen oor enigiets wat u oor hierdie aangeleentheid ter ore mag kom. Dit moet egter liefwer nie op hierdie stadium formeel met die owerhede van die land van u standplaas bespreek word alvorens ons verdere berig ontvang van die vordering wat die Amerikaners in die saak gemaak het nie.

The United States has learned that the Soviet Union has informally requested assistance at recent IGY meetings in the /s/ D. D. FORSYTH at airfields at sleeping quarters to the Antarctic. We believe that such assistance would be connected with the year and thus having an interest in the Antarctic unless we can be informed of such activities.

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE

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

Ter inligting.

/s/ B. G. Fourie

for SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE



43/44
 EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 AMBASSADE VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
 WASHINGTON 8, D. C.



SECRET

29th December, 1955

Dear Don,

Thank you for your 11/96 of the 28th. I attach the copies of exchanges between the Department and the United States Embassy for which you asked.

For your information I should add that the Union is agreeing to join the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand in representations to the State Department to get the Americans to show their hand on all this--and at the same time, of course, to reaffirm our own interest in being consulted on any proposals in regard to Antarctica. We have just had our instructions but are not to do anything until these have first been discussed with the United Kingdom authorities in London. It looks as if the approach will be made in the second week of January.

We shall of course continue to send you copies of reports on any matters in which you are likely to be interested.

Yours ever,

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 - A. M. ...
 - The ...
 - F.
 - 1
 - 2
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D. B. Sole, Esq.

The Embassy for SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
 does not issue or comments which the Union Government may have on the
 foregoing.

EMBASSY OF
AMSTERDAM



43/44

AIR BAG

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRETORIA

in answer to your letter of the 11th, I am sorry that I have no news to report at this stage. The United States Embassy is still waiting for which you asked.

For your information I should add that the Union is agreeing Antarctica United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand is reporting to the State Department to get the Americans to show their hand on all this - and at the same time to be sure that the Americans are not being misled.

In the attached editorial from the New York Times of today the newspaper returns to its suggestion, which we reported last November, that the United States should lay claim to sovereignty over the area in Antarctica where for so many years it has been active in scientific exploration. Today's article, as you will see, has the significant heading "Race for Antarctica" and ends with the statement that "if permanent settlements, made possible by modern technology based on atomic power, are in the offing, the United States cannot afford to wait too long to specify its own claims lest it lose out in the Antarctic race".

Copies to London and New York.

A. M. HAMILTON.
Counsellor of Embassy

Handwritten initials:
N. K. → W. T.
= F.

The Embassy for SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
tion or comments which the Union Government may have on the foregoing.

We have arranged for a copy of the second Soviet note to Australia to be handed to you by the Australian High Commissioner in Cape Town.

Copy to London.

J. E. HOLLOWAY

Ambassador

Antarctica

In the attached editorial from the New York Times of today the newspaper returns to its suggestion, which we reported last November, that the United States should lay claim to sovereignty over the area in Antarctica where for 25 years it has been active in scientific exploration. Today's article, as you will see, has the significant heading "Time for Antarctica" and ends with the statement that "if permanent settlements, such as possible to ensure necessary bases of atomic power, are in the offing, the United States cannot afford to wait too long to specify its own claims and to take out in the Antarctic area."

Copy to London and New York.

A. J. HOLLOWAY
Ambassador at London

SECRETARIS VAN NEDERLANDSE SAKE

reply they meant to return to the Soviet request. In a reference to British, Argentine and Chilean claims Mr. Dulles said that he would think it was advisable for the United States, in its relations with its "South American friends", to communicate to them an indication of its basic policies, without informing them of the discussion with the Ambassadors from the Commonwealth countries. To this Sir Roger Makins replied that he had no objection, at the same time emphasising that the United Kingdom had exhausted every means of trying to bring the Argentine and Chile into some kind of discussion.

Mr. Dulles was accompanied by Mr. Merchant, the Assistant Secretary of State whose wide-ranging field includes Antarctic questions. He was relaxed and friendly, but evidently unprepared to give any precise indication of how thinking in the State Department was moving on this subject. Our feeling is that there has been some consideration, but that this has perhaps been enough to show how intractable the problem is of developing a legal basis for territorial claims which would be proof against the Russians and the possible upholders of a general international interest. The resuscitation by Mr. Dulles, even in the highly tentative terms he employed, of the idea of a condominium, which in 1948 hardly got off the ground, suggests that the State Department is still baffled in its effort to work out a basis for an individual assertion of sovereignty. In this it is some distance behind Admiral Byrd, who is reported by the New York Times of the 4th February to have said, on the eve of his departure from McMurdo Sound on his way home, that he "would like to see the United States set up permanent settlements on this continent" and who evidently inspired the comment of the newspaperman accompanying his expedition that "priority recently given to the completed exploratory flights into the uncharted Antarctic heartland might indicate that the United States was moving towards a claim-making position".

From our point of view it has clearly been of great advantage to have associated the Union with three countries with strongly-defined claims in Antarctica in a joint approach to another which is clearly anxious to find some means of asserting its own. Our interest has been recognised, explicitly by the United Kingdom and implicitly by the other two Commonwealth countries concerned; this in itself strengthens our claim with the United States to be included in any consultations on the future of Antarctica.

The interview ended with an assurance from Mr. Dulles that the State Department would prepare a reply to our Aide-Memoires. Together with my colleagues, I shall do my best to keep before the State Department our desire for another consultation in two or three months' time. The Embassy will also remain in the closest possible touch with thinking as it develops on the aspect of territorial claims.

/We ...

how ignorant people still were about the world in which we lived. Referring to the Soviet complaint this week about the American balloons which had drifted across Russian territory, he said that no one up to now had realised the strength of the air currents in the upper atmosphere. Balloons, for example, which had been released in California, had travelled in about six days right across the Pacific and the Asian continent until they had come, in some cases, to land in Russia. He mentioned with a smile my remark that we had a special meteorological interest in the Antarctic, for our "bad weather" appeared to come from there, and said that the strength of these currents in the upper air was presumably the explanation. Since we were still ignorant of the vast potentialities of the world in which we lived he would not exclude the possibility that the Antarctic continent might in the future have an importance whose nature we could not yet discern. It was therefore "extremely important to keep this area in friendly hands".

Mr. Dulles continued that it should be possible to find a common position against Soviet penetration "without quarrelling amongst ourselves". It was only in the area claimed by the United Kingdom, Argentina and Chile that the differences were more than academic. The question of how claims were established was not clear from the standpoint of international law. "The United States", he said, "has an important potential claim but no immediate intention of staking it out". He was, however, not conceding any claims, e.g., as made in the Australian memorandum. At the same time the countries represented at the meeting should not allow their possible differences to militate against their taking up a common position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Mr. Dulles replied that up until quite recently the North Pole had been of interest only to a number of intrepid explorers but that it had now become of "extreme importance". There might quite conceivably be a similar development in regard to the Antarctic. While the countries concerned might not be able to merge their interests, they certainly had such common purposes as keeping the Soviet Union out and encouraging the greatest freedom of scientific discovery. Some kind of condominium might be found acceptable, but he hastened to add that this idea was so far only "in the realm of theory". In the meanwhile we could stand together on the basis (a) of keeping unfriendly countries out; and (b) the maximum co-operation between friendly countries "without prejudicing our national interests or claims".

The Secretary of State showed some interest in the copy of the latest Soviet note which had been attached to the Australian Aide-Memoire and observed that it was "rather imperative in tone", specifying even such details as the length of the landing strip that the Russians required. He elicited from Sir Percy Spender the statement that the Australian Government had not yet decided what

/reply ..

Memoire and the statement setting out the specific Australian interest in the Antarctic, and went on to say that while each of the Commonwealth countries represented at the meeting had its own separate interest, it also had a common desire to work out a joint policy with the United States. The Australian Government felt with great concern that there might be a Soviet long-term strategic interest in Antarctica, and the Secretary of State would recall that there had been some discussion on this point at the meeting of the ANZUS Council last year, and that he had mentioned that the State Department was working on an appreciation of this question. It would be of great interest to have some indication of United States views and he hoped that Mr. Dulles would agree to informal, but nevertheless important, consultations on policy in regard to Antarctica, and perhaps have another meeting of this kind in two or three months' time.

The British Ambassador, Sir Roger Makins, said that he entirely supported what Sir Percy Spender had said. They all had a common interest in regard to Soviet attempts at penetration in the Antarctic, and the United Kingdom was anxious for the fullest possible exchange of information and for meetings from time to time to discuss the situation as it developed. While they all had a joint interest in this question, they also had their particular interests; and in the case of the United Kingdom there was special concern over the attitude adopted by Argentina and Chile over the Falkland Islands Dependencies. The United Kingdom Government had completely failed to get these two Latin American countries to agree to arbitration or to go to the International Court, but there was at the moment what could be described as a state of peaceful coexistence between the bases maintained in this area by the three countries. In the meanwhile, as would be seen from the second annexure to the British Aide-Memoire, the United Kingdom was stepping up its activities, such as mapping, in the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

I associated myself with what had been said by my two colleagues and emphasised the interest which the Union Government was bound to take in the Antarctic. I expressed the desire of the Union Government to be associated with any discussions on Antarctica and also handed to the Secretary of State an Aide-Memoire and annexure.

The New Zealand Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Laking, said that he would not repeat what had already been said by the three Ambassadors. New Zealand had a definite political and strategic interest in the Ross Dependency. As the Secretary of State would be aware, it maintained a close co-operation with the United States, which in its own Antarctic activities used New Zealand as a staging point.

The Secretary of State, replying to the discussion, said that the State Department realised the importance of the Antarctic area, even if this importance could not be defined "in provable terms" at the moment. Recent events had shown

/how ...

AIR BAG

9th February, 1956

SECRET

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CAPE TOWN

The British Ambassador, Sir Percy Spender, said that he was entirely supportive of the proposal and that they all had a common interest in regard to Soviet penetration in Antarctica. The United Kingdom was anxious for the establishment of a permanent base for scientific research in Antarctica. It would be of great importance to the United States to have a permanent base in Antarctica. The Secretary of State had indicated an interest in regard to the establishment of this kind of base.

In accordance with your telegram No. 4 of the 12th January the Counsellor of the Embassy joined in consultations with his colleagues from the Australian, New Zealand and United Kingdom Embassies to prepare the ground for a joint approach by the Ambassadors to the Secretary of State.

In the course of these discussions it was agreed that the common interest of the four Commonwealth countries concerned should be expressed in an identical Aide-Memoire, to which should be annexed statements setting out the particular interest of each Government in accordance with its individual circumstances. Copies of the South African version of the identical note with annexure, together with the corresponding documents of the other three countries, are enclosed.

These documents were handed to the Secretary of State by the three Ambassadors and the New Zealand Chargé d'Affaires at a meeting at the State Department this afternoon, to which I was accompanied by Mr. Hamilton.

The discussion was opened by the senior Ambassador, Sir Percy Spender, of Australia. He referred to the request communicated to Australia through the British Embassy in Moscow in November asking for facilities for Soviet aircraft taking part in the International Geophysical Year. No reply had yet been returned to this; but in the last few days a second Soviet note had been received requesting the use in Australia of a "landing strip" at which a group of Soviet specialists would be established. He handed to Mr. Dulles a copy of this attached to the identical Aide-

/Memoire ...

43/44



SECRET



43/44

9th February, 1956

10th February, 1956

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

PPW
AS

The Deputy Permanent Representative
NEW YORK

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Mr. Dulles
Mr. Spender
Mr. Hamilton
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... 9th February, 1956 ...
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... but concerns that there might ...
... first in consultation, and the Secretary ...
... had been some discussion on ...
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AFFAIRS

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Antarctica

It will be recalled that in 1948 the Government of the Union of South Africa drew the attention of the United States Government to the specific South African interest in the control and administration of Antarctica and asked that the United States Government should bear in mind the desirability of South African association with any international discussions that might take place on this subject.

The manner in which control of the Antarctic continent is exercised must from the long term point of view inevitably prove of vital concern to South Africa. The Union's important whaling interests in the Antarctic are well known. On the meteorological side it would hope to benefit from the establishment of meteorological stations at Antarctic bases. Its future interest in Antarctic air communications is apparent from the map. When the time comes for economic exploitation and development of the continent the Union, because of its geographic situation, would be one of the natural and appropriate bases from which such enterprises would operate. In the field of long-range and long-term strategy the control of Antarctica must always be a matter of primary concern to it.

Because of these considerations and in order to be enabled to play a full and useful part in the eventual economic development of the continent, as well as its safeguarding in the interest of national and international security, the South African Government is anxious to be associated with any machinery for consultation on the future of Antarctica that might be set up.

In line with this policy the South African Government may also wish to acquire certain territorial rights in the area. The manner in which such rights might be acquired, however, remains a matter for further consultation with the countries with specific interests in the Antarctic continent.

South African Embassy,

Washington, D. C.,

9th February, 1956

of information between the four Commonwealth Governments concerned (the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom) and the United States Government; and that there should be continuous consultation, as regards in particular the attitude to be adopted towards Soviet activity. The United States Note of the 22nd November, 1955 has led the South African Government to suppose that the United States Government would see advantage in such an arrangement.

4. As its first contribution to the exchange of information suggested above, the South African Government has prepared the enclosed statement of its present Antarctic policy.

South African Embassy,

Washington, D. C.,

9th February, 1956

South African Embassy,

Washington, D. C.,

9th February, 1956

Aide Memoire

SECRET

ANTARCTICA

The South African Government shares the concern of the United States Government, expressed in the Note addressed to the Department of External Affairs in Pretoria on the 22nd November 1955, at the interest that the Soviet Union has begun to show in Antarctica, and, more particularly, at the present and projected Soviet activities in that area. The South African Government sees no reason to hope that the Soviet Union's interest arises solely from a desire to participate fully in the International Geophysical Year. In view of the strategic significance of Antarctica, the South African Government cannot overlook the possibility that the Soviet Union's interest and activities may be directed towards long-term penetration of Antarctica and long-term strategic objectives. In addition, although positive evidence is lacking, the Soviet Government may have it in mind to lay claim to sovereignty over a part of Antarctica.

2. Apart from the question of Soviet activity, there is increasing international interest in Antarctica. Disputes have already arisen and it is only to be expected that further problems, if not disputes, are likely to arise in increasing measure as time goes on.

3. For these reasons, the South African Government proposes that there should in future be a regular exchange

/of ...

SECRET



43/44

15th February, 1956

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

Handwritten initials and marks: "F", "20/2", and a signature.

1. Consul General
2. Deputy Permanent Representative

NEW YORK

Our minute 43/44 of February 9th, refers.

directed towards long-term penetration of Antarctica and long-term strategic objectives. In addition, although positive evidence is lacking, the Soviet Government may have it in mind to lay claim to sovereignty over a part of Antarctica.

2. Apart from the question of Soviet activity, there is increasing international interest in Antarctica. Disputes have already arisen and it is only to be expected that further problems, if not disputes, are likely to arise in increasing measure as time goes on.

3. For these reasons, the South African Government proposes that there should in future be a regular exchange

/of ...

SECRET



AFRICA

Government shares the
Government, expressed in
Department of External Affairs
November 1955, at the interest
began to show in Antarctica,
at the present and projected
area. The South African
to hope that the Soviet
solely from a desire to parti-
national Geophysical Year. In
significance of Antarctica, the
cannot overlook the possibility
interest and activities may be

be possible to persuade the Indian Government to withdraw its request for inclusion of the item in the agenda and points out, that even if this object could be achieved, the Russians will by now have been alerted and would presumably carry forward the proposal on their own.

The State Department is not willing as yet to comment on the Indian action; but we fear that the response which we expect to get in about a fortnight's time to the Ambassadors' approach will be even more non-committal than had originally been thought likely.

Copies to New York, London and Ottawa.

*of the
Government of South Africa
Washington, D.C.
Permanent Representative
NEW YORK*

A. M. HAMILTON
Counsellor of Embassy

I attached extracts from
Secretary that India has asked
"intervention" in the agenda
I actually confine with
I most passionate fervor
and conviction by

... as a most embarrassing time.
... State Department reluctant to carry
... with the four Commonwealth countries
... with Mr. Dalley on the 17th February, and it was profoundly
... the Australians and New Zealanders who, by their
... present activity in the Antarctic, are busy building up
... a basis for their territorial claims. From our point of
... view it gives the United Kingdom time for establishing its
... interest by means of negotiations with a limited group of
... friendly countries.

The Ambassadors' meeting with Mr. Dalley has been kept a close secret and there has been no leakage to the press. There is no indication that the Indians have got so much as a hint of this, and the British Embassy believes that India got the idea of intervention from the considerable interest now being displayed in the Antarctic and reflected in the coverage given to Antarctic activities by the New York Times. It is even suggested that the idea was thought up by Mr. Lall, the Indian permanent representative to the United Nations and that his Government, while giving its approval, has not yet sent him full instructions. But on this you will undoubtedly be receiving a fuller report from the Deputy Permanent Representative in New York.

The British Embassy does not believe that it will

/no ...

AIR BAG

20th February, 1956

SECRET

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CAPE TOWN

Antarctica

The announcement in the attached extract from the New York Times of the 18th February that India has asked for inclusion of the "question of Antarctica" in the agenda of the next session of the General Assembly confirms our fears, but rather earlier than the most pessimistic forecast would have thought likely.

This action has come at a most embarrassing time. It is bound to make the State Department reluctant to carry forward the consultations with the four Commonwealth countries which the Ambassadors had hoped to initiate at the meeting with Mr. Dulles on the 9th February, and it has profoundly disturbed the Australians and New Zealanders who, by their present activity in the Antarctic, are busy building up a basis for their territorial claims. From our point of view it gives the Union less time for establishing its interest by means of consultations with a limited group of friendly countries.

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/be ...

SECRET



43/44

21st February, 1956

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

The Deputy Permanent Representative,
NEW YORK

20th February, 1956

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PAIRS

York, London and Ottawa.

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Antarctica

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/be ...

raises whether the motive behind the Indian initiative was not a desire to prosecute once more her ambitions as a "world mediator", interposing herself as arbitrator between the East and the West. This, of course, is Mr. Krishna Menon's favourite role in the United Nations.

Mr. Lall has declined up to the present to disclose to his Commonwealth colleagues the motivation behind the Indian request for inscription of the item; he has also refused to give any indication of the contents of the explanatory memorandum but it may well be that the memorandum represents a development of the thesis recently voiced in the New Zealand Parliament by Mr. Nash, Leader of the Opposition, that the Antarctic continent be placed under United Nations trusteeship. You may also have noted that in a statement in Wellington on his return from Antarctica, Admiral Byrd, leader of the American expedition, said that Mr. Nash's suggestion "will have to be considered" in decisions on Antarctic claims.

In the light of the above developments it would be appreciated if this Mission could be kept informed regarding any further discussions which may take place in London or Washington on the subject of Antarctic claims.

Copies to London, Washington and Ottawa.

DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE.

REF. 11/96

21st February, 1956

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(duplicate)
PRETORIA.

Inscription of the Question of Antarctica
on the Provisional Agenda of the Eleventh
General Assembly

As you may have noted in the press, the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations on 17th February addressed a letter to the Secretary-General requesting the inscription of "the Question of Antarctica" on the provisional agenda of the Eleventh session.

This entirely unilateral initiative on the part of India has acutely embarrassed the other Commonwealth powers with interests in Antarctica, particularly against the background of the discussions which are at present proceeding with the United States. Other Commonwealth representatives in New York have made quite clear to the Indian representative their resentment that this step should have been taken without any consultation whatsoever.

The Indian decision to raise the question of Antarctica in the United Nations may be due to the personal initiative of the Indian representative at United Nations, Mr. Arthur Lall, or alternatively it may be the work of Mr. Krishna Menon. Colour is lent to the former hypothesis by an admission on the part of Mr. Lall that he has prepared the usual explanatory memorandum which accompanies a request for inscription of an agenda item, but is still awaiting New Delhi's approval of its text before transmitting it to the United Nations Secretary-General.

The text of the Indian letter requesting inscription has not yet been circulated as a Secretariat document. This may be due to a desire on the part of the United Nations Secretariat to discuss the matter first with Mr. Hammarskjold who has not yet returned from his world tour. There can be little doubt that responsible members of the United Nations Secretariat recognise the all round embarrassment that may be caused by a discussion of the various claims in Antarctica in a propaganda forum such as is provided by the General Assembly.

There can be little doubt that India is very much aware that her action in raising the question of Antarctica before the United Nations constitutes a grave embarrassment to fellow members of the Commonwealth with special interests and claims in the region. There can also be little doubt that India is fully aware that discussion of this issue in the Assembly will provide an opportunity for the Soviet Union to advance her claims to participation in the control and development of the Antarctic continent. The question



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
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Eleventh session

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ITEM PROPOSED BY INDIA

THE QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Letter dated 17 February 1956 addressed to the Secretary-General by
the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations

New York, 17 February 1956

Under instructions from the Government of India I have the honour to refer to rule 13 (e) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to request you kindly to include the following item on the provisional agenda of the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly:

"The question of Antarctica".

An explanatory memorandum relating to the above item will follow in due course.



(Signed) Arthur S. LALL
Permanent Representative of India to the
United Nations

56-04784

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

REF. 11/96

23rd February, 1956

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(in duplicate)

Inscription of the Question of Antarctica on the
Provisional Agenda of the Eleventh General Assembly

With reference to my minute of 21st February, the Indian request for inscription of the question of Antarctica on the Eleventh Session agenda has now been circulated. Its text is as follows:

"Under instructions from the Government of India I have the honour to refer to rule 13(e) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to request you kindly to include the following item on the provisional agenda of the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly:

"The question of Antarctica".

An explanatory memorandum relating to the above item will follow in due course."

Copies to London, Washington, Ottawa.

DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

F

control and development of the Antarctic continent. The question

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY

18

**India Bids U. N. Debate
'Question of Antarctica'**

Special in The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,

Feb. 17—India asked the United Nations today to consider the "question of Antarctica," where the United States and other countries are conducting explorations.

The request was made to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold by Arthur S. Lall, representative of India at the headquarters of the international organization. Mr. Lall asked that the Antarctic issue be brought up for discussion at the next session of the general Assembly, scheduled for the latter part of this year.

The request did not outline why the issue should receive United Nations consideration. The Indian delegation said that a further message from New Delhi was expected.

Unofficially, a spokesman suggested that the request was motivated by India's belief that the United Nations should "take an interest" in the Antarctic region.

41/17



March 2, 1956

AIRMAIL

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CAPE TOWN.

World Meteorological Organization:
Australian Territory in the Antarctic

...

On the 30th January we sent you a copy of a note from the State Department reporting that the Australian Government had decided to apply the W.M.O. Convention to the Australian Antarctic territory. We observed that the State Department did not comment on the implications of this step. We have now received the attached note of the 10th February from the State Department in which the Secretary of State formally reaffirms his Government's non-recognition of any claims so far advanced in the Antarctic and reserves all rights accruing to the United States out of activities of nationals of the U.S. in that area.

✓ Copy to Deputy Permanent Representative,
New York.

D.A.V. FISCHER

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY

*Rec'd
in file
12/3/56*

24



41/17



March 2, 1956

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

The Deputy Permanent Representative
NEW YORK.

AL AFFAIRS,

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uty Permanent Representative,

D.A.V. FISCHER

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY

*Card
in file*

12/3/56

24

The United States reply would therefore almost certainly be that at the Paris meeting the Americans had agreed to undertake the job of co-ordinating weather reports and that for practical reasons it would not be possible to attach scientists of another nationality to the centre at McMurdo Sound.

I told Mr. Horsey that the Embassy would report this information to our authorities and would, of course, pass on any comments they would wish to make. In regard to this, the Ambassador believes that you might wish to express appreciation of the United States' action in consulting the Union on this question, and to say that since the Americans have undertaken the responsibility of organising the weather reporting centre it should be for them to determine how this should be staffed.

I enquired when the State Department expected to be able to reply to the joint approach of the four Ambassadors on the general question of consultations on Antarctic matters. Mr. Horsey said that such a reply was in preparation but he was not able to give me any indication of the lines it would take. It seems likely that the United States Government will decline to commit itself to the principle of continuous consultations with the four countries but will agree to consult at a high level whenever this is demanded by a particular situation, e.g., when the United States itself makes up its mind to assert a claim, or if the Russians were to take any action to upset the status quo. The United States may also agree to an increasing exchange of views and of information at the official level.

When I mentioned the Indian action in trying to bring the "question of Antarctica" before the United Nations Mr. Horsey said, with remarkable understatement, that he did not see how the Indians could believe that they were being "helpful", but the State Department still had no information as to what lay behind their action or about the line this would take. He agreed that the Commonwealth countries concerned had a right to be resentful of this initiative and said that he was certain it would also be far from welcome in Latin America.

Copies to London, Ottawa and New York.

A. W. HAMILTON.

Counsellor of Embassy

Mr. Horsey said that the United States Intelligence authorities were rather attracted by the idea of making contact at their quarters with a couple of Russian scientists, but the practical difficulties in Moscow and, indeed, in these relations among a group of men living for many months under extreme conditions, seemed to make the proposal quite impracticable.

/The ...

AIR BAG

8th March, 1956

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SECRET

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SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Mr. Horsey said that the United States Government had not yet decided what reply it should return to the Russians; but in any case before doing so it wished to inform all the four Commonwealth countries which might be interested, and to give them an opportunity of expressing any views they might have on the subject. In the course of discussion I emphasized that the Union had, of course, an immediate interest in the results of meteorological work in the area. We were taking an active part in preparations for the IGY. We had a station on Marion Island, and had attached to the British expedition a South African meteorologist who was a member of the wintering party left behind at Vahsel Bay by the s.s. Theron last month.

Mr. Horsey said that the United States Intelligence authorities were rather attracted by the idea of making contact at close quarters with a couple of Russian scientists, but the practical difficulties in logistics and, indeed, in human relations among a group of men living for many months under arduous conditions, seemed to make the proposal quite impracticable.

/The ...

43/44

SECRET



43/44

9th March, 1956

With the
Compliments of the
Embassy
of the
Union of South Africa

Washington, D.C.

1. Consul General
2. Deputy Permanent Representative

NEW YORK

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8th March, 1956

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REF.11/96. March, 1956

14th March, 1956.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRETORIA.

ANTARCTICA.

As far as the Delegation is aware there have been no new developments on this question the Indian memorandum which presumably will explain the Indians request for inclusion of this question in the provisional agenda for the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly not yet having been circulated.

The Department will however, no doubt be interested at the following exchange which took place between the Secretary-General and a member of the Press at a recent Press Conference:-

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, you said that you were going farther south than you have ever been before. I know that you have been to Australia. That means that you have to go so far south that you would come to Antarctica. You know that Argentina and Chile are claiming part of Antarctica. It is also claimed by the United Kingdom. You also know that France has taken Amsterdam Island away from Madagascar and opened a special office in Paris which they call the French Antarctica.

May I ask you about the Indian proposal. I do not know whether or not it has reached you yet. Would that be under Mr. Benjamin Cohen? I do not know the Charter. There are no people down there. Does the Charter state that there must be people there?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have not seen the explanatory note on the Indian request for the inclusion of this item on the agenda so I cannot say what is in that proposal. I just do not know. I have received no oral explanations. So far, I am just waiting.

The other thing is that trusteeship is over people and not over a territory. It does follow that unless you volunteer to be the population, we will have nobody to rule.

QUESTION: There are populations down there. The French have put quite a few people down there, and there are people in the Chilean part of it.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, but they are French citizens and Chilean citizens. Therefore, from that point of view, their passport question is quite easily solved.

QUESTION: Does that mean that they have nothing to do with the Trusteeship Council?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have not gone into the details, but I fail to see how the trusteeship formula can be applied to a territory of that kind.

7
DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE.

LUGPOS.
AIR MAIL.



UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

102/2.



DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CAPE TOWN.

14th March, 1956.

17 MAR 1956

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Deputy Permanent Representative of the
Union of South Africa to the United Nations,
NEW YORK.

As far as the developments on the inscription of the Question of Antarctica on the Provisional Agenda of the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly, having been circulated.

With reference to your minute No. 11/96 of the 21st February, 1956, I should be glad if you would carefully watch the position and report regularly in regard to any developments which may take place.

Copies to Ottawa, Washington and London.

ACTING SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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7

DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE.

1

AIDE-MEMOIRE

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of the Union of South Africa and has the honor to refer to the Embassy's Aide Memoire of February 9, 1956, concerning the Antarctic.

The United States Government appreciate the information contained in the Embassy's communication. For its part, the policy of the United States has been and is to reserve all rights arising out of official and unofficial exploration and other activity in the Antarctic area by American citizens and, as a corollary, to make clear, as did the Secretary of State in his discussion of this subject on February 9, 1956, that the Antarctic claims of other governments are not recognized by the United States Government. It is not believed, however, that divergencies in views between our governments will interfere with effective and friendly cooperation on other aspects of the Antarctic question, such as scientific investigation and exploration.

The United States Government welcomes the South African Government's proposal for continuous consultation and exchange of information on the Antarctic, particularly as to the activities and intentions of the Soviet Union. It is believed that this can most usefully be done by encouraging frequent exchanges in the close relationships already existing in this field between appropriate agencies of the two Governments.

In reply to Mr. Hamilton's enquiry about the re-appraisal of United States Antarctic policy which had been known to be in progress, the Director of the Bureau said that this is not yet completed and that its conclusions can be stated in a separate report of the sub-committee. From this it is

Department of State,

Washington, D. C.

March 29, 1956

apparent that the United States Government has not moved from its position that the time is not propitious for advancing its own claims in Antarctica or for recognizing the claims of friendly countries; and that the scientific work of the International Geophysical Year should not be complicated by political considerations.

The Embassy reported on the 5th March that the Russians had requested the United States for permission to attach two Soviet meteorologists to the staff of the weather reporting centre which the United States is to establish at McMurdo Sound. Mr. Horsey said that, under pressure from the American scientific and intelligence authorities, it now seemed likely that the United States would agree to receiving one Soviet scientist at the centre; but he agreed it would be surprising if the Russians agreed to allowing one of their scientists, without the moral support of a companion, to be exposed in this way to American influences.

The information at the State Department is that the Indians have not yet produced their memorandum supporting the inscription of the Antarctic question on the agenda of the United Nations Assembly, but the U. S. Delegation in New York has been told by Mr. Menon that this is to be "in very general terms". From British Embassy sources, however, it appears that there is now a hopeful possibility that the Indians may be persuaded to withdraw their request, the more so since the opinion of the Latin American bloc and of European countries generally seems to be firmly against the proposal. The British, as you may know, are trying to devise a means which would enable the Indians to withdraw without too much loss of face. The argument will probably be that the interest in Antarctica at the moment is essentially a scientific one and that any political discussions of Antarctica in the U. N. should be postponed until the conclusion of the IGY. This could in effect mean a postponement until 1966!

Copies to London, Ottawa and New York.

Office Memorandum prepared for continuous consultation and exchange of information on the subject of HOLLOWAY, formerly as the activities and interests of the Ambassador. It is believed that this document would be done by encouraging frequent exchanges in the close relationships already existing in this field between appropriate agencies of the two Governments.

Department of State,

Washington, D. C.

March 29, 1956



AIR BAG

30th March, 1956

SECRET

THE ACTING SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CAPE TOWN

Antarctica

The Counsellor of the Embassy was invited to call on the State Department late yesterday afternoon and was handed by Mr. Horsey, the Director of the Bureau which has Antarctic questions among its responsibilities an aide-memoire, copies of which are attached, in reply to the aide-memoire which I had joined with some of my Commonwealth colleagues in submitting to Mr. Dulles on the 9th February. The State Department reply is identical with those also returned to representatives of the Australian, U. K. and New Zealand Embassies yesterday afternoon.

The aide-memoire, as you will see, bears out our expectations, which we have already reported, that the United States reply to our representations would be non-combatal. It restates the United States policy of reserving American rights in the Antarctic and its refusal to recognise the claims of other Governments. While accepting the proposals of the four Governments for continuous consultation and exchange of information on the Antarctic, particularly in regard to Soviet activities, the reply makes it quite clear by implication that such consultation would be on a bilateral basis; and the reference in the final paragraph, in a rather woolly phrase, to "frequent exchanges in the close relationships" already existing in this field between appropriate agencies of the Governments suggests that consultation would normally take place at the official level. Discussions with Ambassadors, however, are of course not ruled out, as indeed they could not be without violating ordinary diplomatic procedures between friendly countries.

In reply to Mr. Hamilton's enquiry about the re-appraisal of United States Antarctic policy which had been known to be in progress, the Director of the Bureau said that this in fact had been completed and that its conclusion was as stated in the second paragraph of the aide-memoire. From this it is

/apparent ...

SECRET



43/44

30th March, 1956

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

- 1. Consul General
- 2. Deputy Permanent Representative

3. Mr. [Signature] NEW YORK
 4. Mr. [Signature]
 5. [Signature]



30th March, 1956
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/apparent ...

and several countries claiming sovereignty over parts of Antarctica on grounds of discovery, occupation, geographic proximity, we note that no country has hitherto argued that the whole continent belongs to it. The Government of India have also noted that some claims are recognised by certain States and not by others. We are not wishing to censure any one or take sides in this matter. However, in the interests of peace and international development and cooperation, a debate in the United Nations would be helpful. For the present, India is only asking for this item to be put on the provisional agenda. Before any subsequent developments, Government of India will keep in touch with and consult interested parties.

4. I am therefore directed by the Government of India to assure the Government of New Zealand that our move in the United Nations is in no way against your interests.

Yours faithfully

(Sgd) N. KESAVAN
First Secretary (Commercial)

Handwritten:
Permanent Representative
NEW YORK
Handwritten:
R. E. ...
B. ...
F

M. HAMILTON
Minister of External Affairs

A general debate in the United Nations will provide opportunities for clarification as well as for constructive work. It is not my purpose that the debate should be held against any country or for the support of any rival claimant. While India is fully aware that there

/ and several countries ..

COPY

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
INDIA IN NEW ZEALAND
(COMMERCIAL SECTION)

SECRET

No.S/NZ/2649 Willis Street,
WELLINGTON.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON.

Sir,

It has come to the notice of the Government of India that the Government of New Zealand have felt some concern over India's attitude on the question of Antarctica. This may have been due to a request made by the Government of India to place the item "The Question of Antarctica" on the provisional agenda of the United Nations.

2. I am directed by the Government of India to bring to the notice of the Government of New Zealand the following points which would explain the motives behind our approach to have this question brought before the United Nations.

- (i) Although Antarctica is an uninhabited Continent, the danger of this area becoming field for international conflict exists. In an atomic age, this would be disastrous. Further, the Government of India have reason to believe that very harmful effects on the climate of the world may result as atomic experiments and explosions take place in these regions.
- (ii) On the other hand, there is immense opportunity for much constructive work in meteorology and research in cosmic rays in Antarctica. The Government of New Zealand are already aware that during the International Geophysical Year 1957-58 thirty expeditions from various countries would be exploring this region under the general auspices of the UNESCO. Meanwhile, individual countries have already organised voyages of exploration in this region. There has never been an international effort of this magnitude in this area in the past.
- (iii) The question relating to Antarctica will therefore become increasingly important in future and if matters are left to drift without some general international guidance they may contain seeds of major conflicts in the future. The Government of India are, therefore, trying to avoid dangerous developments and are thinking in terms of the atomic age which will probably govern many of these considerations in future.

3. A general debate in the United Nations will provide opportunities for clarification as well as for constructive work. It is not our purpose that the debate should be made against any country or for the support of any rival claimant. While India is fully aware that there

/ are several countries ..



AIR BAG

6th April, 1956

SECRET

THE ACTING SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CAPE TOWN

It had come to Indian Action on Antarctica
Government of New Zealand...
encl. We have obtained from the New Zealand
Embassy a copy of a letter addressed earlier this month
to the Department of External Affairs in Wellington by
the Indian High Commissioner's Office there. It is
significant at once for its attempt to reassure the
New Zealand Government about the Indian action in
raising the Antarctic question at the United Nations
and for the naiveté of its arguments.

(1) Copies to London and New York.

A. M. HAMILTON.
Counsellor of Embassy

(ii) The Government of New Zealand are already aware that during the International Geophysical Year 1957-58 many expeditions from various countries would be exploring this region under the general auspices of the IGY. Meanwhile, individual countries have already organised voyages of exploration in this region. There has never been an international effort of this magnitude in this area in the past.

(iii) The question relating to Antarctica will therefore become increasingly important in future and if matters are left to drift without some general international guidance they may contain seeds of major conflicts in the future. The Government of India are, therefore, trying to avoid dangerous developments and are thinking in terms of the atomic age which will probably govern many of these considerations in future.

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/ are several countries ..

43/44

SECRET



43/44



6th April, 1956

6th April, 1956

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

- 1. Consul General
- 2. Deputy Permanent Representative

NEW YORK

Handwritten initials and 'F'

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

on Antarctica

obtained from the New Zealand
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out the Indian action in
stion at the United Nations
s arguments.

London and New York.

A. M. HAMILTON.

Counsellor of Embassy

(ii) On the other hand, there is immense opportunity
for such cooperative work in meteorology and
research in great parts of Antarctica. The
Government of New Zealand are already aware that
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these considerations in future.

3. A general debate in the United Nations will provide opportunities
for clarification as well as for constructive work. It is not our
purpose that the debate should be made against any country or for the
support of any rival claimant. While India is fully aware that there

/ are several countries ..

MINISTER-RAAD:

Ek het die saak omtrent die Indiese voorstel om die Suidpool-vraagstuk op die agenda van die V.V.O. te plaas met mnr Price-Jones van die Statebondskantoor bespreek.

Volgens mnr Price-Jones het die Britte nog geen vordering gemaak om die Indiërs te ooreed om die voorstel te laat vaar nie. Sir Pierson Dixon is besig om mnr Krishna Menon in New York te be-arbei en die Britse Hoë Kommissaris in New Delhi probeer nog om die Indiese owerhede daar te oortuig dat dit beter sal wees as hulle hul voorstel terug-trek. Die Britte hoop nog dat hulle suksesvol sal wees maar die Indiërs het nog niks gesê of gedoen wat hierdie „hoop“ enige grond kan gee nie. Hulle probeer nou ook om inligting in te win omtrent die verklarende memorandum wat die Indiërs moet sirkuleer as die Suidpool-vraagstuk op die agenda van die V.V.O. bly. Op die oomblik blyk dit dat die memorandum nog net in konsepvorm opgestel is en dat die Indiërs nog steeds na redes soek om die vraagstuk in die V.V.O. te laat bespreek. Volgens 'n uitlating van mnr Nehru wat by verlede Sondag in New Delhi gemaak het (sien asseblief uitknipsel hierby) blyk dit dat die Indiërs nie van hulle voorstel sal afsien nie. Die Britte het die indruk gekry dat Nehru en Menon nog klou aan die idee dat daar moontlik moeilikheid in die Suidpoolstreek kan ontstaan wat deur die moontlike gebruik van die waterstofbom met toetse of andersins nadelige gevolge kan hê. Die een rede wat die Indiërs aanvoer waarom hulle wil hê dat die saak in die V.V.O. bespreek moet word.

Mnr Price-Jones sê ook dat die Britte nou in die „doldrums“ is omtrent hulle besprekings met die Indiërs. Hulle het al daaraan gedink om aan te neem dat die saak uiteindelik tog op die agenda van die V.V.O. sal bly en derhalwe nou daaroor te dink watter houding hulle dan sal inneem. As hulle die verklarende memorandum van die Indiërs in die hande kan kry, sal hulle ook beter instaat wees om te besluit watter stappe om te doen om die bespreking in die V.V.O. in die regte rigting te probeer stuur. Maar intussen doen hulle nog hulle uiterste om die Indiërs te ooreed om af te sien van hulle voorstel.

Mnr Price-Jones het belowe om my op hoogte te hou oor verwikkelings omtrent die saak.

J. J. Becker.

Londen,
17 April 1956.



Lugpos

Verw: 19/88/2

19 April 1956.

GEHEIM

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

om die Suidpool-vraagstuk op die agenda van die V.V.O. te plaas net wat Price-Jones van die Statebondskantoor ontvang.

Volgens Mr Price-Jones het die Britte ons geen voorstel gemaak om die Indiërs te correed om die voorstel te laat voor nie.

Die Suidpool

Sal u asseblief verwys na diensbrief nr 43/44 wat deur ons Ambassade in Washington op 30 Maart aan u gerig is. Volgens die laaste paragraaf van die diensbrief blyk dit dat die Ambassade se segsman ietwat optimisties was omtrent die moontlikheid om die Indiërs te correed om hulle voorstel om die Suidpool-vraagstuk op die agenda van die V.V.O. te plaas, terug te trek.

Ons het by die Statebondskantoor navraag gedoen omtrent hierdie saak. U sal in die bygaande afskrif van 'n memorandum wat opgestel is na 'n bespreking met 'n amptenaar van die Statebondskantoor, sien dat die Britte nie te hoopvol is oor hulle besprekings met die Indiërs nie.

Enige verdere inligting wat ons omtrent hierdie saak mag kry, sal aan u gestuur word.

Afskrif na Washington. V.V.O. besprekings moet word.

copy to NY

JR
QSA

Mr Price-Jones het ook dat die Britte ons die voorstel te plaas net wat die Indiërs met die voorstel omtrent hierdie saak. U sal in die bygaande afskrif van 'n memorandum wat opgestel is na 'n bespreking met 'n amptenaar van die Statebondskantoor, sien dat die Britte nie te hoopvol is oor hulle besprekings met die Indiërs nie. Enige verdere inligting wat ons omtrent hierdie saak mag kry, sal aan u gestuur word.

J. R. JORDAAN

Minister-Raad.

Mr Price-Jones het belowe om my op hoogte te hou oor verwikkelings omtrent die saak.

J. J. Becker.

Londen,
17 April 1956.

PASSED WASHINGTON

AUSTRALIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

PASSED OTTAWA

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

PASSED LONDON

RYTER HAL

246

CANBERRA

Despatched New York

1st May 1956

Repeated Washington URS 152
 " London for External Savings 33
 " Ottawa Savings 26

PRIORITY SECRET

Secret

246. ANTARCTICA.

Today Lall showed me his draft memorandum which he intends to send to New Delhi for approval before transmittal to Secretary-General. Memorandum which barely fills one page refers to importance of Antarctica from strategic, economic and geophysical viewpoint, noting that region may become important air transport route, probably contains mineral resources and is centre for whaling and other fisheries. Any actions which disturbed climatic balance of Antarctic region could have far reaching international effects. International Geographical Year activities which will reach maximum in 1957 afford evidence of international interest in region. India hopes States will be willing to agree that activities in Antarctica shall be directed towards peaceful use and "to this end harmonise their actions" (Charter language). India suggests General Assembly should call on States to declare intention of peaceful purposes and to agree not to use Antarctica for any activities likely to cause international tension. Secretary-General might be instructed to follow closely scientific work of I.G.Y. and upon its completion to prepare bibliography.

2. Lall said he could not leave draft with me as it has not yet been approved, and above summary is based only on my reading of it and our subsequent discussion. Lall said draft was in line with conversations he had had with Menon but had been prepared by himself. In reply to my questions he said he hoped to show draft to Dixon and Munro if latter was in New York.

3. He asked whether we would have any objection to his draft. I said we hoped they would not proceed with the matter at all since there was no tension or difficulty in I.G.Y. activities. Lall said Argentine and Chile would not object to India raising matter in terms of draft memorandum. He thought it should be dealt with in either Political or Ad Hoc Committee of Assembly. I said I hoped there could be consultations between our Governments before draft was approved. Lall said he would mention my request to New Delhi.

WALKER

SECRET

3rd May, 1956

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CAPE TOWN.

ANTARCTICA

The Australian Ambassador informed me yesterday that the Indian representative at the United Nations had shown him the draft explanatory memorandum which has been prepared in endorsement of the Indian proposal that the question of Antarctica should be discussed at the forthcoming General Assembly. The memorandum, which barely fills one page, refers to the importance of Antarctica from the strategic, economic and geophysical viewpoints, notes that the region may become an important air transport route, that it probably contains mineral resources, and is a centre for whaling and other fisheries activities. Any actions which disturb the climatic balance of the Antarctic region could have far reaching international effects. The International Geographical Year activities which will reach their maximum in 1957 afford evidence of international interest in the region. The memorandum expresses the hope that States will be willing to agree that activities in Antarctica shall be directed towards peaceful uses and that they should "to this end harmonise their actions" (Charter language). It is suggested that the General Assembly should call on States to make a declaration of intention of peaceful purposes and to agree not to use Antarctica for any activities likely to cause international tension. The Secretary-General might be instructed to follow closely the scientific work of the International Geographical Year and upon its completion to prepare a bibliography.

Mr. Lall told the Australian Ambassador ^{that} the memorandum has still to be approved by New Delhi and the above summary is based only on the Ambassador's reading of it and his subsequent discussion. The memorandum has been prepared by Mr. Lall and was stated to be in line with conversations he had had with Mr. Krishna Menon.

Mr. Lall enquired of the Australian Ambassador whether Australia would be likely to have any objection to the draft. The Ambassador replied that Australia hoped that India would not proceed with the matter at all since there is no tension or difficulty arising out of the I.G.Y. activities. Mr. Lall added that Argentina and Chile would not object to India raising the matter in terms of the draft memorandum and he thought it should be dealt with in either the Political or the Ad Hoc Committee of the Assembly. The Australian Ambassador asked that there be consultations between the Australian and Indian Governments before the draft was approved. It is Mr. Lall's intention also to show the draft to Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand and Sir Pierson Dixon of the United Kingdom.

Copies to London, Washington and Ottawa.

DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE.

MINISTER-RAAD:

Ek het die saak omtrent die Indiese voorstel om die Suidpool-vraagstuk op die agenda van die V.V.O. te plaas met mnr Price-Jones van die Statebondskantoor bespreek.

Volgens mnr Price-Jones het die Britte nog geen vordering gemaak om die Indiërs te correed om die voorstel te laat vaar nie. Sir Pierson Dixon is besig om mnr Krishna Menon in New York te be-arbei en die Britse Hoë Kommissaris in New Delhi probeer nog om die Indiese owerhede daar te oortuig dat dit beter sal wees as hulle hul voorstel terug-trek. Die Britte hoop nog dat hulle suksesvol sal wees maar die Indiërs het nog niks gesê of gedoen wat hierdie „hoop“ enige grond kan gee nie. Hulle probeer nou ook om inligting in te win omtrent die verklarende memorandum wat die Indiërs moet sirkuleer as die Suidpool-vraagstuk op die agenda van die V.V.O. bly. Op die oomblik blyk dit dat die memorandum nog net in konsepvorm opgestel is en dat die Indiërs nog steeds na redes soek om die vraagstuk in die V.V.O. te laat bespreek. Volgens 'n uitlating van mnr Nehru wat by verlede Sondag in New Delhi gemaak het (sien assieblief uitknipsel hierby) blyk dit dat die Indiërs nie van hulle voorstel sal afsien nie. Die Britte het die indruk gekry dat Nehru en Menon nog klou aan die idee dat daar moontlik moeilikhede in die Suidpoolstreek kan ontstaan wat deur die moontlike gebruik van die waterstofbom met toets of andersins nadelige gevolge kan hê. Die een rede wat die Indiërs aanvoer waarom hulle wil hê dat die saak in die V.V.O. bespreek moet word.

Mnr Price-Jones sê ook dat die Britte nou in die „doldrums“ is omtrent hulle besprekings met die Indiërs. Hulle het al daaraan gedink om aan te neem dat die saak uiteindelik tog op die agenda van die V.V.O. sal bly en derhalwe nou daaroor te dink watter houding hulle dan sal inneem. As hulle die verklarende memorandum van die Indiërs in die hande kan kry, sal hulle ook beter instaat wees om te besluit watter stappe om te doen om die bespreking in die V.V.O. in die regte rigting te probeer stuur. Maar intussen doen hulle nog hulle uiterste om die Indiërs te correed om af te sien van hulle voorstel.

Mnr Price-Jones het belowe om my op hoogte te hou oor ontwikkelings omtrent die saak.

J. J. Becker.

Londen,
17 April 1956.



Lugpos

Verw: 19/88/2

19 April 1956.

GEHEIM

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

Volgens Mr Price-Jones het die Britse nog geen voorstel gemaak om die Indiers te oortrek na die voorstel te trek van die V.V.O. te pless met Mr Price-Jones van die Statebondskantoor bespreek.

Volgens Mr Price-Jones het die Britse nog geen voorstel gemaak om die Indiers te oortrek na die voorstel te trek van die V.V.O. te pless met Mr Price-Jones van die Statebondskantoor bespreek.

Die Suidpool

Sal u asseblief verwys na diensbrief nr 43/44 wat deur ons Ambassade in Washington op 30 maart aan u gerig is. Volgens die laaste paragraaf van die diensbrief blyk dit dat die Ambassade se segsman ietwat optimisties was omtrent die moontlikheid om die Indiers te ooreed om hulle voorstel om die Suidpool-vraagstuk op die agenda van die V.V.O. te pless, terug te trek.

Ons het by die Statebondskantoor navraag gedoen omtrent hierdie saak. U sal in die bygaande afskrif van 'n memorandum wat opgestel is na 'n bespreking met 'n amptenaar van die Statebondskantoor, sien dat die Britte nie te hoopvol is oor hulle besprekings met die Indiers nie.

Enige verdere inligting wat ons omtrent hierdie saak mag kry, sal aan u gestuur word.

Afskrif na Washington.

Copy to N.Y.

JAT
984

J. R. JORDAAN.

Minister-Raad.

Mr Price-Jones het belowe om my op hoogte te hou oor ontwikkelings omtrent die saak.

J. J. Becker.

Londen,
17 April 1956.

Geheim

Suid-Afrika-Kans.
Trafalgar Square
Londen, W.C.2

19/88/2

19 April 1956.

Met die Komplimente
van die
~~Politieke Sekretaris~~
Minister-Raad

Die Adjunk Permanente Verteenwoordiger van die
Unie van Suid-Afrika by die Verenigde Nasies,
NEW YORK.



19 April 1956.

Die hulle voorstel
van die V.V.O. te
besprekings besprek.

Volgens wat Price-Jones het die Britte nog geen
bespreking gemaak om die Indiërs te ooreen om die voorstel
te maak voor die. Die hulle voorstel is baie om wat Price-Jones
sien in New York te maak om die hulle voorstel te besprekings
te maak om die hulle voorstel te maak om die hulle voorstel te
besprekings besprek.

Die Suidpool

Sal u anseblief verwys na diensbrief nr 43/44
wat deur ons Ambassade in Washington op 30 Maart aan u
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blyk dit dat die Ambassade se segsman ietwat optimisties
was omtrent die moontlikheid om die Indiërs te ooreen om
hulle voorstel om die Suidpool-vraagstuk op die agenda van
die V.V.O. te plaas, terug te trek.

Ons het by die Statebondskantoor navraag gedoen
omtrent hierdie saak. U sal in die bygaande afskrif van
'n memorandum wat opgestel is na 'n bespreking met 'n
amptenaar van die Statebondskantoor, sien dat die Britte
nie te hoopvol is oor hulle besprekings met die Indiërs nie.

Enige verdere inligting wat ons omtrent hierdie
saak mag kry, sal aan u gestuur word.

Afskrif na Washington.

Copy to NY.

FF
887

J. R. JORDAAN.
Minister-Raad.

Mr Price-Jones het belowe om my op hoogte te hou
oor verwikkelings omtrent die saak.

J. J. Becker.

Londen,
17 April 1956.

said he would mention my request to New Delhi.

WALKER

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

The Antarctic, a region covering about six million square miles of territory, has considerable strategic, climatic and geo-physical significance for the world as a whole. With the development of rapid communications, the area might shortly come to have further practical significance, for example as a short air route for civilian planes flying in the southern hemisphere. The mineral wealth of the land mass is believed to be considerable and its coastal waters contain important whaling stations and fisheries.

The growing interest in the Antarctica is manifesting itself in the fact that a number of recent expeditions sent by various nations have been or are at work in the area. These activities will be intensified in the course of the International Geo-Physical Year, commencing July 1957 and in the preparations preceding it. One typical consequence will be that the number of observation posts in this area will be more than doubled by 1957.

Modern science is likely to reveal many possibilities for the peaceful utilization of a region hitherto regarded as unproductive. At the same time the influence of the Antarctica on climatic and related conditions throughout the world, while obviously considerable, requires further study. Any disturbance of the equilibrium of natural forces in this area might lead to incalculable consequences for the world as a whole involving the deterioration of the conditions for human and other forms of animal and plant life. In view of these facts and bearing in mind the size of the area, its international importance and the growing interest in it, the Government of India consider that in order to strengthen universal peace it would be appropriate and timely for all nations to agree and to affirm that the area will be utilized entirely for peaceful purposes and for the general welfare. All nations should agree further to harmonise their actions to this end and to ensure also that no activities in the Antarctica will adversely affect climatic and other natural conditions.

The Government of India accordingly suggests that the General Assembly of the United Nations should call upon all States to agree to and affirm the peaceful utilisation of the Antarctica for the general welfare and in particular to agree that the area shall not be used in any manner that would promote an increase of world tensions, or extend to this area the influence and effects of existing tensions.

CONFIDENTIAL

17 April 1956.

said he would mention my request to New Delhi.

WALKER

3/17/1



CONFIDENTIAL

NEW ZEALAND MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
630 FIFTH AVENUE, SUITE 530
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
JUDSON 6-0060

26 July 1956

Dear *Jahan*

In accordance with our telephone conversation today, I attach a copy of the draft Explanatory Memorandum on Antarctica which Mr Lall showed to Sir Leslie Munro on 20 July. This document has no official status and Mr Lall made a point of asking for its return. I should be grateful if you would treat this copy accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

Malcolm

Enclosure:
Explanatory Memorandum.

Mr J.J. Theron,
Second Secretary,
Permanent Mission of the Union of
South Africa to the United Nations,
655 Madison Avenue, 15th Floor,
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

London,
17 April 1954.

said he would mention my request to New Delhi.

WALKER

REF. 11/96

8th August 1956

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRETORIA.

ANTARCTICA

... With reference to our minute 11/96 of 3rd May, 1956, I attach the draft explanatory memorandum on the Antarctica item in the form in which it was showed by Mr. Lall to certain representatives here. Mr. Lall at the same time explained that the document still had no official status and remained subject to final approval by New Delhi.

It will be seen that the contents are basically those reported on in Mr. Sole's previous despatch. A discussion with the British has indicated, moreover, that they have not made much further progress with their efforts to persuade India to withdraw the item. At the moment they are counting heads in New York in an attempt to forecast how the vote on inscription would fare, although they have not taken a final decision on the wisdom of opposing inscription themselves. Their first objective remains an effort to persuade India to withdraw the item by pointing out to them, inter alia, how large a body of opinion they would have against them in the Assembly.

It is the view of this Mission that inscription cannot be avoided, even though the vote may with luck be close. Moreover, it may be fully expected that the discussion will take a political turn and that the best that can be hoped for is a resolution framed in general terms, expressing the hope that activities in Antarctica will be directed to peaceful uses. In our judgment it is important in the circumstances that we should prepare ourselves to make a statement on the Union's interest in the area and that our position will be adversely affected if we allow the occasion to go by without doing so.

In the meantime it would assist the British in their calculations if we could inform them on our preliminary intentions on the question of inscription and I should be glad if you could confirm that we will probably vote against it.

Copies to Washington and London.

DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE.

CONFIDENTIAL

F UGPOS. AIR MAIL.



102/2/8

195

SIR RAYMOND BISHOP, CHIEF OF THE ANTARCTIC CHALLENGE

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

From Our Secretary DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE. DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

VERTROULIK.

PRETORIA.

12 SEP 1956

Die Permanente Verteenwoordiger van die Unie van Suid-Afrika by die Verenigde Nasies, NEW YORK.

Antarktika.

Met verwysing na u diensbrief nr. 11/96 van 8 Augustus 1956, in verband met die Indiese versoek om die kwessie van Antarktika op die agenda van die Elfde Sitting van die Algemene Vergadering te plaas, het die Minister te kenne gegee dat u die Britse Afvaardiging kan meedeel dat ons teen die inskripsie van die item oor Antarktika op die agenda sal stem.

Die Minister het ook aangedui dat ons by elke geleentheid moet aandring op die Unie se belang in die Suidpoolstreek (Sien in hierdie verband Beleidsorsig nr. 84A, bladsye 1 en 2).

F. P.W. per.

G.P. South

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

NATIONAL CLAIMS

cooperation in the world to-day, emphasis... The following appointments have been announced: The Rev. A. R. DUNN-JONES, vicar of Win...

from an aircraft at... The Rev. J. B. WALKER, vicar of St. James, Blackburn, to be rector of St. James, Blackburn, to be rector of St. James, Blackburn, to be rector of St. James, Blackburn...

WALKER

REF. 11/96

18th October, 1956

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRETORIA.

Provisional Agenda of the Eleventh
Session: Antarctica

With reference to my minute 11/96 of 26th September, 1956, I now enclose a copy of document A/3118/Add.2 containing an explanatory memorandum submitted by India in relation to their item on Antarctica.

This memorandum is identical to the preliminary draft forwarded to you under cover of my minute 11/96 of 8th August, 1956. The fact that it has now been formally submitted would seem to indicate that India has not been deterred by the decision of the Latin-American bloc to oppose inscription.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE.

The following appointments have been announced:—
The Rev. A. R. Duncan-Jones, vicar of Amport and Monkton, diocese of Winchester, to be headmaster of Liebfeld Cathedral School, leaving on December 31.
The Rev. D. H. Larkin, vicar of St. James's, Merton, diocese of Southwark, to be rector of Sandford with Upton Hellions, diocese of Exeter.
The Rev. V. Lester, rector of St. Philip's, Gorton, diocese of Manchester, to be vicar of St. Clement's, Warburton, diocese of Chester.
DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER
The following have been appointed:

The cremation of Mr. Oliver Thornycroft took place yesterday at Golders Green Crematorium. Tributes were paid by Lord Layton and Mr. J. B. Henderson. Among those present were:—
Mrs. O. Thornycroft (widow), Lady Thornycroft (mother), Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Thornycroft (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. G. Gordon (daughters), Mr. W. D. Manning (grandson), Mrs. M. E. Fildes (sister) and Mrs. O. Layton (sister) and Mrs. J. Fildes (sister).
Mrs. B. Johnson and Mrs. J. Fildes (sister), Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Cox, Mrs. Eric Thompson, Mr. Matheson (brother-in-law) and Mrs. N. Johnson, Captain A.



15th October, 1956

REF. 11/96

November 16, 1956

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRTTORIA.

The Peaceful Utilization of
Antarctica

When the inclusion of this item was considered by the General Committee, Mr. Krishna Menon announced on behalf of his Government that he was withdrawing his proposal that this matter be discussed. He gave no explanations, but it is generally assumed that he realised there were distinct doubts as to his securing a majority for inscription, particularly since the Latin American bloc was lined up solidly against inclusion of the item on the Assembly agenda.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE.

The following appointments have been announced:—
The Rev. A. R. Dinegan-Jones, vicar of Amporn and Monxon, diocese of Winchester, to be headmaster of Liehfield Cathedral School, leaving on December 31.
The Rev. D. H. Laker, vicar of St. James's, Merton, diocese of Southwark, to be rector of Sandford with Upton Hellions, diocese of Exeter.
The Rev. V. Lester, rector of St. Phillip's, Gorton, diocese of Manchester, to be vicar of St. Clement's, Warburton, diocese of Chester.
DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER
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Mrs. O. Thornycroft (widow), Lady Thornycroft (mother), Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Thornycroft (sons and daughters), Mr. Frank Thornycroft (brother), Mr. W. O. Manning (honorary vicar), Mr. and Mrs. P. Sargent and Mrs. O. Gordon (nephews), Mrs. N. M. Field (sister-in-law and aunt), Mrs. B. Phipps and Mrs. I. Phipps (nieces), Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Cox, Mrs. N. Tomlinson, Dr. Matlock, Mrs. B. Phipps and Mrs. I. Phipps (nieces), Mr. and Mrs. O. Manning (honorary vicar) and Mrs. G. G. Thornycroft (sister-in-law and aunt).
Mr. and Mrs. O. Manning (honorary vicar), Mrs. B. Phipps and Mrs. I. Phipps (nieces), Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Cox, Mrs. N. Tomlinson, Dr. Matlock, Mrs. B. Phipps and Mrs. I. Phipps (nieces), Mr. and Mrs. O. Manning (honorary vicar) and Mrs. G. G. Thornycroft (sister-in-law and aunt).
Mr. and Mrs. O. Manning (honorary vicar), Mrs. B. Phipps and Mrs. I. Phipps (nieces), Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Cox, Mrs. N. Tomlinson, Dr. Matlock, Mrs. B. Phipps and Mrs. I. Phipps (nieces), Mr. and Mrs. O. Manning (honorary vicar) and Mrs. G. G. Thornycroft (sister-in-law and aunt).

ANTARCTICA

Your Government has been informed that the United Kingdom Government exchanged Notes on 3rd November with Argentine and Chilean Governments regarding the Tripartite Naval Declaration in the same terms as in previous years.



16th October, 1956

October 16, 1956

Commonwealth Relations Office Memoranda.

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PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE.

The following information was received from the British Antarctic Survey on 14th October 1956.

On 11th October 1956, the ship 'Discovery' left the Falkland Islands for the Antarctic.

The ship is a 4,000-ton vessel, and is commanded by Captain G. R. S. Burdell.

The ship is carrying a party of 100 men, including 40 scientists and 60 support staff.

The ship is carrying a large amount of scientific equipment, including a radio telescope, a radar set, and a large amount of food and supplies.

The ship is expected to reach the Antarctic coast on 15th October 1956.

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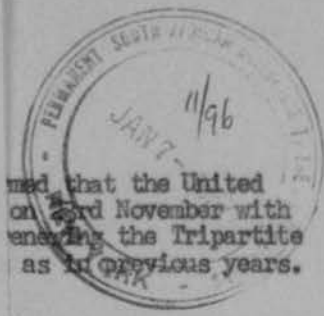
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99 PARK AVENUE,
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.



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With the Compliments of the
United Kingdom Delegation
to the United Nations
(T.W.Keeble)

Mr. J.J. Theron,
South African Mission to the U.N.

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PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE.

The following appointments have been announced:—
The RtV. A. R. DUNCAN-JONES, vicar of Ampert and Monixton, diocese of Winchester, to be headmaster of Lichfield Cathedral School, leaving on December 31.
The Rev. D. H. LARCE, vicar of St. James's, Merton, diocese of Southwark, to be rector of Sandford with Upton Hellons, diocese of Exeter.
The Rev. V. LESTER, rector of St. Philip's, Gorton, diocese of Manchester, to be vicar of St. Clement's, Warburton, diocese of Chester.
DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER

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Mrs. O. Thornycroft (widow), Mrs. Thornycroft (sister), Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Thornycroft (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. Francis Thornycroft (son), Mrs. R. M. Field, Mrs. P. Sayers and Mrs. G. Condon (daughters), Mr. W. D. Manning (Royal Assessor), Mrs. J. and Mrs. Manning (mother-in-law and sister), Mrs. H. Popson and Mrs. J. Popson (sisters), Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Cox, Mrs. N. Lynton, Captain A. Malton, Colonel L. H. Timney, Mrs. J. D. Merritt, Mr. E. Greenough, Mr. E. H. M. Cox, Colonel H. Smith, Mr. Peter Drummond-Hay, Vice-Commander The Earl of Mansfield, Lord Kinross, Miss Barrow, Mrs. Mr. Andrew Macgregor, Mr. James Curran.



Staatsdepartement se voorstel mag wel van die hand gewys word. Die Nasionale Veiligheidsraad mag besluit om enige formele optrede uit te stel tot aan die einde van die Internasionale Geofisiese Jaar, maar om intussen alles in gereedheid te bring vir toeëiening in 1959 gepaard met effektiewe stappe om Amerikaanse sowersiniteit dadelik te laat geld.

Die stigting van die „Antarctic Commission" waarvan ek in my laaste diensbrief melding gemaak het, word nou agterweë gehou tot tyd en wyl die Veiligheidsraad tot 'n beslissing geraak het (moontlik binne die volgende twee of drie maande). Met die afsterwe van Admiraal Byrd, wat grootse idees gehad het vir die Suidpool val die mantel nou op Admiraal George Dufek, 'n militaris wat baie min oor het vir die Staatsdepartement. Ek verstaan dat Dufek die dryfkrag is agter die Pentagon se afkeur vir formele toeëiening op hierdie stadium.

Die vraag bly steeds wat die Russe in 1959 gaan doen. Al die Russiese basisse is in die Australiese sektor en ig. sal blykbaar van Rusland verwag om die streek te ontruim sodra die Internasionale Geofisiese Jaar ten einde loop. Of hul hieraan gehoor sal gee (veral indien die Amerikaners intussen 'n toeëiening doen) en wat sal gebeur indien hul weier, is moeilik om te sê. Australië self, vir sover ek kan vasstel, het nie meer duidelikheid oor die saak as Washington en Londen nie.

Die Britte, volgens plaaslike aanduidings, is besig om hard te dink oor hul rol in die Suidpool. Die groot uitgawe en gebrek aan enige sigbare opbrengs in die vorm van grondstowwe neig twyfel te laat ontstaan oor die voortsetting van hul aktiwiteite na 1959. (Die „Economist" praat dan ook van die Suidpool as die „Frozen White Elephant".) Terwyl daar nog geen beleidsbeslissing geneem is nie, bestaan daar die gissing dat Brittanje die horings sal intrak en dit sal oorlaai aan Australië, Nieu-Zeeland en die Unie om die pasty vir die Gemenebes verdeel te kry.

Die „Foreign Office" dokument van 21 Februarie („Possible United States Claims in Antarctica"), afskrif waarvan aan Suid-Afrikahuis oorhandig is, bly nog van krag.

Daar bestaan 'n moontlikheid dat Londen, Wellington en Canberra, met die oog op moontlike optrede in die Nasionale Veiligheidsraad en deur die President, sal besluit om verdere voorleggings aan die Amerikaners te maak voordat die saak finaal na die Raad gestuur word. U mag ook wil oorweeg of ons beleid, soos oorgedra aan die Staatsdepartement in die Ambassade se Aide-Mémoire van 9 Februarie 1956, voldoende is en of daar enige verdere vertoë gemaak moet word voordat die Staatsdepartement na die Nasionale Veiligheidsraad gaan. Dit blyk miskien ook 'n geleë tyd te wees vir u om die moontlike ontwikkelings met die ander Ou-Gemenebes lande in Londen te bespreek met die oog op verdere gekoördineerde optrede in Washington.

Afskrifte aan Londen, Parys en New York.

W.C. DE BRUIJN
AMBASSADEUR

W.C. DE BRUIJN
AMBASSADEUR

11/96
17 Mei 1957.LUGSAKGEHEIMDie Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake,
Kaapstad.Die Suidpool-streek.

Sedert my skrywe van 16 Februarie het die Staatsdepartement besluit om die kwessie van Amerikaanse eise in die Suidpool-streek te berde te bring by die Nasionale Veiligheidsraad ("National Security Council") wat, soos u weet, 'n regeringsorganisasie is op Kabinetspeil. Daar word ons meegedeel dat die Staatsdepartement sal voorstel dat die Veiligheidsraad nou moet oerweeg of dit nie raadzaam sou wees vir die President om 'n formele verklaring uit te reik waarin 'n deel van die streek toegeëien word nie. Daar word ook aanbeveel dat die Verenigde State bestaande eise van vriendskaplike lande erken, ten minste tot die mate waarin die eise nie met mekaar bots nie. Hierdie algehele omgeswaai in die Staatsdepartement kom as 'n verassing en gaan saam met 'n onlangse verandering in die personeel wat die saak hanteer in die Departement. Sedert die gesamentlike optrede in Washington gedurende Februarie 1956, waarby my voorganger betrokke was, het Australië aansienlike druk uitgeoefen, veral in die vorm van persoonlike gesprekke van mnr. Casey met mnr. Sullens en Hoover; en die huidige plan kan die gevolg wees van 'n persoonlike beslissing van die Staatssekretaris.

Die Departement van Verdediging het egter ernstige bedenkinge en daar word verwag dat die Stafhoofde die voorstel sal teenstaan in die Nasionale Veiligheidsraad. Die Pentagon voel dat toeëiening en erkenning die Russe in die harnas sal jaag en sal verplig om self formele eise in te stel. Verder word daar gevrees dat die Russe dadelik die uitruil van geografiese inligting sal staak - inligting wat tans vir die Amerikaners van aansienlike waarde is. Meer belangrik egter is die Pentagon se standpunt dat, terwyl daar tot dusver geen belangrike neerslae van strategiese grondstowwe ontdek is nie, moet daar maarstiglik met die soektog voortgegaan word tot aan die einde van die Inter-nasionale Geofisiese Jaar voordat enige eise ingestel word. Dit is nog te vroeg om met enige sekerheid te sê dat geen groot neerslae van ekonomiese-ontginbare grondstowwe voor 1959 ontdek sal word nie, en dit miskien buite die gebied wat die V.S.A. nou toeëien. (Paris en New York.)

Hierdie arguments is nie sonder krag nie en die



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

SECRET

Mr. [unclear]

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wat die V.S.A. nou toewien.

Hierdie argumente is nie sonder krag nie en die

skryfde van London, Paris en New York.

The Territories of Netherlands New Guinea, the Australian Trust Territory of New Guinea, and Papua are geographically and ethnologically related, and the future development of their respective populations must benefit from co-operation in policy and administration.

3. The Australian and Netherlands Governments are therefore pursuing, and will continue to pursue, policies directed towards the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples in their territories in a manner which recognizes this ethnological and geographical affinity.
4. At the same time, the two Governments will continue, and strengthen, the co-operation at present existing between their respective administrations in the Territories.
5. In so doing the two Governments are determined to promote an uninterrupted development of this process until such time as the inhabitants of the Territories concerned will be in a position to determine their own future.

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Hierdie argumente is nie sonder krag nie en die
Admiral van Londen, Parys en New York.

Australia

File



PRESS RELEASE



November 6, 1957

ISSUED BY • AUSTRALIAN NEWS & INFORMATION BUREAU
636 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y. • Circle 5-4000
Director: S. S. BROWN; Press Officer: C. SLOCOMBE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ADMINISTRATION OF NEW GUINEA TERRITORIES

CANBERRA, November 6 -- The acting Minister for External Affairs, Sir Philip McBride, referred here today to Australia's co-operation with the Netherlands Government in relation to the administration of the Territories in New Guinea under the control of the Netherlands and Australian Governments.

The acting Minister said that some discussion on this subject had already been held in Canberra in July, 1953, between Australian and Netherlands Ministers, and consultation and administrative problems had continued since then among officials. As part of the process of co-operation, the Netherlands Minister for Overseas Territories (Mr. G.P. Helders) and the Australian Minister for Territories (Mr. Paul Hasluck) were now meeting in Port Moresby, and Mr. Helders would afterwards visit Canberra.

Sir Philip McBride said that the Australian and Netherlands Governments had thought it useful to define the jointly agreed principles which both were following in relation to the respective Territories for which they were responsible. These principles were as follows:

1. The Netherlands and Australian Governments base their policies with regard to the Territories of New Guinea for which they were responsible on the interests and inalienable rights of their inhabitants in conformity with the provisions and the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

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wat die V.S.A. nou toesien.

Hierdie argumente is nie sonder krag nie en die

the netherlands information service

new york

san francisco

holland, michigan



EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS AND EMBASSY OF AUSTRALIA, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Following is the text of a statement issued in The Hague and Canberra by the governments of The Netherlands and Australia respectively concerning the future of New Guinea:

"The Netherlands and Australian Governments base their policies with regard to the territories of New Guinea, for which they are responsible, on the interests and inalienable rights of their inhabitants in conformity with the provisions and the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

"The territories of Netherlands New Guinea, the Australian trust territory of New Guinea, and Papua are geographically and ethnologically related and the future development of their respective populations must benefit from co-operation in policy and administrations.

"The Australian and Netherlands Governments are therefore pursuing, and will continue to pursue, policies directed toward the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples in their territories in a manner which recognizes this ethnological and geographical affinity.

"At the same time, the two Governments will continue, and strengthen, the co-operation at present existing between their respective administrations in the territories.

"In so doing the two Governments are determined to promote an uninterrupted development of this process until such time as the inhabitants of the territories concerned will be in a position to determine their own future."

November 6, 1957

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Hierdie arguments is nie sonder krag nie en die

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New York Times
2572/1958

11/96

ANTARCTIC EMERGENCY SERVICES

Chile Said to Oppose Britain's Internationalist Plan

Special to The New York Times

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 14—Britain's project to internationalize and demilitarize the Antarctic will meet opposition from Chile, informed sources said here today. The general feeling is that any attempt to achieve international control, with or without the United Nations, will be acceptable if limited to icepacks or regions where sovereign rights have not been established.

Chile last year successfully opposed India's efforts to submit Antarctic affairs to the United Nations. It is believed that the same action will follow in Britain's new plan. The proposal is being submitted to the United States and other nations with claims staked into the Antarctic.

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"At the same time, it is essential that the co-operation of the respective administrations in the territories

"It is essential that the respective administrations be determined to promote an uninterrupted development of the territories with such time as the inhabitants of the territories concerned will be in a position to determine their own future."

November 6, 1957

Approved by the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat...

wat die V.S.A. nou toesien.

Hierdie argumente is nie sonder krag nie en die

New York Times
25/2/1958

11/96

BRITISH SEEK PACT ON THE ANTARCTIC

Would Put Continent Under
International Control and
Bar All Military Bases

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 12—Britain has begun a new move toward international control of Antarctica.

The first steps have included exchanges with New Zealand and Australia on the subject. The United States has been kept informed of developments.

The British position was indicated yesterday in Canberra by Prime Minister Harold Macmillan at the conclusion of his visit to Australia.

He said that Antarctica

should have no military bases and that it should be a free zone of scientific collaboration. The British decision was stimulated by activity in the area during the International Geophysical Year.

The present view in Whitehall is that Antarctica should come under the jurisdiction of an international commission whose members would be nations with a direct interest in the area.

Parts of Antarctica are claimed by Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, Norway, Argentina and Chile.

The United States and the Soviet Union recognize none of the claims.

As the British see it, the Antarctic commission would not be under the direct control of the United Nations but would have a link to it.

Should such a commission be established nations that claim sovereignty over parts of the Antarctic would be required to renounce it.

wat die V.S.A. nou toeëien.

Hierdie argumente is nie sonder krag nie en die

MISION DE CHILE
ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

350 FIFTH AVE., ROOM 6320

NEW YORK 1, N. Y.



No. 264/62

NUEVA YORK, Marzo 24 de 1958

SEÑOR REPRESENTANTE ALTERNO:

Tengo el agrado de hacer llegar a US. la Declaración adjunta (ENGLISH TRANSLATION), recientemente formulada por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile, Excelentísimo Señor D. Alberto Sepúlveda, en relación con el asunto de la Antártica.

Confío en que el mencionado documento, que deja testimonio de la posición de Chile en esta materia, sea de especial interés para US.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterar a US. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to be "José Serrano".

José Serrano
Embajador
Representante Permanente
de Chile ante Naciones Unidas

AL SEÑOR
J. S. F. BOTHA
REPRESENTANTE ALTERNO DE
UNION DE SUR AFRICA
ANTE NACIONES UNIDAS
Nueva York.



No. 264/58

REF. 11/196

9th April, 1958

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRETORIA.

ANTARCTICA

I forward for your information the text of a statement made by the Foreign Minister of Chile with reference to Antarctica. The Permanent Representative of Chile sent me the text of this statement.

ACTING PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE.

José Serrano
Embajador
Representante Permanente
de Chile ante Naciones Unidas

AL SEÑOR
J. S. P. BOYD
REPRESENTANTE ALTERNO DE
UNION DE SUR AFRICA
ANTE NACIONES UNIDAS
Nueva York.

With reference to the question of territorial claims in the Antarctic made by some countries, the Soviet Government considers it necessary to state again that it has not recognized and cannot recognize as lawful any separate settlement of the question regarding state ownership of the Antarctic. In this connection it is well to recall the outstanding services of Russian explorers in the discovery of the Antarctic and, among other things, the universally-known fact that it was precisely the Russian navigators Bellinshausen and Lazarev who early in the nineteenth century were the first to reach the shores of the Antarctic and circle that continent.

The Soviet Union reserves all rights based on the discoveries and explorations by Russian navigators and scientists, including the right to present appropriate territorial claims on the Antarctic.

At the same time the Soviet Government considers it possible and desirable in the interests of all mankind, and guided by the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, to reach an international agreement ensuring the freedom of scientific investigation in the Antarctic and its exclusive use for peaceful purposes.

For achieving that aim it is important, in the opinion of the Soviet Government, to prevent at the very outset complications that may arise from attempts, direct or indirect, to settle or predetermine the question concerning the territorial claims of states in the Antarctic. In this light it would be well that the projected treaty not include any provisions affecting the question of territorial claims in the Antarctic, which could be regarded as placing some states in an unequal status with regard to other states.

The projected treaty could, in the opinion of the Soviet Government, envisage such forms of international scientific cooperation in the Antarctic which, taking into account the practice already prevailing, are most expedient.

As regards the proposal contained in the U.S. State Department's letter of May 2 for convening an international conference, the Soviet Government states that it is ready to take part in that conference to discuss the use of the Antarctic for peaceful purposes exclusively and the freedom of scientific investigation in this area for all countries on an equal basis, and to take part in drafting a corresponding international treaty.

While agreeing to take part in the aforementioned conference, the Soviet Government considers it necessary to point out that the conference and the projected international treaty on the Antarctic would be much more effective if all states wishing to do so would take part in the discussion of this question. There is no doubt that such an important question as the use of the Antarctic for peaceful purposes exclusively transcends the interests of the states already carrying on scientific investigation in that area. The question of the freedom of scientific investigation in the Antarctic is of interest not only to those states already carrying on this work but also to those who would like to undertake corresponding scientific investigation in the future. Indicative of the interest of other countries in the use of the Antarctic for peaceful purposes exclusively and in the freedom of scientific investigation is, among other things, the well-known initiative taken by India in 1956 when it proposed that this question be discussed within the framework of the United Nations.

Participation by a sufficiently wide range of states in the discussion of the question regarding the Antarctic could, in the opinion of the Soviet Government, be ensured by convening a conference of all states expressing a desire to take part in it.

Bearing in mind that the State Department's letter of May 2 says that the question concerning the time and place of the conference on the Antarctic would be a matter for additional examination in order to adopt a mutually acceptable decision, the Soviet Government awaits proposals on this question and is prepared to take part in discussion of them.

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Press Department

1706 18th Street, N.W.

Washington 9, D. C.

Translation from the Soviet Press

No. 328
19

June 5, 1958

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT AND SOVIET EMBASSY IN THE USA ON THE ANTARCTIC

On May 2, 1958, the U.S. State Department sent a letter to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, proposing that a conference be convened on the question of the Antarctic. On June 2 the Soviet Embassy in Washington gave the State Department the following answer:

Letter of the Embassy of the USSR in the USA of June 2

In connection with the letter of the U.S. State Department of May 2, 1958, on the question of the Antarctic, the Embassy of the USSR, on instructions of the Soviet Government, has the honor to communicate the following:

The Government of the USSR, like the Government of the USA, notes with satisfaction that representatives of scientific circles of a number of countries which are carrying on investigations in the Antarctic under the program of the International Geophysical Year are cooperating fruitfully.

The competent Soviet scientific circles which are cooperating with representatives of scientific organizations in the special Committee on Antarctic Investigations, set up by the International Council of Scientific Unions, approve the measures adopted by this committee in The Hague in February 1958 to continue international cooperation in the Antarctic after the end of the Geophysical Year. Soviet scientific organizations are also ready in the future to coordinate their efforts in the Antarctic with scientists of all other countries, considering that this would make it possible to develop the successes achieved in the scientific investigations during the International Geophysical Year.

The Soviet Government on its part is prepared to render all possible help for the development of international scientific cooperation in the Antarctic in the future as well. In the opinion of the Soviet Government this cooperation should be based, as hitherto, on the following principles:

1. The Antarctic should be used by all countries for peaceful purposes exclusively; this implies, among other things, that no military bases should be set up in the Antarctic, and no military, naval and air maneuvers--as well as the testing of any weapons--should be held there.
2. The governments, organizations and citizens of all countries should enjoy freedom of scientific investigation throughout the entire Antarctic on an equal basis.

The Soviet Union considers it useful that the above principles, which have developed in practice in the course of scientific cooperation during the International Geophysical Year, should be fixed in an international agreement ensuring the successful development of scientific investigations in the Antarctic for a long time to come.

The Soviet Government agrees that an important aim of the projected international agreement should be the prevention of any international misunderstanding that could hinder successful scientific investigation in this area.

P.S.16/2

AIRMAIL

Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

12th June, 1958.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

BY MEMORANDUM IN THE USA

Representative of the
of the United Nations,

Antarctica

Further to my minute of the 15th May, we have now learned from the United Kingdom authorities that the United States State Department has invited representatives of the Embassies of the eleven countries concerned in the international regime for Antarctica to attend a first preliminary meeting in Washington on June 15th.

2. The United Kingdom authorities state that they have not given any special brief to their Embassy in Washington; the latter will play their hand in accordance with their broad policy on Antarctica and will try to avert the danger of any particular country committing itself to a fixed position at this stage. They have an open mind on the venue of the main conference and have no fixed views on the date. It had seemed to them that February, 1959, might be a convenient time. It was probable that some of the countries invited might wish to seek more information on the freezing of the status quo and on the non-militarisation of Antarctica, and that this first preliminary meeting might usefully serve to clarify these two concepts.

3. The United Kingdom understand that the United States are contemplating an Agreement on Antarctica under nine headings and that subsequent preliminary meetings in Washington may divide into sub-committees to consider these in detail. It is the British view that a good deal of preparatory work needs to be done before a full conference can be held. They do not foresee any particular danger arising from the consequent delay and the fact that the United Nations General Assembly will meet well before the full Antarctic Conference is contemplated; they feel that, if the participating Governments find themselves sufficiently in agreement, enough progress should be made in the next few months to preclude the possibility of interference by non-participating countries.

Copies to Washington, Canberra and New York.

W. D. van SCHALKWYK

Minister.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

P.S. 16/2

12th June, 1958.

Washington, D. C.

With the Compliments
of the
Minister.

June 5, 1958

12th June, 1958.

The Acting Permanent Representative of the
Union of South Africa to the United Nations,
NEW YORK.

EMBASSY IN THE USA

The State Department sent a letter to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, proposing that a conference be convened on the question of the Antarctic. On June 2 the Soviet Embassy in Washington gave the State Department the following answer:

Antarctica

Letter of the Embassy of the USSR in the USA of June 2

Further to my minute of the 15th May, we have now learned from the United Kingdom authorities that the United States State Department has invited representatives of the Embassies of the eleven countries concerned in the international regime for Antarctica to attend a first preliminary meeting in Washington on June 13th.

2. The United Kingdom authorities state that they have not given any special brief to their Embassy in Washington; the latter will play their hand in accordance with their broad policy on Antarctica and will try to avert the danger of any particular country committing itself to a fixed position at this stage. They have an open mind on the venue of the main conference and have no fixed views on the date. It had seemed to them that February, 1959, might be a convenient time. It was probable that some of the countries invited might wish to seek more information on the freezing of the status quo and on the non-militarisation of Antarctica, and that this first preliminary meeting might usefully serve to clarify these two concepts.

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Copies to Washington, Canberra and New York.

W. D. van SCHALKWYK

Minister.

12th June 1958.

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

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

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

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

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

G.P. JOOSE
SECRETARY FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SECRET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECRET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article VI. (Zone of application).

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

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102/2/7.

SECRET.

URGENT.

PRETORIA.

26 SEP 1959

THE SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE.
THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.

Antarctica.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE X AND MODUS VIVENDI:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IX:

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII:

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

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

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

ARTICLE VIII:

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

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

ARTICLE V:

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

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

ARTICLE VI:

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV:

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

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

ARTICLE III (1):

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

ARTICLE III (2):

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

ARTICLE III (3):

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

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

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

ARTICLE I (2):

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

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

ARTICLE II:

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

UITERS GEHEIM
TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET.

DRAFT
DIRECTIVE.

ANTARCTIC CONFERENCE:
WASHINGTON : OCTOBER, 1959.

AMERICAN DRAFT TREATY: JUNE, 1959.

General.

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

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

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

ARTICLE I (1):

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

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

It has become Antarctica. The Union's claim
to recognition as a sovereign state with respect to a
seat in Antarctic affairs is as strong as nearly as
strong as our geographical and strategic situation would
appear to justify. I enclose a copy of the draft directive for
the forthcoming conference on Antarctica which has been
drawn up in the Department, together with a copy of minute
No. 102/2/7 of the 26th September, 1959, to interested
Departments asking for their views. The draft directive
should be read in conjunction with the minute to Departments.

We are sending you this material at this stage
because you would no doubt wish to have it as early as
possible. Any additions and amendments that may be
considered desirable could, if necessary, be communicated to
you by telegram.

Copies of this minute and the annexures are
being sent to New York for the information of the Minister.

J.S.F. BOTHA.

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

*One copy of discussion
Annexures taken by
Stewart (Wash. I).
File B/10/10/59*

The Permanent Representative of the Union of South Africa
to the United Nations,
NEW YORK. Copies of the draft directive and of the minute
to Departments are enclosed for the information of the
Minister.

J.S.F. BOOKS.
SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SECRET

The Soviet Government, in its reply, stated, *inter alia*, the fruitful co-operation during the IGY, and said that it was ready to continue to promote the development of this co-operation in every way. The Antarctic should, in the Soviet view, be used only for peaceful purposes; there should be freedom for all to conduct scientific research.

Polish Request for Inclusion in Talks: In Notes delivered on 2nd April, 1959, to the 12 participating countries, the Polish Government asked to be included in the Washington talks.

In February, the Special Committee on Antarctic Research, a non-governmental organisation, which was established to continue the international co-operation carried out in Antarctica during the IGY, had discussed a Soviet proposal for Polish participation on the Committee. It was then agreed that Poland would be accepted as soon as it had established a station in Antarctica which was manned throughout the year. This condition, however, has not yet been fulfilled (see p. 8).

FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

- CHAMBERLAIN, E. W. HENRY. *The Antarctic Problem* (includes Bibliography). Allen & Unwin. 1951. 27s. 6d.
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- Disputed Sovereignty in the Falkland Islands Dependencies*, by C. H. M. Waldock (British Year Book of International Law, Vol. 25, 1948, p. 311)



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J. S. POTTS

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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The United States Note referred to the 'splendid example of international co-operation which can now be observed in many parts of the world because of the co-ordinated efforts of scientists of many countries in seeking a better understanding of geophysical phenomena during the current International Geophysical Year', and went on to name 'the vast and relatively remote continent of Antarctica' as a singular example. The need for research in the region would extend beyond the period of the IGY itself, and it would be desirable for those countries participating in the Antarctic programme to reach agreement on continuation of this fruitful co-operation. This, the Note said, would also prevent, among other things, unnecessary political rivalries in the area.

Claims to parts of Antarctica were asserted by seven countries, the Note continued, and, over a long period, 'many areas of the Antarctic region have been discovered, sighted, explored and claimed on behalf of the United States by nationals of the United States and by expeditions carrying the flag of the United States. . . .

'In view of the activities of the United States and its nationals referred to above, my Government reserves all of the rights of the United States with respect to the Antarctic region, including the right to assert a territorial claim or claims.' However, '... the interests of mankind would best be served, in consonance with the high ideals of the Charter of the United Nations', if the countries concerned concluded a treaty with 'the following peaceful purposes:

- (a) Freedom of scientific investigation throughout Antarctica by citizens, organisations, and governments of all countries; and a continuation of the international scientific co-operation which is being carried out so successfully during the current International Geophysical Year.
- (b) International agreement to ensure that Antarctica be used for peaceful purposes only.
- (c) Any other peaceful purposes not inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations.'

The United States Government was prepared to discuss such an agreement with the other countries concerned to give legal effect to these principles. Such a treaty could be concluded 'without requiring any participating nation to renounce whatever basic historic rights it may have in Antarctica, or whatever claims of sovereignty it may have asserted. It could be specifically provided that such basic rights would remain unaffected while the treaty is in force, and that no new rights would be acquired and no new claims made by any country during the duration of the treaty. In other words, the legal *status quo* in Antarctica would be frozen for the duration of the treaty, permitting co-operation in scientific and administrative matters to be carried out in a constructive manner without being hampered or affected in any way by political considerations'. Such joint administrative arrangements as might be required could be provided for. The treaty would be deposited with the United Nations, and the co-operation of its specialised technical agencies sought. 'Such an arrangement would provide a firm and favourable foundation for a continuation of the productive activities which have thus far distinguished the International Geophysical Year; would provide an agreed basis for the maintenance of peaceful and orderly conditions in Antarctica during years to come; and would avoid the possibility of the continent becoming the scene of international discord.'

This United States initiative was welcomed by the United Kingdom Government, and by the Prime Minister of New Zealand and the Australian Minister for External Affairs. On 4th June, 1958, the United States State Department announced that all 11 nations had accepted the United States' invitation. Informal talks began in Washington in the same month and are still continuing in preparation for a conference to be opened in Washington on 15th October.

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J.S.F. BOTHA.

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The Permanent Representative of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations, NEW YORK.

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J.S.F. BOOKS.
SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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Mr. Macmillan had also made reference to the question of Antarctica in public pronouncements during his tour.

Mr. Nash, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said at a press conference on 18th February, 1959, that New Zealand was prepared to raise in the United Nations proposals for international control of Antarctica. On 28th January, 1958, Mr. Nash had been officially reported as having, in his discussions with Mr. Macmillan, developed views on the future of Antarctica which he had first expressed in January 1956. He had pointed to the scientific work carried out in the area during the IGY as an outstanding demonstration of the possibilities of fruitful and harmonious co-operation between nations in Antarctica, which 'should be open to all who desire to carry on peaceful scientific and economic pursuits', Mr. Nash had said. He referred to the agreement reached with Mr. Macmillan on the need for consultations; Mr. Nash, for his part, felt that some form of international régime might be a satisfactory solution.

Argentine and Chilean Views

In view of the current interest in the subject, it was stated in London on 17th February, 1958, the United Kingdom Ambassadors to Argentina and Chile had called on the respective Foreign Ministers to explain the United Kingdom attitude on Antarctica.

In a statement issued on 14th February, 1958, the Argentine Government referred to 'the possible internationalisation of the Antarctic announced . . . by . . . Mr. Macmillan' and continued: 'the Argentine Republic maintains its classical position of sustaining its rights over the territories and seas included within the limits that define our sovereignty'.

Regarding IGY collaboration, the statement continued, Argentina would 'give its support to all the nations that have shown interest therein. Following the pacific line of conduct, traditional in our history, we find the idea of "not militarising" the Antarctic very appropriate'.

A statement issued by the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 18th February, 1958, emphasised the following points: the 'Chilean Antarctic territory' was included in the security zone of the Rio Treaty¹; the Chilean Government could not but reject 'any proposition which will involve internationalisation or condominium of any part of its national territory'; the Chilean Government was prepared to consider closer understanding to assure continuity of scientific collaboration started in the IGY; the idea of continuing such collaboration and suspending armed demonstrations was supported by Chile, which had always been in favour of the annual Antarctic declarations² exchanged between Chile, Argentina and the United Kingdom.

US Proposal for International Treaty

A United States proposal for a treaty to ensure continued peaceful use of Antarctica after the conclusion of the IGY was made in Notes addressed to the other 11 governments participating in the IGY in the Antarctic and the islands in the vicinity, and released on 3rd May, 1958, together with a statement by President Eisenhower. On 22nd April, 1958, a State Department spokesman had said that talks had in recent weeks been in progress in Washington between the United States and the other interested countries on plans to continue scientific co-operation in Antarctica after 31st December, 1958.

¹The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, known as the Rio Treaty, was signed on 2nd September, 1947, at Rio de Janeiro. It provided, *inter alia*, that an attack on any American State would be regarded as an attack on all, and established a security zone extending from the North to the South Pole.

²Annual tripartite declarations under which the three countries have pledged themselves in recent years not to send warships south of latitude 60° S., apart from 'movements such as have been customary for a number of years'.

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SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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work under IGY auspices was being carried on, instances of infringement where this was in doubt, and no prior notification had been received, were made the subject of Notes to the appropriate foreign governments. Examples of such action were the landing of Soviet scientists and seamen on Zavodovski Island, in the South Sandwich group, in December 1957, and the visit of the Argentine vessel *Les Eclaireurs*, with a party of tourists on board, to Deception Island in the South Shetlands in January 1958.

This position was explained by the United Kingdom Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in a written answer in the House of Commons on 21st January, 1958. Mr. Ormsby-Gore said:

'Her Majesty's Government welcome scientific exploration in the Falkland Islands Dependencies during the International Geophysical Year. In common with other nations possessing territories in Antarctica, Her Majesty's Government do not regard International Geophysical Year activities as affecting, in any way, sovereignty over the area explored.' He then went on to explain the position adopted in cases of doubt.

THE FUTURE OF ANTARCTICA

Since the end of the second world war there has been increasing discussion of the future of Antarctica. It has been suggested that mineral deposits capable of exploitation may eventually be found in the continent but, more immediately, meteorological stations in the Antarctic are expected to help considerably towards more accurate long-term forecasts; and the development of long-range aircraft, missiles and warning devices has made control of the polar regions an issue both in future military strategy and in the planning of international air-transport routes.

Various proposals to prevent territorial disputes in the region have been advanced from time to time. In 1948 the United States put forward proposals, in Notes dispatched on 9th August to all countries with territorial claims in Antarctica (Australia, France, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom, Argentina and Chile), for an eight-power Condominium for the continent, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations.¹ Only the United Kingdom and New Zealand were prepared to accept the idea in principle, however, and no further suggestions for international agreement were made until 1956, when an item concerning Antarctica was at first proposed for the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly, although it was later withdrawn by its sponsor, India. This would have proposed an international agreement that the area should not be used in any manner that would create or accentuate world tensions but only to serve the general welfare.

Commonwealth Proposals

The future of Antarctica was among the subjects discussed by Mr. Harold Macmillan, the United Kingdom Prime Minister, with the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand during his Commonwealth tour in January-February 1958. In the House of Commons on 18th February, 1958, Mr. Macmillan said, *inter alia*, that they had discussed 'ways and means of ensuring that Antarctica did not remain a potential source of friction and conflict'. They had agreed on certain basic principles: '... the free development of science in Antarctica, and the need to ensure that the area should not be used for military purposes'. The precise machinery was 'a matter for study and thought'.

¹In connection with suggestions for a United Nations rôle in the region, it should be noted that the United Nations charter contains no provision whereby the organisation may assume territorial responsibility for any area except under Article 81, as the administering authority of a territory under United Nations Trusteeship—a provision which has not hitherto found any application.

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in the southern ocean, renounced any Antarctic territorial claims by the terms of the Japanese Peace Treaty in 1951 (Article 2(e)).

Argentine and Chilean Claims

Conflicting territorial claims to British territory in Antarctica are, however, maintained by Argentina and Chile.¹ These claims, which overlap in the areas of the South Shetland Islands and Graham Land (see map) extend together over almost the whole of the British Falkland Islands Dependencies and over a portion of the unclaimed Pacific sector. They were advanced for the first time by Argentina in 1925-27 and were extended in 1942, 1946 and 1948; and were first advanced by Chile in 1940. Both countries have based their claims on geographical proximity and on an alleged inheritance from Spain of a fifteenth-century title to undiscovered lands in the Western hemisphere. Chile, in addition, bases its claims to Graham Land on the ground that the peninsula is a continuation of the Andean mountain chain and therefore should be regarded as Chilean territory. No claims based on such grounds have ever received any recognition in international law. Argentina also alleges 'the first effective occupation constantly maintained'. This claim derives from the maintenance since 1904 of a party of Argentine scientists at a meteorological station on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys, originally set up in 1903 by the leader of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition of that year, Dr. Bruce, at whose invitation the Argentine Government first undertook to provide staff for the observatory. No claim to the territory on behalf of Argentina was made by the scientists and the British Government at intervals drew attention to British sovereign rights in the islands. Since 1927, when Argentine claims to the South Orkneys were first put forward, however, the Argentine party has been maintained in the face of British protests. In 1947, both Argentina and Chile began to establish shore posts in British territory, and these have repeatedly been the subjects of Notes of protest from the British Government. When, in 1953, the United Kingdom Government learned that both countries had established naval parties on the air strip adjoining the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey station on Deception Island in the South Shetlands, the huts were dismantled by the British authorities and the two occupants of the Argentine hut were deported as illegal immigrants. The Chilean hut was unoccupied.

The United Kingdom offered, on 17th December, 1947, to come to an agreement with Argentina and Chile under which the International Court of Justice should pronounce on the title to the territories, but the offer was rejected in January 1948. Further offers to refer the opposing claims to the International Court were also refused by Argentina and Chile, and the United Kingdom, in May 1955, submitted a direct application to the Court concerning the Argentine and Chilean encroachments. The two countries refused, in August 1955, to accept the Court's jurisdiction, Argentina declaring that it could not accept that sovereignty over the territories should be submitted to the decision of any international body, judicial or arbitral. It was stated in the United Kingdom House of Commons on 26th March, 1956, that the United Kingdom Government, having demonstrated the validity of its title and its willingness to settle the dispute by peaceful means, 'now resume their full freedom to take whatever further action may be required to maintain their title' although, as was stated on 25th April, 1956, the offer to submit the question to the International Court remained open.

The Position During the IGY

During the International Geophysical Year 1957-58, although protests at infringements of national sovereignty were suspended in cases where scientific

¹For a fuller account, see COI reference paper R.3800 of April 1958, *The Falkland Islands Dependencies*.

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study of the interior structure of the earth), and gravimetry (measuring the force of gravity) all formed part of the programme.

While the assimilation and study of the data accumulated during the IGY will take place over a long period, certain achievements are already known. For example, seismic sounding measurements have caused the estimate of the amount of ice in the world to be revised from some 3.3 million cubic miles to 4.5 million cubic miles; while some of the seismic measurements show the base of the ice to be in many places below sea level.

Among other expeditions undertaken, the successful crossing of 1,629 miles of previously unexplored territory by a party of five Americans and one New Zealander was announced in Washington on 2nd February, 1959, after a journey lasting 109 days.

On 7th August, 1958, the Soviet news agency *Tass* stated that a Soviet trans-antarctic expedition was projected for October 1959, starting at Mirnyy Base on Queen Mary Coast in the Australian Antarctic Territory and ending on the coast of the Bellingshausen Sea in March 1960.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN ANTARCTICA

The basis of territorial sovereignty in the sub-Antarctic island groups, as in the case of the British Falkland Islands Dependencies, is in general that recognised in other areas of the world, namely continuous occupation and effective administration according to the needs of the territory. The United Kingdom Government, for example, has maintained resident stipendiary magistrates in the Dependencies since 1909 and operates administrative and postal services. On the Antarctic continent, however, physical conditions made the criterion of continuous occupation inappropriate¹ until recently, and the administrative needs of the territory are few. Territorial claims on the continent have, in fact, been based on discovery followed by a formal claim and the exercise of such administrative functions as have been required. Five countries—Australia, France, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom²—maintain mutually recognised territorial claims on the continent and by using the sector principle,³ divide some four-fifths of the continent between them, about one-fifth remaining unclaimed. Nearly all the work in this unclaimed sector has been done by United States expeditions (see p. 7) but the United States Government has at no time recognised any territorial claims in Antarctica nor have they made any claims of their own. Nor has the USSR ever put forward any claims to Antarctic territory, but the Soviet Government declared in June 1950 that it would recognise no decision on a régime for Antarctica reached without Soviet participation. Its acceptance, in June 1958, of President Eisenhower's invitation to talks on Antarctica (see p. 12) referred to the retention of 'all rights' based on discoveries and explorations by Soviet citizens, including the right to put forward territorial claims. Japan, a country with considerable whaling interests

¹See Lauterpacht, *Oppenheim's International Law*, Vol. I (5th Ed.) p. 439.

²British claims to the Ross Dependency and Australian Antarctic Territory were asserted by Orders in Council in 1923 and 1933 respectively when the former territory was placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand and the latter under the Governor of the Commonwealth of Australia; Terre Adélie was annexed by France by a decree of 1924; Norwegian sovereignty over Dronning Maud Land was asserted by a decree of 1939; United Kingdom sovereignty over the Falkland Islands Dependencies was confirmed and defined in letters patent in 1908 and 1917.

³Under the sector principle, States with territory bordering on Polar regions (e.g., Canada and the USSR in the Arctic) have claimed territorial rights within a sector bounded by lines of longitude at the eastern and western extremities of that part of their coastline separated from the Pole only by sea or by unoccupied or undiscovered land. In the Antarctic, which is far removed from other land masses, the principle has in practice been applied, by the five States having mutually recognised claims in the area, to delimit claims to the interior of the continent, bounded by explored stretches of its coast.

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over by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey), on the south-east coast of the Weddell Sea. In addition, ten of the then existing stations of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey participated in the International Geophysical Year. Australia maintained two scientific stations on the continent, and a third on Macquarie Island, and New Zealand, one station in the Ross dependency. The United States had six stations on the continent; France had two on the continent and a third at Kerguelen. The USSR had four, and Norway, Japan and Belgium one each. South Africa had stations at the Prince Edward Islands, Tristan da Cunha, and Gough Island. Argentina and Chile also made special observations at their existing stations in Graham Land, and the South Shetland Islands and South Orkney Islands.

Scientific Stations, 1959

In April 1959 the United Kingdom Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey manned nine stations on the Antarctic mainland or islands; Australia maintained three stations on the mainland (one of them, Wilkes, taken over by agreement from the United States) and one on Macquarie Island and New Zealand maintained one at Pram Point and a second at Hallett, the latter jointly with the United States. The United States was manning three stations (including that at the South Pole), throughout the year, and two for summer operations only, while the USSR had three stations. In December 1958 it was announced in Moscow that a further Soviet station, Oasis, in Queen Mary Land, was to be transferred free of charge to Poland, but the Polish party remained there for only nine days. Argentina had, in April 1959, nine stations (one of them, Ellsworth, on the Weddell Sea, transferred to Argentina by the United States); Chile four, and Belgium, France, Japan and Norway one each. The three South African stations are on Marion Island (in the Prince Edward Islands group) in the Indian Ocean, and on Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island in the South Atlantic. The map shows stations occupied during the 1959 southern winter. There are many others in use intermittently.

Exploration

The United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa sponsored jointly the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, which between 24th November, 1957, and 2nd March, 1958, achieved its objective of making the first surface-crossing of the Antarctic continent between Shackleton base on the Weddell Sea and McMurdo Sound on the Ross Sea via the South Pole, a total distance of 2,158 statute miles. The expedition, although not planned specifically as a part of the IGY programme, carried out much scientific work, and the seismic soundings taken by the expedition showed that there was a continuous land mass beneath the ice over the whole area traversed. Evidence thought to suggest that Antarctica is a continent, rather than a collection of islands, was also found by a Soviet expedition which in late 1958 trekked from Mirnyy on Queen Mary Coast to the pole of relative inaccessibility, the point most distant from the sea, some 1,400 miles inland, where a station was established and temporarily occupied.

Scientific Co-operation

Antarctica is of key importance in the study of world climate, and the creation of the observational network by the countries participating in the IGY programme in Antarctica enabled new knowledge to be obtained of the meteorology of the region. There was, during the IGY, intensive study of the surface, shape and structure of the earth. Observations connected with the main branches of these studies were carried out by the various expeditions in Antarctica, where oceanography, glaciology (the study of ice caps and glaciers), seismology (the

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first of an important series of Norwegian Antarctic research expeditions, which were promoted by Consul Lars Christensen and took place almost annually, visited and claimed Bouvet Island, Peter I Island, and discovered and charted from the air large areas in Dronning Maud Land, which was claimed for Norway in 1939. Sir Hubert Wilkins, in 1928-29 and 1929-30, introduced aircraft into the work of exploring Graham Land, and these were used again by the American, Lincoln Ellsworth, in his four expeditions of 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1938-39. During the third of these expeditions, Ellsworth made the first flight across Antarctica. Admiral R. E. Byrd, with three major United States expeditions, operated from a base in the Ross Sea in 1928-30 and 1933-35, when he explored Marie Byrd Land, and in 1939-41, when he commanded the two parties of the United States Antarctic Service Expedition, one based in the Ross Sea and the other in southern Graham Land. All these United States expeditions used aircraft for extensive reconnaissance flights. The British Graham Land expedition of 1934-37, led by John Rymill, provided the first conclusive evidence that Graham Land was in fact part of the Antarctic mainland and not a large island; and in 1938-39 a German expedition carried out air explorations in Dronning Maud Land.

Exploration Since the Second World War

Antarctic exploration lapsed between 1941 and 1943, but from 1943 to 1945 the British work in the Falkland Islands Dependencies proceeded as a Services operation under a code name. Then in 1945 the United Kingdom Colonial Office assumed responsibility for the operation of the stations which had been established, the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (FIDS) being set up to administer them, and its work continues steadily from season to season. The work of the Discovery Committee was also continued. In the summer of 1942 and 1943 Argentine naval expeditions visited Graham Land and the South Shetland Islands. In the summer of 1946-47 a large United States Navy Expedition extensive programme of aerial reconnaissance over parts of the Ross Dependency, Australian Antarctic Territory, Dronning Maud Land, Alexander Land and Marie Byrd Land, and in 1947-48 a private United States expedition, led by Commander Finn Ronne, carried out, from a base in south Graham Land, scientific and survey work in co-operation with a British party of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. In 1947 Argentine and Chilean expeditions were sent to the Antarctic, visiting the South Shetland Islands, where they established meteorological stations, and parts of Graham Land, and the two countries have continued their activities in the area in later seasons (see p. 8). In 1950 a joint British-Norwegian-Swedish party, the first international expedition ever to visit Antarctica, arrived in Dronning Maud Land and remained until 1952, making an air survey of the interior. A French expedition visited Terre Adélie in 1949-53, and in 1954 the first permanent Australian research station was set up in the Australian Antarctic Territory. During the seasons 1955-56 and 1956-57 two United States expeditions (Operations 'Deep Freeze I and II'), began the work which the United States planned to carry out as its contribution to the International Geophysical Year in Antarctica.

THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

During the International Geophysical Year 1957-58, the greatest number of expeditions ever to visit Antarctica at one time was on the continent, and since the end of the IGY in December 1958 a number of stations other than those of countries with territorial claims in the area have been maintained, and the scientific and exploratory work has been continued. The United Kingdom established its Royal Society expedition base at Halley Bay in Coats Land (later taken

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SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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undertaken. This led to the preparation of seven major expeditions to the Antarctic within the next ten years. Of these, two were large-scale national expeditions: the German Antarctic Expedition led by Professor E. von Drygalski in 1901-03, and the first expedition of Captain R. F. Scott, the British National Antarctic Expedition of 1901-04, which made the first extensive explorations on land in Antarctica. Both these parties worked mainly in what are now the Ross Dependency and Australian Antarctic Territory, as did the smaller British Antarctic Expedition of 1898-1900 under C. E. Borchgrevink. The Belgian Antarctic Expedition commanded by A. de Gerlache in 1897-99, the Swedish South Polar Expedition of 1901-04 led by Dr. O. Nordenskjöld, and the French Antarctic Expedition of 1903-05 under Dr. J. B. Charcot all carried out explorations in the Graham Land area, whilst between 1902 and 1904, the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition led by Dr. W. S. Bruce explored the Weddell Sea and its coasts. All these parties were financed chiefly by scientific institutions and private persons whose efforts and enthusiasm have been responsible for a large proportion of the work of Antarctic exploration. During this period, the western coasts of Graham Land were more thoroughly explored and charted and the Weddell Sea and its shores were explored.

In the following years other private expeditions were planned, most often associated with the names of their leaders: Sir Ernest Shackleton (1907-09, 1914-16 and 1921-22), who took possession of land in the Ross Dependency on behalf of the British Crown; the second Charcot Expedition (1908-10); Roald Amundsen (1910-12); W. Filchner (1910-12), leading the German South Polar Expedition which delimited part of the southern boundary of the Weddell Sea; Captain Scott's second expedition (1910-13) which carried out extensive explorations in the Ross Dependency; Sir Douglas Mawson (1911-14), who discovered and claimed areas now within the Australian Antarctic Territory. These parties had various aims, one of them, the attainment of the South Pole, being achieved by Amundsen in 1911 a few weeks before Scott and his party died in a similar attempt. Shackleton, in 1914 and 1921, then planned a crossing of the continent, but the idea had to be abandoned. Scientific observations of various kinds were made by these parties; in addition the needs of the whaling industry for new anchorages, and for the establishment of claims to territory from which its interests could be protected, provided a commercial motive for further exploration.

Later Discoveries Until the Second World War

Between 1925 and 1939 the work of the Discovery Committee, an organisation set up in the United Kingdom in 1923 as a result of recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands, marked another stage in the progress of Antarctic exploration. This committee had two principal tasks—to provide accurate charts of the Dependencies and to collect information which would enable the whaling industry to be regulated in its own best interests. Under the committee's direction a series of planned and co-ordinated survey voyages were undertaken which, for the first time, provided an opportunity for the systematic checking of previous reports and charts and which began the gradual building up of reliable information on Antarctic conditions which, since 1943, has been continued by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey and which has been of great value to later expeditions. During this period two circumnavigations of the Antarctic continent were carried out as well as a number of whale-marking cruises; and the coasts of South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, the South Orkneys and the South Shetlands were re-charted.

Apart from the work of the Discovery Committee, however, Antarctic exploration continued to be mainly the result of private initiative and enterprise and to proceed in a spasmodic and unco-ordinated manner: A number of Norwegian whaling cruises had been made during the period, and in 1927-28 the

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Edward Bransfield, set sail under instructions to survey the islands. In the course of his voyage, Bransfield roughly charted the South Shetland Islands, and also sighted for the first time a part of the Antarctic mainland which he named Trinity Land, now known as Trinity Peninsula, the northern tip of Graham Land. One of the New England sealing captains, Nathaniel Palmer, explored the islands off the coast of Graham Land, and, with the British captain, George Powell, discovered the South Orkney Islands in 1821. Another British seaman, James Weddell, made several Antarctic voyages, and in 1823 discovered the sea which is named after him.

During the next quarter of a century Antarctic exploration became a matter of scientific rather than purely economic interest among the nations of Europe, and between 1819 and 1843 several major expeditions were sent to the Antarctic, largely through the efforts of the newly founded geographical societies, to explore and report on the region. Between 1819 and 1821, the Russian captain, Bellingshausen, in the course of a voyage designed to supplement the work of Captain Cook, circumnavigated the continent, explored and discovered further islands and stretches of coastline, and claimed Graham Land for Great Britain. In 1837-40 Captain Dumont d'Urville, in command of a French expedition, surveyed the South Orkneys, South Shetlands and part of Graham Land and discovered Terre Adélie, which he claimed for France. A United States exploring expedition under Captain Charles Wilkes visited the continent in 1839-40 and made a number of discoveries along the coastline of what is now the Australian Antarctic Territory. Between 1839 and 1843, Sir James Clark Ross circumnavigated the continent, charted some 500 miles of coastline in Victoria Land, and discovered the Ross Sea, Ross Island and the northern edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, all of which he claimed for the British Crown.

Then, for the next 50 years, little further interest was shown in Antarctica. Small whaling and sealing expeditions visited the Southern Ocean, making landings on some of the islands and charting others, such as the Prince Edward Islands, Heard Island, Macquarie Island and the Crozet Islands. But the fur seals had been virtually extinguished, the continent offered no facilities for naval exercises or supplies or for colonial expansion and public interest in polar discovery was directed towards the Arctic. Towards the end of the century, however, economic and scientific interest combined to open a further period of Antarctic exploration.

Early Twentieth-Century Exploration

The new industry of Antarctica was whaling—an industry which, in the Arctic, had been exploited almost to extinction by about 1890. Small fleets of British and Norwegian vessels visited Antarctica between 1892 and 1894 to explore the possibilities of whaling in the Southern Ocean. In the course of the voyages, discoveries were made in what is now Dronning Maud Land. When the new methods of hunting the fin whale were perfected some ten years later, however, the modern whaling industry commenced with the arrival in 1904 of three Norwegian ships at South Georgia under the command of Captain C. A. Larsen. By 1930 the introduction of pelagic whaling, using factory ships, made it unnecessary for whalers to conduct operations in territorial waters.

Each whaling season, usually opening in November, now brings some thousands of men to the Antarctic, and Antarctic whaling, the chief industry of the region, is also the only important whaling industry in the world. Sealing, which has for long played a relatively unimportant rôle, now seems likely to revive as the stocks recover.

The new period of scientific interest in Antarctica was stimulated by a resolution of the International Geographical Congress in 1895 declaring that Antarctic discovery remained 'the greatest piece of geographical exploration still to be

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J.S.F. BOTHA.

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The Permanent Representative of the Union of South Africa
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J.S.F. POOKS.
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Islands, Crozet Islands (Iles Crozet), Kerguelen Islands (Isles de Kerguelen) and Heard Island, where the physical and climatic conditions are in general similar to those prevailing on the continent.

Antarctica itself has an area of approximately six million square miles and a coastline some 14,000 miles long. Practically the whole of this land mass lies within the Antarctic circle (latitude 66° 30' S.) and most of it is a high plateau of between 3,000 and 10,000 feet. At the South Pole itself, there is an elevation of some 10,000 feet, and the entire continent, apart from the peaks of the mountain ranges, of which the highest reaches some 15,000 feet, is covered by a thick ice-sheet. This slopes gradually towards the coast where it breaks off to create the icebergs which are characteristic of the oceans of the Antarctic. During the winter months (June to October) the continent is surrounded by a belt of pack-ice some 30 feet thick and from 100 to 1,000 miles wide. This breaks up during the summer, but navigation to some of the more remote areas is always difficult and very strong winds are frequent.

The vegetation of the Antarctic consists mainly of mosses, lichens and a few grasses. There are no land mammals or birds, but the surrounding seas abound in seals and whales. Many seabirds, including the penguin, nest on the mainland and the islands in the summer months.

EXPLORATION

Antarctic exploration was first undertaken in a spirit of adventure allied to a desire for knowledge. Medieval geographers had believed that south of the equator there lay a vast continent, the 'Terra Australis nondum cognita', which stretched, according to their maps, as far as the South Pole. After the discovery of the New World, however, Spanish and Portuguese seamen, followed by those of England and the Low Countries, gradually pressed their explorations down the coast of South America and past the tip of Cape Horn into the Southern Ocean, proving that a continent, if it existed at all, was separated from any known lands and was to be found still further south across difficult and dangerous seas.

The first recorded sighting of any of the lands now regarded as part of the sub-Antarctic island groups was made in 1675 by an English merchant, Anthony de la Roche, who discovered South Georgia. Bouvet Island was discovered in 1739, and South Georgia was sighted again in 1756, but it was not until 1768, when Captain Cook set out on his first voyage, that an expedition sailed south with specific instructions to carry out scientific observations and to seek the southern continent. It was during Cook's second voyage in 1773, however, the year after two French expeditions had discovered and claimed the Crozet and Kerguelen Islands, that Cook in H.M.S. Resolution made the first crossing of the Antarctic circle. After exploring the South Pacific and the South Atlantic, he surveyed and formally took possession of South Georgia for Great Britain in January 1775. He also discovered, in the same year, the South Sandwich Islands.

Cook's account of his voyage, published soon after his return to England in 1775, was followed by a period during which the economic motive was foremost in Antarctic exploration as the activities of the sealers, mainly from Britain and the United States, extended south from the southern shores of South America and the Falkland Islands to South Georgia. During the early years of the nineteenth century, the sealing industry at South Georgia employed many men on shore in the island during the season and then, with the gradual exhaustion of the breeding grounds and the growing volume of coastal trade round Cape Horn, a large proportion of which was in British hands, the seamen began again to explore beyond charted routes and further discoveries were made among the island groups.

In 1819 the South Shetland Islands were discovered and claimed for Great Britain by Captain William Smith, and in 1820 an officer of the Royal Navy,

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ANTARCTICA

It was announced on 28th May, 1959, that a conference on Antarctica would be held in Washington, starting on 15th October, 1959. At the invitation of President Eisenhower, representatives of the 12 nations¹ which took part in the work of the International Geophysical Year (IGY) [see p. 7] in Antarctica or islands in its vicinity have been holding preliminary consultations in Washington since June 1958 on a possible international treaty to 'freeze' all existing territorial claims in the Antarctic continent and permit freedom of scientific investigation in the area, such as was carried out during the IGY, by all nations. The aim of the conference will be to conclude such a treaty.

While there have in the past been a number of proposals for the future of the area, interest was stimulated, and the matter made more urgent, by the great increase in scientific activity during the IGY, July 1957-December 1958.

The south polar regions, containing most of the world's ice, are of key importance in the study of world climate and of a number of ionospheric phenomena, including aurora and air-glow, and are important in oceanography. They are incompletely mapped and geophysical observations from them have been scanty owing to their barrenness, inaccessibility and inhospitable climate. As part of the IGY programme, therefore, each of the 12 countries carried out activities at stations in or near the Antarctic and expeditions from 12 countries visited the area. In addition, the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition made the first surface crossing of the continent, while others continued existing research programmes and made various scientific observations.

This is the largest number of exploring or research parties to visit Antarctica at any one time, although over 170 expeditions, more than half of them British, have visited it since it was first sighted in 1820, and the seamen of Britain and other nations have been active in the Southern Ocean since the eighteenth century. Exploration of the interior of the continent began early in the twentieth century, and during the last 30 or 40 years there has been increasing interest in the conditions and resources of the Antarctic. Permanent stations were, before the IGY, already maintained in Graham Land and its off-lying islands, in the Australian Antarctic Territory, and on some of the islands in the Southern Ocean. The question of territorial claims in the Antarctic has also, in recent years, been attracting wider attention, and there has, too, been discussion of the strategic and economic possibilities of the region.

This paper is intended to provide, as a background, a brief account of the discovery of Antarctica and of the physical conditions prevailing there, and to give a summary of the legal and political considerations arising from current discussion about the region.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Geographically, the Antarctic includes, in addition to the continent of Antarctica, with which this paper is mainly concerned, the island groups of the Falkland Islands Dependencies,² Bouvet Island (Bouvetoya), Prince Edward

¹ Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom (States claiming sectors of Antarctic territory) and Belgium, Japan, South Africa, the USSR and the United States.

² The British Falkland Islands Dependencies include all lands and islands south of latitude 50° S. between longitudes 20° and 50° W., and south of latitude 58° S. between longitudes 50° and 80° W. These are: South Georgia, the South Orkney Islands, the South Sandwich Islands, the South Shetland Islands and large areas of land in the Antarctic continent, including Graham Land. All the dependencies are Antarctic in character, being very mountainous with many glaciers, and are almost entirely snow-covered throughout the year. During the whaling season, however, South Georgia supports a population of some 1,400, and rather less than half this number remain during the winter. (See also COI reference paper R.3800 of April 1958, *The Falkland Islands Dependencies*.)

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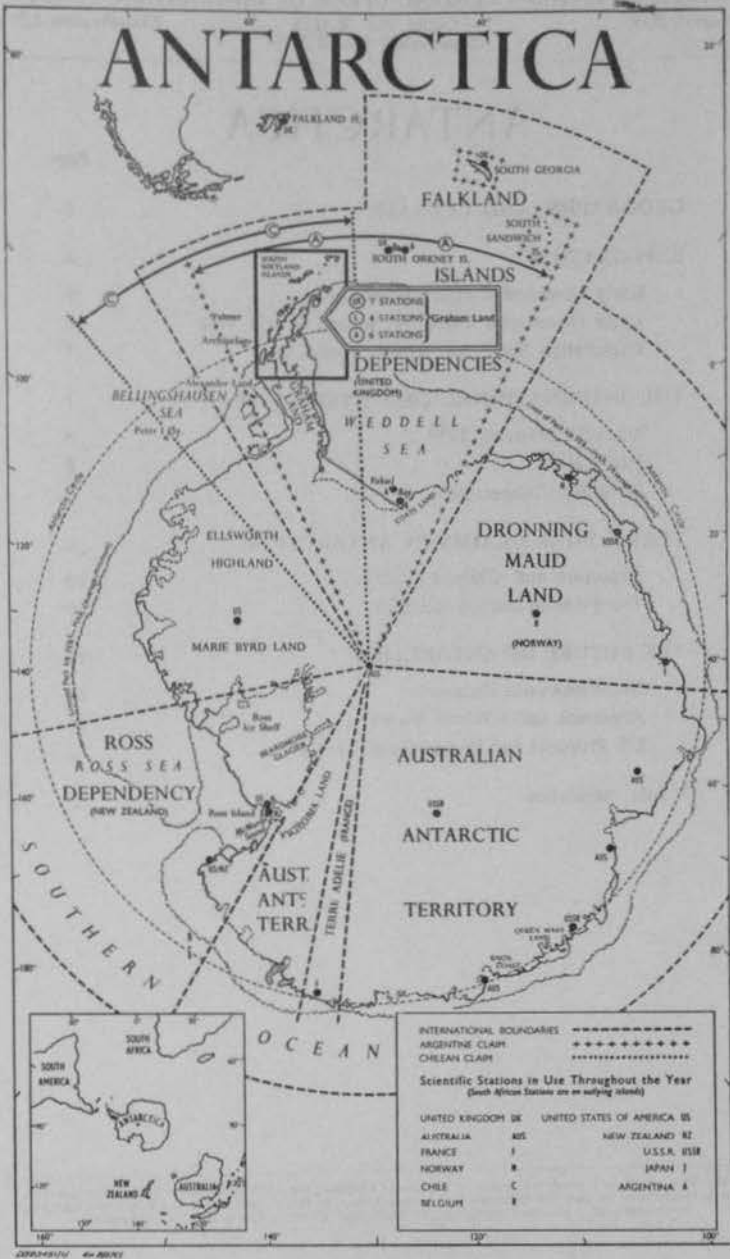
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J.S.F. BOTHA.
SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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ANTARCTICA

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J.S.F. BOOKS.
SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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Surface Mail

P.S. 16/1

6th October, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Antarctica

I enclose for your information, and that of interested Departments, three copies of a reference document on Antarctica which has recently been published by the Central Office of Information, London.

Copies to Washington, Canberra and New York.

L. F. A. de VILLIERS.

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Union of South Africa
Trafalgar Square,
London, W.C.2

Met die komplimente van die
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OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

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FROM: South African Mission to the United Nations,
NEW YORK.

TO: Secretary for External Affairs, PRETORIA.

DESPATCHED: 17th September, 1959 (3.00 p.m.)

No. 45. XX SECRET XX

Your No. 73 to Washington.

Minister considers we should avoid any public statement at least until project is in firmer shape.

If some statement becomes unavoidable, it might be in general terms to effect that since conclusion of IGY the scope of Union's scientific activities in Antarctic region has been under review but that details not yet finalised.

Meanwhile Norwegian Embassy has requested Oslo to treat project as confidential until we are ready to announce it.

NEW YORK. I would seek to be unobjectionable. The Russian suggestion that it be expanded to include a specific prohibition of the establishment of military bases, the construction of the draft directive and of the minute nature, and the content of the information of the to Departments are enclosed for the information of the Minister.

J. S. F. POOKS.
SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Washington phoned this afternoon to say that Norwegian Embassy had told them that there had been a leak to the press in Norway about the possibility of South Africa taking over the Norwegian base in Queen Maud Land. Norwegian Embassy expressed regret about the leak, source of which was uncertain.

State Department officials, whom our Washington Embassy has been keeping informed of developments, have expressed concern that any reports in press should not give impression that Norway is being "pushed out" by the Union.

Washington Embassy is cabling to Pretoria today informing Head Office of the development, indicating that Minister Louw is being kept informed, and suggesting that if a press statement by Union should become necessary, consultation take place with Norwegian Embassy about its terms. (The Minister's approval would of course be sought.)

Taking into account the fact that no decision has been taken yet whether it will in fact be possible to mount an expedition to Queen Maud Land this season (the Union's technical mission is going to Norway for discussions next Monday), it would seem that, if a press statement does become unavoidable at this stage, we should still endeavour to limit it to general terms. The Minister has already suggested that such a statement might be to the effect that since the conclusion of the I.G.Y. we have been reviewing the scope of our scientific activities in the Antarctic region, but that details have not yet been finalised. In view of the press leak in Norway we might consider adding that in reviewing our activities we have of course consulted with countries, like Norway, with which we have been co-operating in the scientific field in Antarctica.

NEW YORK,

17th September, 1959.

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NEW YORK,

17th September, 1959.

L. Harris

*See confidential
file of Jodfeher*

18/9/59

In Minister

*Dit is nie werkbaar dat
ons Pt. se reaksie
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enige stappe hier
geven word.*

18.9.59

CONFIDENTIAL.

UNDER-SECRETARY.

Please see attached copy of telegram No. 99 from the Washington Embassy to Head Office about the press leak in Norway regarding the negotiations for taking over the Norwegian base in Queen Maud Land.

I discussed this matter with the Ambassador during the week end. We do not know as yet whether the South African press has reacted to the reports in the Norwegian press. In case a press announcement becomes unavoidable, however, the Ambassador considers that the terms of such announcement should be immediately decided on, and that the Norwegian Government, through the Norwegian Embassy in Washington should be consulted as to its terms.

The Ambassador recommends the following text for an announcement if such announcement becomes necessary before the whole project is tied up. He considers it desirable that the matter be put to the Norwegians today. He requested that the text be submitted to the Minister for his approval and that I should convey to him in the course of this morning (Monday) the Minister's views. The draft text is as follows:

"Since the conclusion of the I.G.Y. the Union Government has been reviewing the scope of its scientific activity in the Antarctic region. As part of this review the Union Government is at present negotiating with the Norwegian Government, and a team of South African experts is in Oslo studying the possibility of making mutually acceptable arrangements relating to the operation of the Norwegian base in Queen Maud Land.

17th September, 1959.

In Bohris
Seser
Prinde
Joedfelken
18/9/59

NEW YORK, 21 September 1959

*ons Pt. se reaksie
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enige stappe hier
geven word.*

12.9.59

Confidential

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

IMMEDIATE

FROM: South African Embassy, WASHINGTON D.C.

TO: Secretary for External Affairs, PRETORIA

DESPATCHED: 17th September, 1959

No. 99

Antarctica.

Your No. 73 to which reply understood to have been despatched direct from New York.

Norwegian Embassy has informed us that according telegraphic communication from Oslo there has been leak from unknown source to Norwegian Press re current negotiations between Union and Norway. Steps have been taken to bring information to attention Minister Louw but his reaction still awaited.

In meantime it is proposed to consult privately with Norwegian Embassy regarding best means for discouraging press conjecture without embarrassment to either party. We consider that general statement more or less on lines of suggestion contained in Safdels telegram referred to above may be acceptable, subject to Minister's concurrence and Norwegian agreement. You will be kept informed.

17th September, 1959.

*L. B. ...
Sesee & Coorsfeldt
R. H. ...
18/9/59*

*ons Ma. se reaksie
moet afweg voor
enige stappe hier
geven word.*

18.9.59

11
CONFIDENTIAL.

UNDER-SECRETARY.

Draft approved by Dr. Haardi on behalf of 7 ministers who was not available for consultation - "negotiations with" added to "in consultation with". I informed Mr. Down, Wash DC by telephone. 2/9

Please see attached copy of telegram No. 99 from the Washington Embassy to Head Office about the press leak in Norway regarding the negotiations for taking over the Norwegian base in Queen Maud Land.

I discussed this matter with the Ambassador during the week end. We do not know as yet whether the South African press has reacted to the reports in the Norwegian press. In case a press announcement becomes unavoidable, however, the Ambassador considers that the terms of such announcement should be immediately decided on, and that the Norwegian Government, through the Norwegian Embassy in Washington, should be consulted as to its terms.

The Ambassador recommends the following text for an announcement if such announcement becomes necessary before the whole project is tied up. He considers it desirable that the matter be put to the Norwegians today. He requested that the text be submitted to the Minister for his approval and that I should convey to him in the course of this morning (Monday) the Minister's views. The draft text is as follows:

"Since the conclusion of the I.G.Y. the Union Government has been reviewing the scope of its scientific activity in the Antarctic region. As part of this review the Union Government is at present ^{consulting with} (negotiating with) the Norwegian Government, and a team of South African experts is in Oslo studying the possibility of making mutually acceptable arrangements relating to the operation of the Norwegian base in Queen Maud Land.

Let

NEW YORK, 21 September 1959

*In Bohris -
Sere & Coors
Runde Joedfakum
18/9/59*

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18.9.59*

SECRET

No. 1 of 6.

Received by R.C.A.: 23/9/59 (12.23 p.m.) EST
" " Office: " (2.00 p.m.) DST

INCOMING TELEGRAM.

- EAS -

FROM: Secretary for External Affairs, PRETORIA.

TO: South African Mission to the United Nations,
NEW YORK.

DESPATCHED: 23rd September, 1959 (4.25 p.m.)

No. 49. ~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

ANTARCTICA.

Your No. 45.

Rand Daily Mail today published front page story based on "Norwegian Press Announcement" that Union is to take over Norwegian base in Antarctica.

Under the circumstances we are issuing press statement in general terms as suggested in your No. 45. We are not giving any information to press and our press statement will also say that Minister will make announcement at Washington Conference.

Please inform Saleg, Washington.

Since the conclusion of the I.A.S. the Union Government has been reviewing the scope of its scientific activity in the Antarctic region. As part of this review the Union Government is at present negotiating with the Norwegian Government, and a team of South African experts is in Oslo studying the possibility of making suitable arrangements relating to the operation of the Norwegian base in Queen Maud Land.

23 SEP, 21 September 1959

L. B. ...

*Sesie & Coorsforter
Rinde & Joesfelken*

18/9/59

*moet afweg voor
enke stappe hier
geven word.*

18.9.59

12 NATIONS TO SIGN POLAR PACT TODAY

1959

11/96

Antarctic Treaty Bars Any Military Activity and Sets Up Inspection System

By WALTER SULLIVAN
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—
After seven weeks of intensive negotiations, the twelve nations active in the Antarctic regions agreed today on a treaty banning military activity in that continent and providing a new type of inspection system to enforce it.

The treaty is to be signed at noon tomorrow, following a plenary meeting of the conference. This afternoon the conference delegates met in private and, according to official sources, agreed on a final draft.

The treaty, once ratified, can be acceded to by any member of the United Nations. This holds at arm's length such non-members as Communist China. The inspection system enables any of the signatory nations to designate one of its nationals as an inspector. He is to be allowed freedom to go anywhere in the area that he wishes and at any time.

Other Teams Obstructed

Other inspection systems of recent years have contained detailed provisions as to who could go where and when. Such were the international teams established to police the armistices in Korea, Vietnam, Suez and Israel.

These teams encountered a number of obstructions and, in Korea, for example, found their work impeded to a point bordering on futility.

Other provisions of the treaty freeze the status of territorial claims in Antarctica, both for those who have made them and for those who might wish to do so.

The nations who will sign include seven who claim Antarctic territory: Argentina, Australia, Britain, Chile, France, New Zealand and Norway; and five who do not recognize such claims: Belgium, Japan, South Africa, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The only other treaties signed by the great powers in recent years have been those to which a multitude of nations adhered, such as that on atomic energy and the law of the high seas. It has been emphasized that a settlement on Antarctica, with its lesser problems, could serve as a first step toward agreement on more difficult questions of disarmament and outer space.

The treaty is a direct outgrowth of the International Geophysical Year and the cooperation it stimulated in the scientific exploration of Antarctica. The arrival of the Rus-

sians in that continent, under the auspices of the IGY, caused a certain amount of alarm, particularly in Australia.

All of the Soviet bases have been in the sector claimed by Australia. The treaty is designed to assuage such fears, to open the region to scientific exploration by all nations, and to prevent its use for any sort of military purposes.

A provision was introduced late in the negotiations outlawing any form of nuclear explosions in that region. This took many of the negotiators by surprise, particularly those from the Soviet Union. However, it gave the negotiators from Argentina and Chile a positive advantage with which their Governments could "sell" the treaty at home.

Argentina and Chile both regard their Antarctic claims as part of their metropolitan territory, although their sectors overlap not only each other's but also that of Britain. The issue is an emotional one in domestic politics, but so is the question of using near-by Antarctic territory as a nuclear proving ground or dump heap for atomic wastes.

Hence what at first seemed a troublesome question proved to be a boon.

In Bohris
Seser & Coorsfelder
Hande Joesfeldt
18/9/59

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enke stappe hier
gaven word.
12.9.59

Text of Treaty on the Antarctic Signed

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—Following is the text of the Antarctic treaty signed here today:

The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, the French Republic, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America,

Recognizing that it is in the interest of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord;

Acknowledging the substantial contributions to scientific knowledge resulting from international cooperation in scientific investigation in Antarctica;

Convinced that the establishment of a firm foundation for the continuation and development of such cooperation on the basis of freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica as applied during the International Geophysical Year accords with the interests of science and the progress of all mankind;

Convinced also that a treaty assuring the use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only and the continuance of international harmony in Antarctica will further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, *inter alia*, any measure of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, as well as the testing of any type of weapons.

2. The present treaty shall not prevent the use of military personnel or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purpose.

Article II

Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end, as applied during the International Geophysical Year, shall continue, subject to the provisions of the present treaty.

Article III

1. In order to promote international cooperation in scientific investigation in Antarctica, as provided for in Article II of the present treaty, the contracting parties agree that, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable:

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

(B) Scientific personnel shall be exchanged in Antarctica between expeditions and stations;

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

2. In implementing this

article, every encouragement shall be given to the establishment of cooperative working relations with those specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations having a scientific or technical interest in Antarctica.

Article IV

1. Nothing contained in the present treaty shall be interpreted as:

(A) A renunciation by any contracting party of previously asserted rights or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;

(B) A renunciation or diminution by any contracting party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;

(C) Prejudicing the position of any contracting party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other state's right of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present treaty is in force.

Article V

1. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

2. In the event of the conclusion of international agreements concerning the use of nuclear energy, including nuclear explosions and the disposal of radioactive waste material, to which all of the contracting parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX are parties, the rules established under such agreements shall apply in Antarctica.

Article VI

The provisions of the present treaty shall apply to the area south of 60 Degrees South Latitude, including all ice shelves, but nothing in the present treaty shall prejudice or in any way affect the rights, or the exercise of the rights, of any state under international law with regard to the high seas within that area.

Article VII

1. In order to promote the objectives and ensure the observance of the provisions of the present treaty, each contracting party whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings referred to in Article IX of the treaty shall have the right to designate observers to carry out any inspection provided for by the present article. Observers shall be nationals of the contracting par-



The New York Times

DEC. 2, 1959

ANTARCTIC CLAIMS: The treaty signed in Washington yesterday applies to all areas south of Latitude 60 Degrees South, except the high seas. The pie-shaped claims shown above are not renounced, but are put on shelf. The dates are those on which each claim was asserted. The British, Argentine and Chilean sectors overlap.

ties which designate them. The names of observers shall be communicated to every other contracting party having the right to designate observers and like notice shall be given of the termination of their appointment.

2. Each observer designated in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article shall have complete freedom of access at any time to any or all areas of Antarctica.

3. All areas of Antarctica, including all stations, installations and equipment within those areas, and all ships and aircraft at points of discharging or embarking cargoes or personnel in Antarctica, shall be open at all times to inspection by any observers designated in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Aerial observation may be carried out at any time over any or all areas of Antarctica by any of the contracting parties having the right to designate observers.

5. Each contracting party shall, at the time when the present treaty enters into force for it, inform the other contracting parties, and thereafter shall give them notice in advance of:

(a) All expeditions to and within Antarctica, on the part of its ships or nationals and all expeditions to Antarctica organized in or proceeding from its territory;

(b) All stations in Antarctica occupied by its nationals; and

(c) Any military personnel or equipment intended to be introduced by it into Antarctica subject to the conditions prescribed in Paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the present treaty.

Article VIII

1. In order to facilitate the exercise of their functions un-

der the present treaty, and without prejudice to the respective positions of the contracting parties relating to jurisdiction over all other persons in Antarctica, observers designed under Paragraph 1 of Article VII and scientific personnel exchanged under Subparagraph 1 (B) of Article III of the treaty, and members of the staffs accompanying any such persons, shall be subject only to the jurisdiction of the contracting party of which they are nationals in respect of all acts or omissions occurring while they are in Antarctica for the purpose of exercising their functions.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article, and pending the adoption of measures in pursuance of Subparagraph 1 (E) of Article IX, the contracting parties concerned in any case of dispute with regard to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica shall immediately consult together with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution.

Article IX

1. Representatives of the contracting parties named in the preamble to the present treaty shall meet at the city of Canberra within two months after the date of entry into force of the treaty, and thereafter at suitable intervals and places, for the purpose of exchanging information, consulting together on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica, and formulating and considering, and recommending to their governments, measures in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the treaty, including measures regarding:

(A) Use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only;

(B) Facilitation of scien-

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igned in Washington by Twelve Nations

tific research in Antarctica;
(C) Facilitation of international scientific cooperation in Antarctica;

(D) Facilitation of the exercise of the rights of inspection provided for in Article VII of the treaty;

(E) Questions relating to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica;

(F) Preservation and conservation of living resources in Antarctica.

2. Each contracting party which has become a party to the present treaty by accession under Article XIII shall be entitled to appoint representatives to participate in the meetings referred to in Paragraph 1 of the present article, during such time as that contracting party demonstrates its interest in Antarctica by conducting substantial scientific research activity there, such as the establishment of a scientific station or the dispatch of a scientific expedition.

3. Reports from the observers referred to in Article VII of the present treaty shall be transmitted to the representatives of the contracting parties participating in the meetings referred to in Paragraph 1 of the present article.

4. The measures referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall become effective when approved by all the contracting parties whose representatives were entitled to participate in the meetings held to consider those measures.

5. Any or all of the rights established in the present treaty may be exercised as from the date of entry into force of the treaty whether or not any measures facilitating the exercise of such rights have been proposed, considered or approved as provided in this article.

Article X

Each of the contracting parties undertakes to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the end that no one engages in any activity in Antarctica contrary to the principles or purposes of the present treaty.

Article XI

1. If any dispute arises between two or more of the contracting parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present treaty, those contracting parties shall consult among themselves with a view to having the dispute resolved by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. Any dispute of this char-

Antarctic Is Suggested As Icebox for World

BUFFALO, Dec. 1 (AP)—A Roman Catholic priest who was a member of the Navy's Antarctic expedition in 1955 said today that the world could meet its expected population boom by cultivating all available land and storing surplus food in the Antarctic ice.

The Rev. Daniel Linehan, a Jesuit, director of Boston College's Geophysics Department, said that when he was in the Antarctic he had eaten bread left by an expedition fifty years earlier.

"It was a little dry," he said, "but otherwise it tasted fine."

Father Linehan was among a team of geophysicists who helped the Navy to map the Ross Ice Shelf in 1955. His talk was the first of two lectures marking the fiftieth anniversary of the seismological station at Canisius College here.

acter not so resolved shall, with the consent, in each case, of all parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement; but failure to reach agreement on reference to the International Court shall not absolve parties to the dispute from the responsibility of continuing to seek to resolve it by any of the various peaceful means referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article XII

1. (A) The present treaty may be modified or amended at any time by unanimous agreement of the contracting parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meeting provided for under Article IX. Any such modification or amendment shall enter into force when the depositary government has received notice from all such contracting parties that they have ratified it.

(B) Such modification or amendment shall thereafter enter into force as to any other contracting party when notice of ratification by it has been received by the depositary government. Any such contracting party from which no notice of ratification is received within a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the modification or amendment in accordance with the provisions of Subparagraph 5 (A) of this article shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the present treaty on the date of

the expiration of such period.

2. (A) If after the expiration of thirty years from the date of entry into force of the present treaty, any of the contracting parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX so requests by a communication addressed to the depositary government, a conference of all the contracting parties shall be held as soon as practicable to review the operation of the treaty.

(B) Any modification or amendment to the present treaty which is approved at such a conference by a majority of the contracting parties there represented including a majority of those whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX, shall be communicated by the depositary government to all the contracting parties immediately after the termination of the conference and shall enter into force in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the present article.

(C) If any such modification or amendment has not entered into force in accordance with the provisions of Subparagraph 1 (A) of this article within a period of two years after the date of its communication to all the contracting parties, any contracting party may at any time after the expiration of that period give notice to the depositary government of its withdrawal from the present treaty; and such withdrawal shall take effect two years after the receipt of the notice by the depositary government.

Article XIII

1. The present treaty shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states. It shall be open for accession by any state which is a member of the United Nations, or by any other state which may be invited to accede to the treaty with the consent of all the contracting parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX of the treaty.

2. Ratification of or accession to the present treaty shall be effected by each state in accordance with its constitutional processes.

3. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited

Thor Capsule Carrying Camera Lost in Ocean

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Dec. 1 (AP)—A movie camera soared 300 miles into space today in the nose cone of a Thor missile, but was lost at sea with perhaps the first high-altitude color pictures of the earth.

Recovery ships and planes gave up a search for the camera after having hunted nearly two hours in waters off the West Indies island of Antigua.

It was learned that the Thor had dropped its camera-carrying capsule slightly short of the intended impact area, making recovery difficult.

The search craft went to the actual drop area but could find no trace of the eighteen-inch spherical capsule.

The Air Force said the flight had been primarily a test of the intermediate-range Thor over a 1,500-mile course. The camera was a secondary experiment.

with the Government of the United States of America, hereby designated as the depositary government.

4. The depositary government shall inform all signatory and acceding states of the date of each deposit of an instrument of ratification or accession, and the date of entry into force of the treaty and of any modification or amendment thereto.

5. Upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by all the signatory states, the present treaty shall enter into force for those states and for states which have deposited instruments of accession. Thereafter the treaty shall enter into force for any acceding state upon the deposit of its instrument of accession.

6. The present treaty shall be registered by the depositary government pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XIV

The present treaty, done in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America, which shall transmit duly certified copies thereof to the governments of the signatory and acceding states.

men, as well as for the age of 30, led to the lower East Greenwich Village. Kennedy noted, that they could be a danger area. A group will be on patrol duty, mainly between 6 P. M. and when crime is usually high.

reducing the need for messenger boys.

The post-World War II popularity of such items as the Desk-fax and Teleprinter, not to mention the increased reliance on telephones, has helped to change the role of telegram messenger boys. No longer are messenger boys looked upon as likely leaders of the future. No longer do messenger ranks graduate such distinguished alumni as Andrew Carnegie, Thomas A. Edison or Glen Curtiss. Nor do they produce such men as Jack Dempsey, Gene Autry or Steve Brodie (who, according to a certain Union dress agent),

16

12.9.59

LUGPOS.
AIR MAIL.


UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Antonia
AFRICAN MISSION TO UNITED NATIONS
DEC 4 1959
Department van Buitelandse Sake
Department of External Affairs
PRETORIA.
NEW YORK
NOV 1959

The Permanent Representative of the Union of
South Africa to the United Nations,
NEW YORK.

Norway Station Agreement : Registration.

For your information I quote hereunder the
contents of a minute (P.S. 16/5 of the 9th November, 1959,) received from the Union's High Commissioner in London relating to the registration of the Norway Station Agreement between the Union and Norway:

"I have to inform you that the following letter was received from the Norwegian Ambassador in London on the 9th November, 1959:-

'Acting upon instructions I have the honour to inform you that the Norwegian Government will take steps to have the Agreement of the 30th October, 1959, regarding Norway Station registered with the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with the U.N. Charter, Article 102'.

The Norwegian Ambassador's letter has been acknowledged."

File
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[Handwritten Signature]

/ SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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RESERVES RISE TO R243 MILLION (Pretoria): South Africa's foreign exchange reserves rose by R6,800,000 last week and stood at R243,139,456 on Friday, according to the weekly statement of the South African Reserve Bank.

STOCK EXCHANGE (Johannesburg): Further small gains were made on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange yesterday in relatively quiet trading conditions. With the exception of Welkom, which eased fractionally, all of the Free Staters were better where changed. Led by Gold Fields, which advanced 30 cents to 795 cents on London interest, financials gained ground. De Beers firmed slightly in a more active market. S.A. Minerals jumped from 50 cents to 75 cents in heavy trading triggered by local rumors. Since Friday's close, the share has gained 29 cents. Coppers, platinum and coals were for the most part steady. At noon today, gold shares remained generally steady. A better tone was established at high change when more buyers entered the market. Some market sources attributed this to the U.N. decision on South Africa, while others thought that dollar and sterling considerations were responsible.

S.A. ANTARCTIC SHIP READY IN JAPAN (Pretoria): Seven South African naval officers, under the command of Captain K. T. McNeish, arrived by air last week in Osaka, Japan, where they will take command of the new Antarctic research vessel, the RSA, for the South African Government. During the past few days they took the ship on a trial run, and it will be handed over to them on November 30. Before leaving Jan Smuts Airport, Captain McNeish said: "This ship has been specially made and reinforced for work in ice. It has been built to Lloyds of London specifications, and it will be the most up-to-date research vessel station in the southern hemisphere." After its maiden voyage from Osaka to Cape Town the ship will carry the third South African expedition to Antarctica on January 9.

* * *

File



655 Madison Ave., New York 21, N.Y., TE 8-1700

For Release:
November 29, 1961

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS EXPORT CONVENTION

Pretoria: Dr. N. Diederichs, Minister of Economic Affairs, has announced further particulars in connection with the convention to be held in May next year to consider ways and means of promoting South Africa's export trade. The convention is being called by a number of national commercial, industrial and financial bodies. In order to make a positive contribution to the success of this event, the Government will arrange to bring a number of the Republic's overseas representatives to Johannesburg to participate in the deliberations. The Government has given its full endorsement and support to this venture and appeals to all trade organizations as well as to individual exporters to lend their full support to this commendable effort and to make the convention -- the first undertaking of its kind in South Africa -- an outstanding success, says the statement.

DR. VAN ECK WARNS AGAINST WASTE (Johannesburg): Dr. H. J. van Eck, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, yesterday warned South Africa not to waste its "scarce" capital resources on "uneconomic schemes which may become a burden to the community". South Africa was faced with balance of payments problems, he said. It must therefore study its industries very carefully. Dr. Van Eck stressed the possibilities of the European Common Market -- "The advantages of a much greater market are decisive to us, particularly in a field in which we have a comparative advantage and where the most modern machinery and methods can be used in conjunction with our favourable production costs," he said. "We produce 64 per cent of all the gold produced in the free world, and it is interesting to reflect what would happen to the economy of the free world, if this gold production was no longer available to it."

P.E. HURRIES TO ASSIST JAPANESE EXPORTERS (Port Elizabeth): Work on Port Elizabeth's ore-handling plant and berthing facilities will be completed by the end of 1962 instead of June 1963 to accommodate the 45,000-ton carriers to be used by Japanese firms for iron ore exports from South Africa. In addition, the loading rate of the ore-handling plant will be increased from 750 to 1,200 tons an hour, the Railways System Manager, Mr. G. Meyer, said in a statement yesterday.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF ESCOM (Pretoria): The Minister of Economic Affairs has announced the appointment of Dr. R. L. Straszacker as chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission in the place of Dr. J. T. Hattingh, whose term expires next year. Dr. Straszacker, who is at present a professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Stellenbosch, has been a board member of ESCOM since 1952.

11/96



655 Madison Ave., New York 21, N. Y., TE 8-1700

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS:

For Release:

September 24, 1963.

CONFERENCE ON ANTARCTICA (Cape Town): Five prominent delegates arrived in Cape Town yesterday to attend the seventh meeting of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and a symposium on Antarctic geology.

Sir Vivian Fuchs said he would welcome a joint scientific assault by South Africa and Britain on the remote and formidable Tottan mountains range in Antarctica. Dr. J. Mooney, of the United States, remarked that Cape Town could play an important part as an airport for international flights across to the Antarctic.

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At the symposium various papers were read and the different aspects on antarctic knowledge were discussed by the scientists. Professor N.T.F.W. Barth of Norway, vice-chairman of the International Union of Geological Scientists, said he was very impressed by the work done at the symposium. He said the visiting scientists had been taken on magnificent excursions to different parts of South Africa to acquaint themselves with the valuable and stimulating contributions of South African scientists. "What we were shown proved that South African geologists and paleontologists have developed their science to a stage where we can learn much from them, because in certain fields they are well ahead of the rest of the world, particularly where it concerns the similarity of the geologies of Africa and Antarctica". Dr. Barth praised the facilities and the means put at the disposal of visiting scientists by the South African Government, the universities, and scientific organizations.

PARTNERSHIP NOT DISSOLVED (Johannesburg): The partnership between B.O.A.C. and the South African Airways has not been dissolved, said a B.O.A.C. statement in Johannesburg yesterday. This statement followed conflicting statements about future relations between the two airlines.

"It is not true, as has been stated, that the 18-year old partnership between B.O.A.C. and S.A.A. will end on October 12. It is true, however, that the quadripartite partnership between B.O.A.C., S.A.A., Central African Airways and East African Airways will end on October 12."

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