204

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 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.

205

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.

S.2.40.

206

Sek. 339.

K'stad.
15 FEB 1960

The Secretary for External Affairs,
P R E T O R I A.

ANTARCTIC TREATY.

In reply to your minute No. 102/2/7/1 of the 4th February, 1960, I wish to state that this Department has no comments to offer regarding the text of the Antarctic Treaty, a certified copy of which accompanied your above-mentioned minute, and has also no objection to the Union's becoming a party to the said Treaty.

D. S.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Lees kennis na my ask.
[illegible] 9/2.

HH/JH.
8/2/60.

A.
H/ Sekr.,
Hierdie onskyn bevat geheime stukke & moet ook. dwygoons as sulks behandel word.
[illegible]
15/2/60

4 While we do not anticipate that an immediate decision in this regard will be required, it seems advisable to formulate such a decision as soon as possible so that, if it should be decided to offer Cape Town for the purpose mentioned above, the invitation may be extended at the crucial moment without delay. Your views on the desirability or otherwise of having a Secretariat headquarters in Cape Town would therefore be appreciated.

5 It is realised that, at this stage, it is hardly possible to express an opinion other than on the general principle, since the position is still too nebulous to define the details and implications (especially the financial implications) which may be involved.

6. One implication which this Department is bearing in mind is that, while all the twelve signatories at present are "white" States, the possibility of Asian or even African States acceding to the Treaty later cannot be excluded. A Secretariat which was multinational in composition could therefore raise difficulties in so far as a Cape Town site was concerned.

7. A further consideration would be the possibility that a greater or lesser degree of privilege and immunity may have to be accorded to the Secretariat staff.

8 Whether these potential difficulties can be offset by the scientific and other benefits which would accrue to the Union if Cape Town were accepted as the headquarter site remains to be considered, and it is for this purpose that your views are being sought. Any technical or other advantages which, in your opinion, may result from such a project, and any practical difficulties which you foresee would be most useful to enable a balanced decision to be reached.

SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

XXXXX
XXXXX
LUGPOS.
AIRMAIL

102/2/71. 208/

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

PRETORIA
RECORDS
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
- 2 - 3 - 1960

Confidential.

- 2.3.1960

THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.
THE SECRETARY FOR THE INTERIOR.
THE SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE.
THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.
→ THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.
THE PRESIDENT: COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

Antarctic Treaty: Site for Secretariat.

1. As you are aware, the Union was one of the twelve states which were represented at the Antarctic Conference in Washington towards the end of 1959, and which signed the Antarctic Treaty on the 1st December, 1959. This Treaty now remains to be ratified by the signatories, and, in so far as the Union is concerned, it is the intention to seek Parliamentary sanction for such ratification during the current Session.

2. In the interim period before ratification by the signatories brings the Treaty into force, a series of informal meetings is taking place in Washington between diplomatic representatives of the twelve states to discuss details of machinery and procedure which will eventually have to be adopted in order to implement the Treaty provisions.

3. Our Embassy in Washington reports that at a recent meeting of this nature, the question of the establishment of a Secretariat was raised. On instructions, the South African representative advocated a cautious attitude towards the proposal until a clearer picture emerged as to whether a Secretariat was the most efficient and economic method of handling the secretarial work flowing from the Treaty. In case, however, a Secretariat should finally be decided upon as the only feasible solution, the South African representative tentatively pointed out that the question of a suitable site would have to be considered, and that there were possibilities in this regard other than Canberra - Cape Town for example. His remark was of course completely non-committal and could in no sense be interpreted as a formal offer of Cape Town as a site for a Secretariat headquarters. Its object was to stake a claim for Cape Town in the event that the Union Government should at some time decide to offer that city as a headquarters for any body set up under the Treaty.

/..

209

Sek. 339.

- 4 MAR 1960

Confidential.

The Director-General of Surveys,
Trigsurvey,
M O W B R A Y, C.P.

ANTARCTIC TREATY : SITE FOR SECRETARIAT.

I enclose a copy of a confidential minute No. 102/2/7/1 dated 2nd March, 1960, received from the Secretary for External Affairs and shall be glad to receive your comments and recommendations regarding the desirability or otherwise of establishing a Secretariat headquarters in Cape Town.

J. P. MALHERBE

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

HH/JH.
3/3/60.

K/N
Tuur. Pretoriaans van Buitelandse Sake het geleid om te nemen [illegible] wanneer in antwoord vervolg kan word. [illegible] 24/4.

Terug ook
H.H.

tentatively pointed out that the question of a suitable site would have to be considered, and that there were possibilities in this regard other than Canberra - Cape Town for example. His remark was of course completely non-committal and could in no sense be interpreted as a formal offer of Cape Town as a site for a Secretariat headquarters. Its object was to stake a claim for Cape Town in the event that the Union Government should at some time decide to offer that city as a headquarters for any body set up under the Treaty.

/..

210

TP239X OP 4 MAART 1960 IS N KONFIDENSIELE DIENSBRIEF ONDER VERWYSING NR SEK339 AAN DIE DIREKTEUR VAN OPMETINGS GERIG WAARIN SY KOMMENTAAR GEVRA IS NA AANLEIDING VAN N DIENSBRIEF ONTVANG VAN DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE IN VERBAND MET N SETEL VIR N VOORGESTELDE SEKRETARIAAT TER UITVOERING VAN DIE ANTARKTIKA OOREENKOMS X BUITELANDSE SAKE DOEN NAVRAAG WANNEER ANTWOORD VERWAG KAN WORD X KAN U ASSEBLIEF BY DIREKTEUR VERNEEM WANNEER SY KOMMENTAAR VERWAG KAN WORD EN TELEX X

26/4/60

211

TX 284 X BOODSKAP VAN DIREKTEUR GENERAAL X U TP 235 VERWYS X DIREKTEUR GENERAAL IS TANS MET VERLOF DUS KAN ANTWOORD NIE VOOR EINDE VAN AANSTAANDE WEEK VERWAG WORD NIE X

14/6/60

Met. (I) B. 212

Telefoon / Telephone 4-3135.
Possel / P/Bag 97.

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.–UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Vermeld in u antwoord asb.: / In reply please quote:
No. WB. 11/20/1.

Departement van Vervoer/Department of Transport,
Weerburo/Weather Bureau,
PRETORIA.

27 April 1960.

Mev. J.P. Malherbe,
Assistant-sekretaris
Departement van Lande

Dear Sir,

This document should have been enclosed with my letter WB.11/20/1 dated 26th April 1960.

W.R. van Rooy

Chairman: South African National Committee
for Antarctic Research.

213

Telefoon : 4-3135.
Telephone:

Possak:
P/Bag : 97.

Met. (1) A.
Vermeld in u antwoord asb.:
In reply please quote:

No. WB. 11/20/1.

Departement van Vervoer/Department of Transport,
Weerburo/Weather Bureau,
PRETORIA.
26th April 1960.

Mr. J.P. Malherbe,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Lands,
PRETORIA.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the recommendation of the Third Meeting of S.C.A.R., I enclose a copy of a report to S.C.A.R. on completed scientific programmes on Marion, Tristan da Cunha and Gough Islands for the period January 1957 to March 1960.

Yours faithfully,

M van Rooy

Chairman, South African National Committee
for Antarctic Research.

214

Sek. 339.

-5 MAY 1960

Die Direkteur-Generaal van Opmetings,
Driehoeksmeting,
MOWBRAY, K.P.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE NASIONALE ANTARKTIESE EKSPEDISIE EN ANDER SAKE.

Die volgende stukke gaan hiermee vir u insae en kennisname :-

(1) 'n Verslag gedateer 2 Maart 1960 deur die Hoofwerkundige in verband met die bogemelde ekspedisie.

(2) 'n Diensbrief nr. AE/12/59 gedateer 29 Januarie 1960 wat deur die S.A. Vloot, Simonstad, aan die Sekretaris van Vervoer gerig is en waarin verslag aangaande die bogemelde ekspedisie gedoen is.

(3) S.A.N.A.E. nuus.

(4) 'n Brief gedateer 22 Februarie 1960 wat deur Professor Simpson aan die Voorsitter van S.A.N.A.E. gerig is.

(5) 'n Diensbrief gedateer 30 Januarie 1960 wat deur Vlootkornet Crawford aan die Vloot Stafhoof gerig is in verband met die stigting van 'n weerkundige stasie op Bouveteiland.

(6) 'n Afskrif van die Antarktikaooreenkoms.

(7) 'n Uittreksel uit S.C.A.R. omsendbrief nr. 38 gedateer 19 April 1960.

(8) Oseaanografiese waarnemings ens. aan boord van R.R.S. Shackleton en

(9) 'n Verslag oor die voltooide weerkundige programme op Marion, Tristan da Cunha en Gough-eilande.

Die ingeslote stukke kan maar deur u gehou word indien u sulks verlang.

A. P. MALHERBE

SEKRETARIS VAN LANDE.
HH/JWB.
3/5/60.

Terug aan Hlt.

215

proposal to this effect and possibly also with an offer by the Government to set up such an institute. In parenthesis I would suggest that a good talking point when approaching the Government for this large sum is that it is in the field of mineral resources that the most important economic discoveries will be made in Antarctica and it would therefore be appropriate, to say the least, that the scientists engaged in this task should be encouraged to work in the Union.

I should mention here that Robin was not so enthusiastic about the proposed international geological research institute. He thought it would encounter the same difficulties as the Analysis Centre in Melbourne (inadequate practical support to make it effective) and also, I regret to say, that there would be a reluctance to send men to such an institute situated in the Union in view of current political trends. I may say that I do not agree with Robin's pessimism, neither does Adie, nor were such objections raised by the Belgians and Norwegians.

Although Adie was hardly aware of the fact, I sounded him out carefully with regard to his possible return to the Union to take an active part in organising our Antarctic activities. Provided a responsible well-paid post with good future prospects and a well-found programme and staff to organise is offered him, I am fairly confident that he will accept. He should therefore be borne in mind as a definite possibility when the future organisation of our Antarctic affairs is under consideration.

Another matter which I discussed with Adie was the question of sending our geologists to him for training before they go down to the Antarctic. There are no difficulties here as Adie will gladly place all his facilities at their disposal and will put them through his regular course of training for F.I.D.S. geologists. There is no question of payment for these facilities. Adie expects Needham to join him in July for his training before going to the Antarctic.

Gjelsvig (the new Director of the Norsk Polarinstitut) called in yesterday for a brief chat and I shall be spending Monday with him to clear up matters concerning the operation of the all-sky camera, magnetometers etc. by our personnel, and also the availability of air photographs for our field parties.

On Wednesday I leave Oslo to spend three months in the field, but mail will be forwarded to me from the above address, and I shall probably pay occasional return visits to Oslo. I shall be in Copenhagen August 15th-25th for the International Geological Congress, after which I shall be available to attend the S.C.A.R. meeting in Cambridge (August 29th-September 3rd) if that should be the wish of S.A.N.C.A.R. I may say that I am particularly anxious to attend this meeting but the decision is of course in your hands. From September until my return to the Union in January 1961 I shall be in Oslo.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) E.S.W. SIMPSON.

Mrs. J.P. Malherbe
Onderschrietaris, Lande

216/

COPY:

Vir inligting
Mr. Rooy
2/3/60

OSLO 47.

23rd April, 1960.

The Chairman,
S.A.N.C.A.R.,
PRETORIA.

Dear Mr. van Rooy,

I should be very pleased to have a letter from you telling me about recent progress with regard to our Antarctic affairs together with results of discussions about future organisation and plans, and preparations for the relief expedition. Your last letter was most discouraging and I sincerely hope that by now the future looks more optimistic. This is a sphere of activity in which the Union can make a really positive contribution to international goodwill and scientific co-operation and we must not fail to do so.

I returned yesterday after spending a month in Britain where I had long and fruitful discussions with Robin at the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge and with Adie at the F.I.D.S. geological headquarters in Birmingham. I spent several days making myself familiar with the nature and scope of the work being carried out at both institutions and with the reference material housed in them. I did not see Fuchs as he has not yet returned from Grahamland.

I discussed with both Adie and Robin the proposal that an International Antarctic Geological Research Centre be set up in South Africa. To my surprise (since he has himself built up a similar organisation at Birmingham University to handle the F.I.D.S. geological research work) Adie was wholeheartedly in favour and had apparently himself had a similar proposal in mind, with Cape Town as the most obvious location for the Institute for reasons similar to those which I myself have already put forward to yourself and S.A.N.C.A.R. I might mention here, should such an Institute become a reality, I can think of no man better qualified for the post as Director than Adie himself, being a South African and also completely persona grata with and well known to the geologists and other representatives of the S.C.A.R. countries. Without going into details we decided that an initialminimum capital expenditure of £500,000 (for building and basic equipment) would be required. Here I would like to put forward the suggestion that the South African Government, as a gesture of goodwill, should offer to pay the initial capital expenditure <u>in toto</u> so that the institute could become an established reality, and that the annual running expenses should be shared by the S.C.A.R. countries. As I mentioned to you before, a site for such an institute can be made available free of charge at the University of Cape Town and a large saving effected through the specialised equipment in the Geology Department being made available. May I ask you now to discuss these proposals at an early meeting of S.A.N.C.A.R., to approach the Government with a view to gaining consent, and to come to the S.C.A.R. meeting in August able to make a definite

2/...

217

81/17258
(2.

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDE
REGISTRASIE
PRETORIA
RECORDS
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
16-5-1960

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Verw. Nr./Ref. No. SB. 20/2/ [illegible]

NAVRAE/ENQUIRIES:

Tel. No 69-9721/2/3/4

KANTOOR VAN DIE—OFFICE OF THE
Director-General of Surveys,
c/o Trigsurvey,
Private Bag,
MOWBRAY, C.P.
12th May, 1960.

THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS : PRETORIA

TREATY FOR ANTARCTICA : SITE FOR SECRETARIAT

Your Sek. 339 of 4th March, 1960, refers.

1. South Africa's claim to the seat of the Secretariat is geographically no stronger than that of Australia, New Zealand or the Argentine. In fact geographically the Argentine is the most favourably situated. A regular Air Service to Antarctica may be a practical proposition from a suitable terminal in Argentine and then following the isthmus of the Falkland Islands Dependencies. In this instance the longest hop across the sea would be from say Ushuaia in Terra del Fuego to King George I Island, a distance of 600 miles only.

2. Scientifically South Africa would benefit by accommodating the seat of the Secretariat at Cape Town in that South African researchers would have a great deal of easily accessible information as to what is going on in Antarctica at their doorstep, and on that account take a more active part in Antarctic research.

3. Having the Secretariat in Cape Town, would add to South Africa's prestige.

4. Symposia will frequently be held at the headquarters of the Secretariat and South Africa will reap the benefit of entertaining a large number of scientists in Cape Town from time to time. At the Buenos Aires Symposium on Antarctica in 1959, there were more than 150 scientists present.

5. I have no fear of entertaining, or even having in our midst in Cape Town as members of the Secretariat staff, a certain number of Asiatics or Africans of the educated class. I think we can find a solution to this problem when the need presses.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF SURVEYS

218

Sek. 339.

CONFIDENTIAL.

The Secretary for External Affairs,
P R E T O R I A.

ANTARCTIC TREATY : SITE FOR SECRETARIAT.
YOUR 102/2/7/1 OF THE 2ND MARCH, 1960.

I enclose for your information a copy of a minute No. SB. 20/2/152 dated 12th May, 1960, received from the Director-General of Surveys, Mowbray, ~~in response to a~~ [illegible] his request to comment on the proposal put forward in your abovementioned minute.

It is observed that the Secretariat might be multinational in composition by reason of the possibility of Asian or even African States acceding to the Treaty. From paragraph 4 of the Director-General's communication you will note that the symposium held at Buenos Aires in 1959 was attended by more than 150 scientists. It would, therefore, appear that if a symposium were to be held at Cape Town, scientists from all nations would attend such a gathering which would even aggravate the difficulties in so far as a Cape Town site is concerned.

The provision of a site and headquarters in Cape Town would also have to be borne in mind. The question arises whether such amenities would have to be provided by the Union Government in toto or whether the expense in respect thereof would be shared by the member states.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

JPM.
HH/JH.
21/5/60.

219.

Sek.339.

CONFIDENTIAL.

27 MAY 1960

The Secretary for External Affairs,
P R E T O R I A.

ANTARCTIC TREATY: SITE FOR SECRETARIAT.
YOUR 102/2/7/1 OF THE 2ND MARCH, 1960.

I enclose for your information a copy of a minute No. SB. 20/2/152 dated 12th May, 1960, received from the Director-General of Surveys, Mowbray, offering his comments on the proposal put forward in your minute.

It is of course a matter of Government policy whether the establishment of a multinational organisation in Cape Town and the holding of symposia as visualised by the Director-General and which are likely to be attended by scientists from Asian and African States, would be feasible and acceptable under present conditions. The Director-General, however, does not seem to anticipate any insuperable difficulties in this respect.

D. SPIES.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Hd/RdV/ASD.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

JPH.

HH/JH.
21/5/60.

(2)

S. A. N. C. A. R.

Antarctic Geological Data Centre Sub-committee.

MINUTES of a meeting held 20th May, 1960, at University of Natal.

Present: Dr. S.M. Naude.
Dr. F.C. Truter.
Mr. D.G. Kingwill.
Dr. L.C. King.

1. The Sub-committee had before it a preliminary memorandum by Professor E.S.W. Simpson (presently overseas) and a letter from Mr. G. de Q. Robin, Director of the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge.

2. The Sub-Committee considered the desirability of establishing a Geological Data Centre; but was of opinion that a general Antarctic Data Centre should be established under S.A.N.C.A.R., and that geological studies should be represented therein.

3. The Antarctic Data Centre should be established in Cape Town in association with the University of Cape Town.

4. For geologic studies a library, museum, laboratory and private rooms would ultimately be necessary; in the meantime approach should be made to the University authorities for temporary facilities to be made available in the Geology Department, University of Cape Town.

5. At this stage the Professor of Geology, University of Cape Town or his representative be requested to accept responsibility for providing the facilities.

6. In setting up the facilities, an assistant should be appointed as soon as possible. It is recommended that an appointment be made under C.S.I.R. University Research Grants scheme.

7. Funds for establishing library, laboratory and field facilities in Geology should be made available through C.S.I.R.

8. These minutes to be communicated to S.A.N.C.A.R., by Dr. F.C. Truter.

---

9. Benodigdhede en Onkoste. Die onkoste verbonde aan die toerusting en apparaat vir die verkenning sal ongeveer £1,000 beloop en dit sluit die volgende in:-

Brandstof vir helikopters;
" " primus stowe;
Primus stowe, Primus verwarmers, storm lanterns, Nylon Tou, Toulere, Aluminium lere, yspikke, klimstewels, voedselvoorrade, spesiale tente, skis en ski-stokke Crampons, kameras en films, teodoliet (Landmeters) en stawe.

10. Geen ekstra beskermende klere word benodig nie aangesien die personeel wat die verkenning deurvoer ook waarnemers na Antarktika sal wees. Om dieselfde rede kan ook die Radio toerusting vir kommunikasie tussen trekkers en basis op Antarktika, vir die Bouvet verkenning gebruik word.

11. Die volgende is n beraming vir die tydsduur van die reis met insluiting van die verkenning in vergelyking met die van 1959/60:-

Vanaf 1 Desember 1960	1960/61	1959/60
Kaapstad tot Bouvet	6 dae	7 dae
By Bouvet	14 dae	0 dae
Bouvet- SANAE	18 dae	28 dae
By SANAE	10 dae	8 dae
SANAE - Kaapstad	12 dae	11 dae
	60 dae	54 dae

S. A. ENGELBRECHT

(Sameroeper)

BOUVET KOMITEE.

9.8.1960.

M.D. 310.

Verw. No.
Ref. No.

S. 975/116

DEPARTEMENT MYNWESE
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

VERSLAG
REPORT

GEOMAGNETIC & GRAVITY OBSERVATIONS

at

MARION, TRISTAN DA CUNHA & GOUGH ISLAND

deur/by

B. L. WIID.

Geologiese Opname,
Posbus 401,
Pretoria.

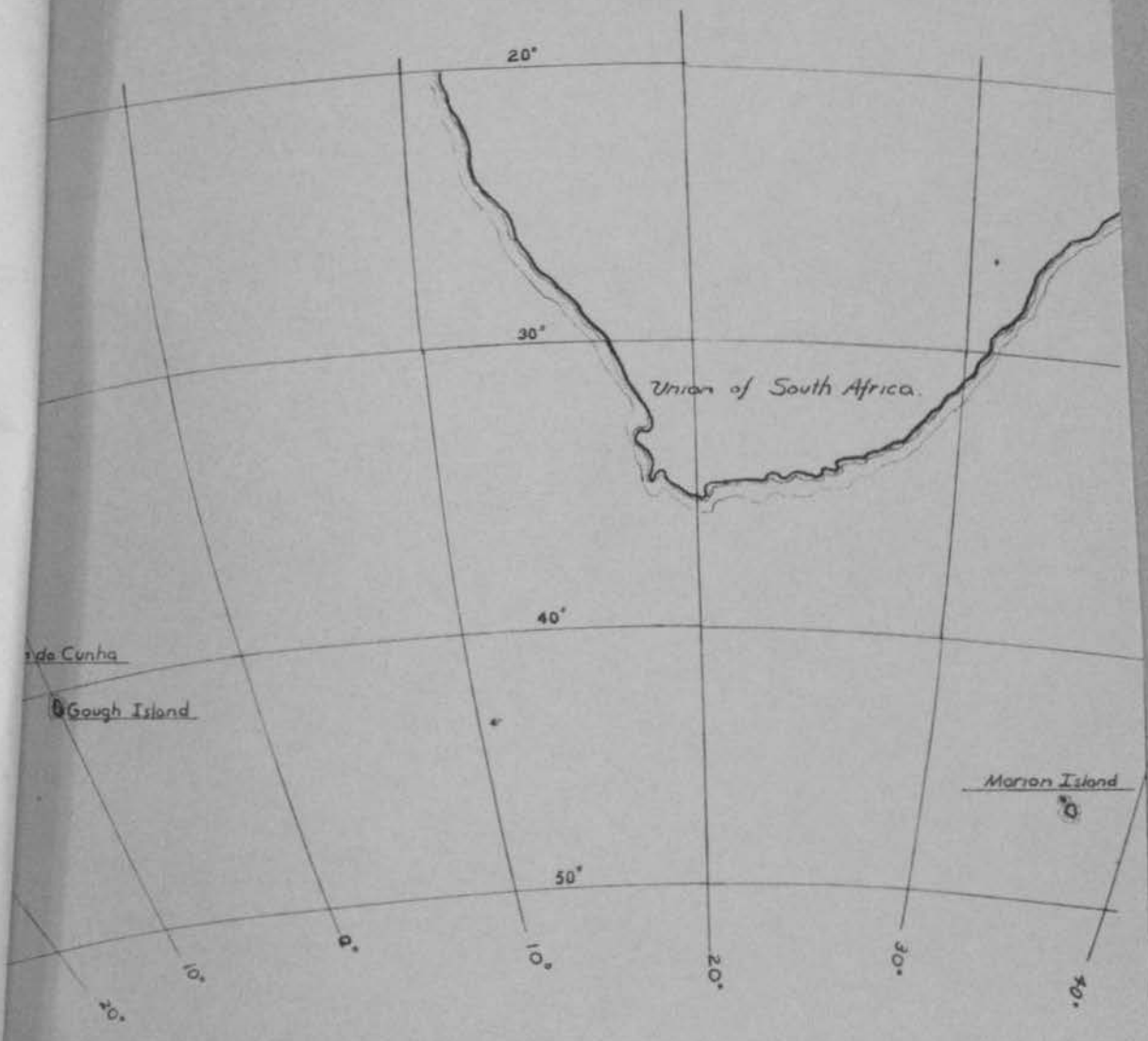
Geological Survey,
P. O. Box 401,
Pretoria.

datum/date

NIE VIR PUBLIKASIE NIE
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

G.P.-S.3786187—1957-8—2,000.

.P SHOWING THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF
ARION, TRISTAN DA CUNHA AND GOUGH ISLAND



C. Determination of the Observed Gravity Values.

(1) Marion Island: 7th March 1960.

The gravity readings were taken on a concrete slab at the foot of the crane which is closest to the storehouses. The elevation of the station is 40 feet above mean sea level. Observations were made while measuring both the tilt and the difference between the readings at the central crosshair and the lefthand wire.

(a) Gravimeter tilted 8.9 mm.

Uncorrected observed gravity relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1034.9 milligal

Correction for
8.9 mm. tilt. = + 328.7 milligal.

Observed gravity value at Marion relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1363.6 milligal.

(b) Gravimeter tilted 8.3 mm.

Uncorrected observed gravity relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1074.1 milligal

Correction for 8.3 mm. tilt = + 285.9 milligal

Observed gravity value at Marion relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1360.0 milligal

(c) Gravimeter tilted 8.3 mm. Difference between reading on central crosshair and the lefthand wire = 359 small dial units.
Uncorrected observed gravity relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1074.1 milligal

Correction = + 291.0 milligal

Observed gravity value at Marion relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1365.1 Milligal.

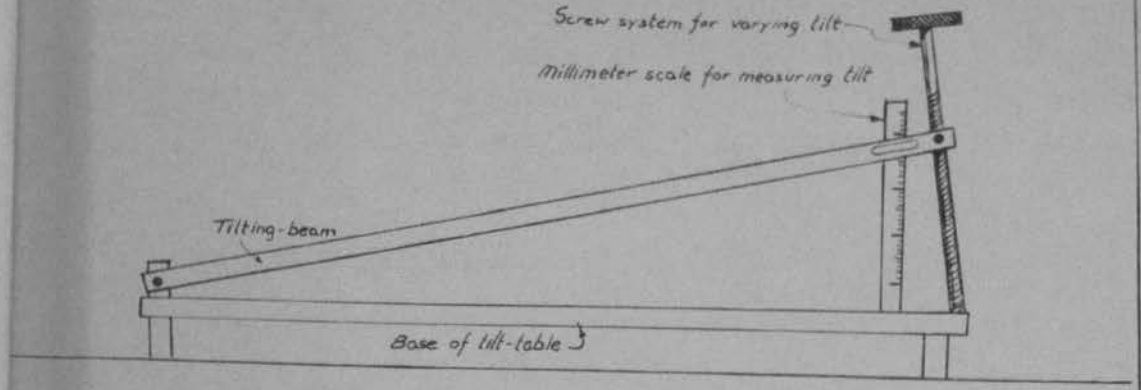
Mean observed gravity value for Marion relative to Mowbray pendulum (979.6468 gal) = + 1362.9 milligal

Observed gravity value at Marion Island = + 981.00?7 gal (± 7 milligal.

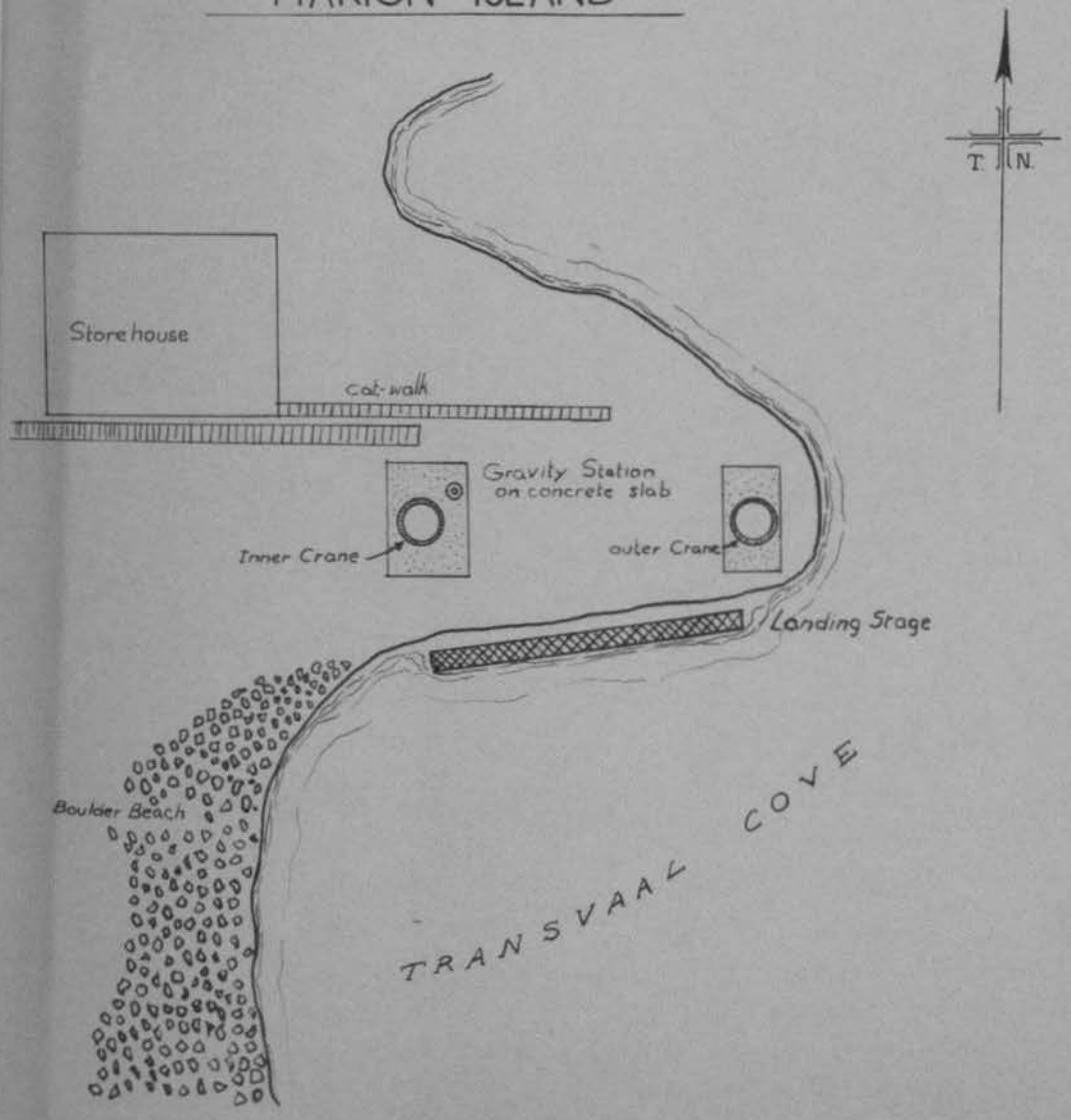
(2) Tristan da Cunha: 21st March 1960.

Two gravity stations were established on the island. Station 1 is at the magnetic station, B, which is directly in line with the flagstaff and the light beacon. The station is 292 feet south of the flagstaff and marked by a brass bolt set in concrete. The second station is on the beach below the crayfish factory. The reading was taken on a concrete block, about two feet square and

DIAGRAM OF TILT-TABLE



SKETCH PLAN OF GRAVITY STATION AT MARION ISLAND



C. Determination of the Observed Gravity Values.

(1) Marion Island: 7th March 1960.

The gravity readings were taken on a concrete slab at the foot of the crane which is closest to the storehouses. The elevation of the station is 40 feet above mean sea level. Observations were made while measuring both the tilt and the difference between the readings at the central crosshair and the lefthand wire.

(a) Gravimeter tilted 8.9 mm.

Uncorrected observed gravity relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1034.9 milligal
Correction for
8.9 mm. tilt. = + 328.7 milligal.

Observed gravity value at Marion relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1363.6 milligal.

(b) Gravimeter tilted 8.3 mm.

Uncorrected observed gravity relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1074.1 milligal
Correction for 8.3 mm. tilt = + 285.9 milligal

Observed gravity value at Marion relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1360.0 milligal

(c) Gravimeter tilted 8.3 mm. Difference between reading on central crosshair and the lefthand wire = 359 small dial units.
Uncorrected observed gravity relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1074.1 milligal
Correction = + 291.0 milligal

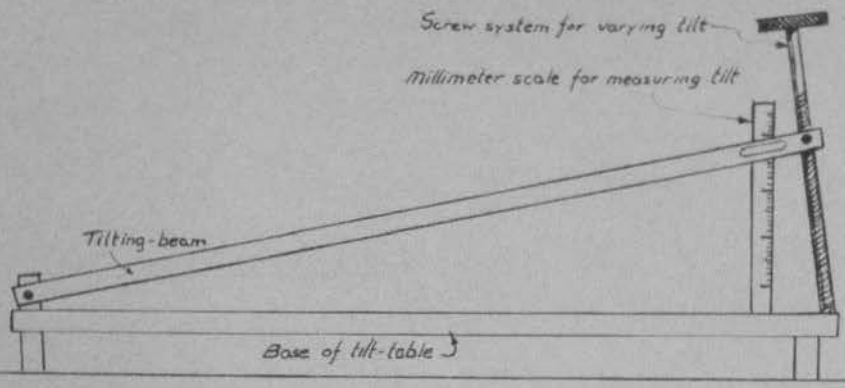
Observed gravity value at Marion relative to Mowbray pend.
= + 1365.1 Milligal.

Mean observed gravity value for Marion relative to Mowbray pendulum (979.6468 gal) = + 1362.9 milligal
Observed gravity value at Marion Island = + 981.0097 gal (± 7 milligal.

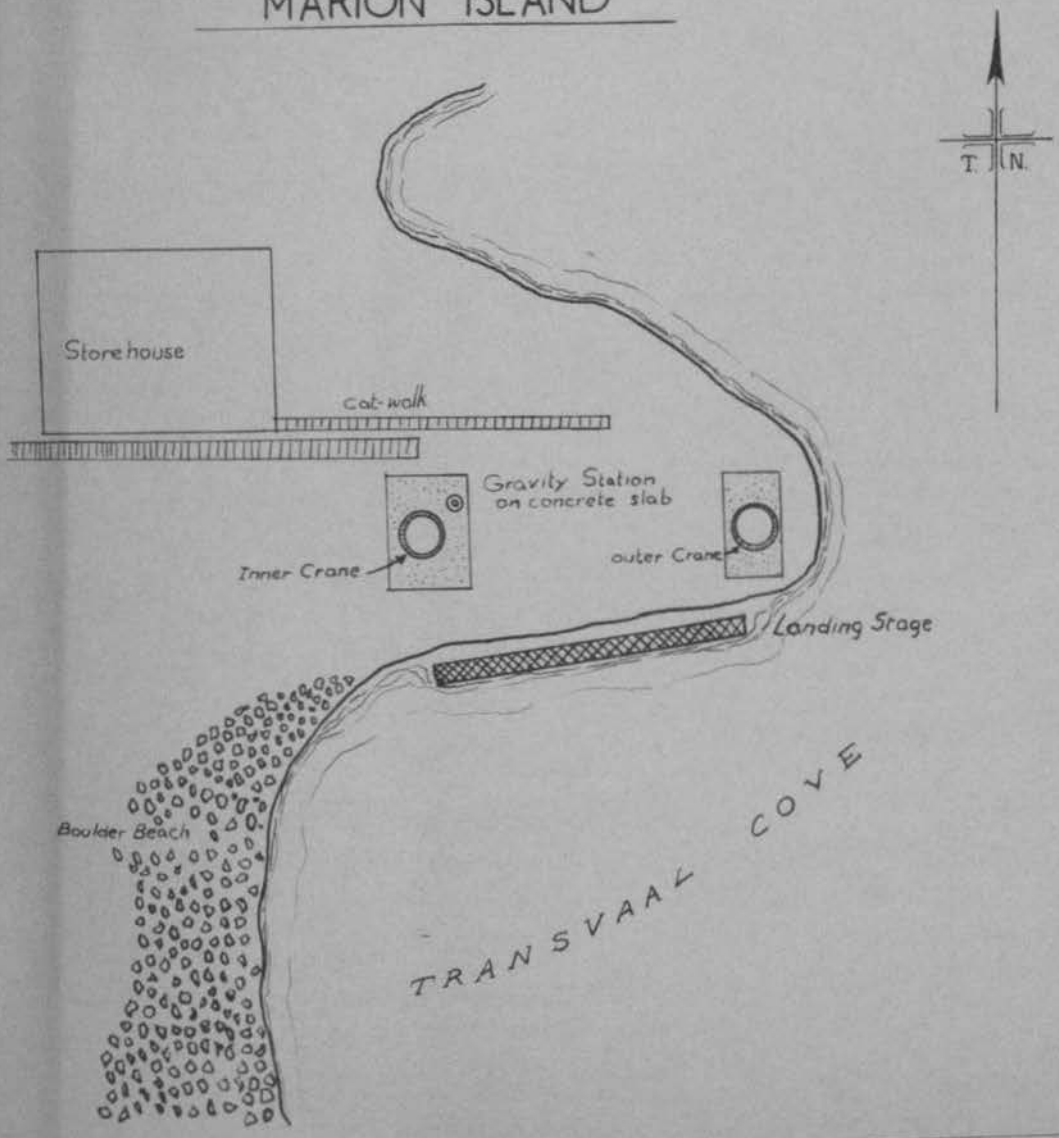
(2) Tristan da Cunha: 21st March 1960.

Two gravity stations were established on the island. Station 1 is at the magnetic station, B, which is directly in line with the flagstaff and the light beacon. The station is 292 feet south of the flagstaff and marked by a brass bolt set in concrete. The second station is on the beach below the crayfish factory. The reading was taken on a concrete block, about two feet square and

DIAGRAM OF TILT-TABLE



SKETCH PLAN OF GRAVITY STATION AT MARION ISLAND



cessary to obtain a reading at Marion island.

To control the gravity values determined by means of this tilt-table method, the following procedure was adopted. Apart from the central crosshair which is used as the nil point when taking a reading, an additional reading was taken with the light beam centred on the lefthand wire of the scale. The difference between these two readings increases as the tilt increases.

From a series of observations, conducted in this manner, it was found that the necessary correction that has to be added to a reading, obtained in a tilted position, is a quadratic function of the difference between the readings taken on the nil point and the lefthand wire, and can be written as follows:

$$C = a\,(N-L)^2$$

Where, C = correction in milligals.
N = Small dial reading at ~~lefthand wire~~ the central crosshair.
L = Small dial reading at lefthand wire.
a = Constant.

The gravity values determined on the islands were calculated relatively to a station established on No. 2 jetty, Victoria docks at the Cape Town harbour. This station which was tied in with the pendulum station at Mowbray facilitated readings with the gravimeter immediately before and after each trip to the islands in order to determine the drift of the instrument as accurately as possible.

The trip to Marion island and back took 14 days during which the gravimeter drifted only 1.7 milligal or approximately 0.12 milligal per day. The round trip to Tristan da Cunha and Gough took 16 days. During this time the gravimeter drifted 4.6 milligal which is roughly 0.26 milligal per day. The fact that the instrument drifted nearly twice as much on this trip as on the previous voyage to Marion was probably due to the stormy weather conditions at sea.

As the drift of the gravimeter could only be controlled by a reading before and after each voyage it is evident that a linear variation of drift had to be assumed in order to correct the gravity values determined on the islands. From experience it is known that the gravimeter hardly ever behaves in such an ideal manner. Regards the gravity value at Marion island, this uncertainty is negligible, as it is completely swamped by the accuracy to which the reading was determined. The accuracy of the gravity values determined in the normal way at Tristan da Cunha and Gough will however be effected. Nevertheless it is doubted whether the error introduced by eliminating the drift in this manner will exceed ± 2.0 milligal.

GRAPH SHOWING RELATION BETWEEN (N-L) AND CORRECTION FOR GRAVIMETER READING

N = READING ON NIL POINT

L = READING ON LEFTHAND WIRE

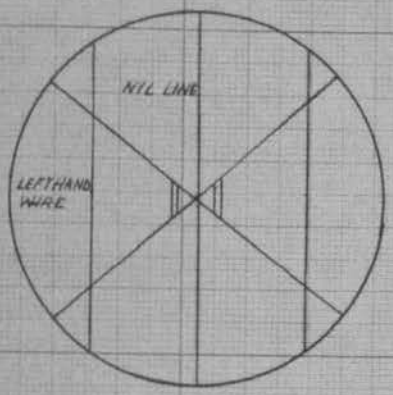


DIAGRAM SHOWING CROSSHAIR PATTERN OF GRAVIMETER

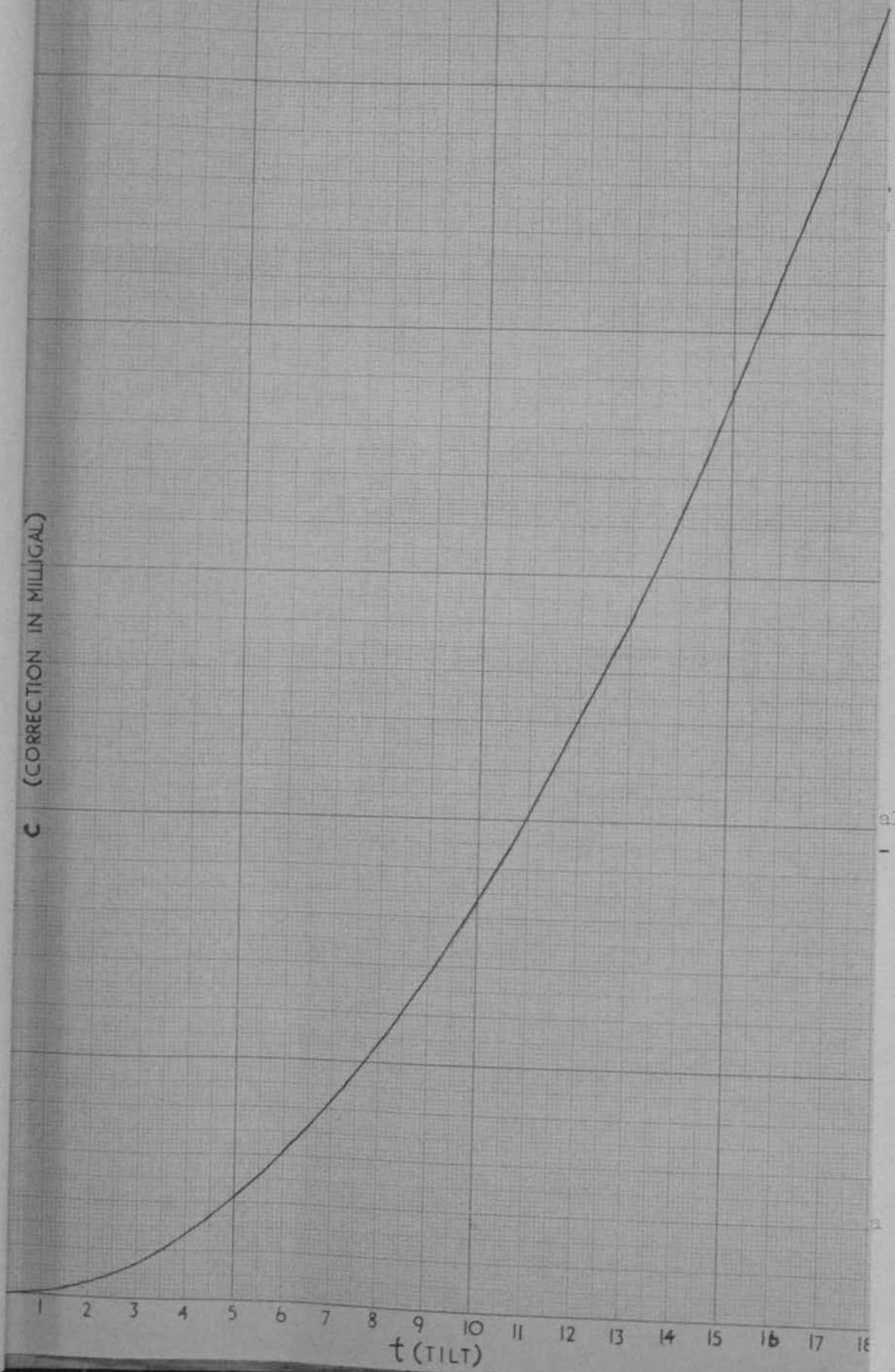
CORRECTION IN MILLIGAL

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

N – L IN SMALL DIAL UNITS

GRAPH SHOWING RELATION BETWEEN TILT AND CORRECTION FOR GRAVIMETER READING

$C = 4.15\,t^2$



observations were carried out with both instruments set up at stations A and B.

(B). THE GRAVITY OBSERVATIONS.

A Wordon No. 97, gravimeter was used for determining the force of gravity on the islands.

The operating range of the gravimeter, unfortuantely being restricted to approximately 37° North or South from the equator could therefore not be used in the normal way at Marion island.

In this event however, a makeshift tilt-table was made at the last moment by means of which it was possible to tilt the gravimeter to a wanted position. The effect of tilting the gravimeter is that the instrument is used to measure only a fixed part of the total vertical component of gravity and consequently the total measuring range of the instrument is thus extended.

Although the gravity value at Marion island is about 300 milligal larger than the maximum value the gravimeter could normally determine, it was therefore still possible to obtain a reading with the instrument when tilted the necessary amount.

The major problem associated with this method was to ascertain to what extent the reading obtained in this manner, could successfully be corrected according to the amount that the instrument was tilted during the observations. A series of readings taken with different tilt positions indicated that the total normal measuring range could be extended sucessfully to measure an additional 2000 milligals.

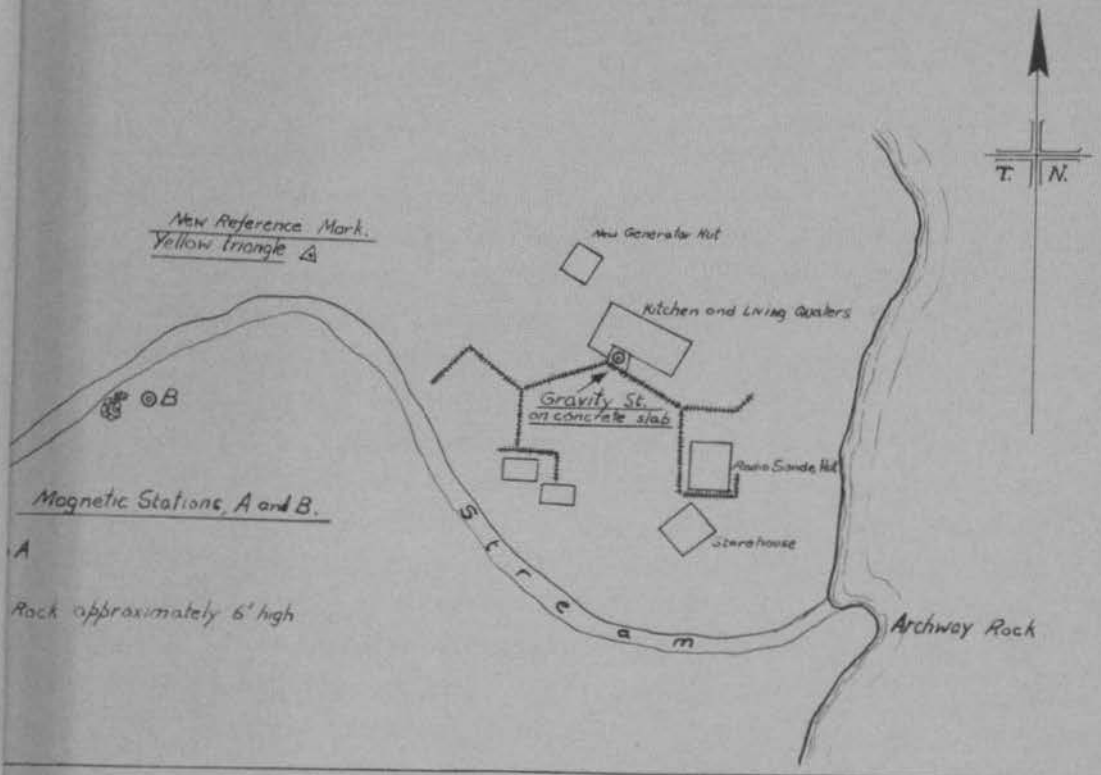
From these determinations it was also possible to establish the relation between the tilt and the amount that the reading deviated from the true value. It was found that the difference between the observed reading and the actual value was a quadratic function of the amount that the instrument was tilted.

This difference between the observed and true value could thus be calculated directly from the tilt, in order to correct the observed value. In this case the tilt was not measured in terms of the angle that the instrument made with the horizontal but was determined at the farthest end of the tilting-beam where a linear scale, graduated in millimeters was attached to the base of the tilt-table.

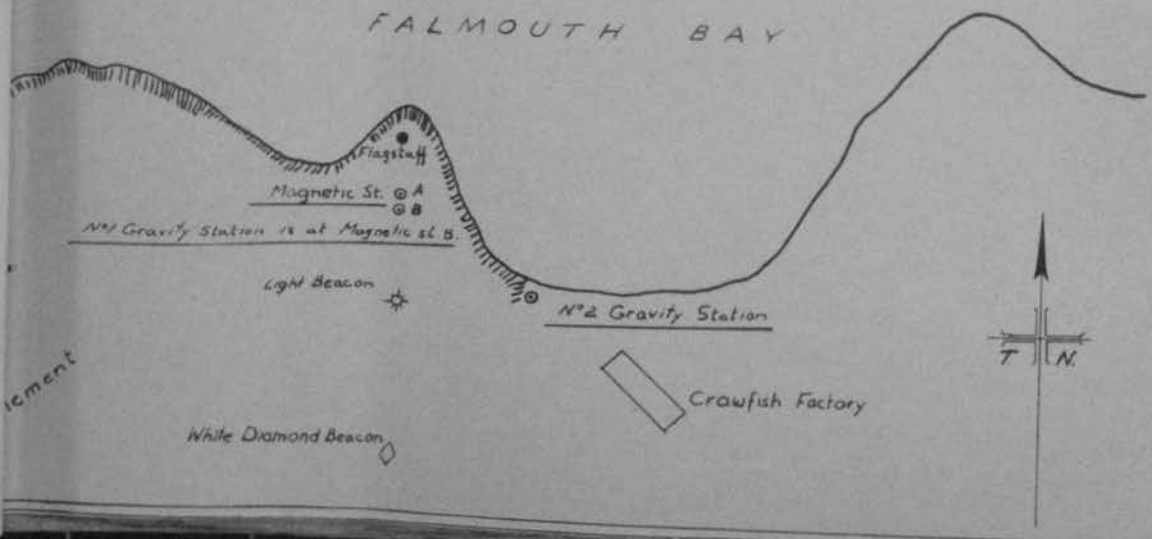
Therefore the constant coefficient in the equation below is of no significance as it is dependent on the length of the tilting-beam which in this case was an arbitrary length.

C (correction in millgals) = $4.1506t^2$ (t = tilt) Although the tilt could be read accurately to 0.2 m.m an error of ± 7.0 milligal could still be introduced when tilted about 8 mm. which was nec-

SKETCH PLAN OF GRAVITY AND MAGNETIC STATIONS AT GOUGH ISLAND



SKETCH PLAN OF GRAVITY AND MAGNETIC STATIONS AT TRISTAN DA CUNHA



sailing for Tristan da Cunha and Gough island the following day.

(2) Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island.

Tristan da Cunha was reached on the 21st March at about noon, and the weather being perfect, landing took place immediately.

The very descriptive map and photographs of the magnetic stations, established on the island in 1958 by Mr. G.L.M. Scheepers from the Magnetic Observatory and Lt. Cdr. L. Gilman from the South African Hydrographic Department, simplified the task of locating the stations.

Continuous observations were made from 1400 hours to 1700 hours G.M.T. with the QHM and BMZ at both stations A and B. On the following morning there was only time for one set of readings with the QHM at station A and the BMZ at station B, before the ship sailed for Gough.

The weather had changed completely when the Schakleton arrived at Gough on the 23rd March. The continuous rain and wind gusting down the glen made conditions for the magnetic observations very unfavourable, and as there were about 3 days at hand, it was decided to postpone the work until the following day as better weather was expected then.

Similar to Tristan da Chunha, the same party had established two magnetic stations at Gough in 1958. Unfortunately, the stations, being situated on the bank of the stream flowing down the glen, were completely covered by soil and vegetation washed down by the overflowing stream during the rainyseason. Station B, which is several feet lower than A, was covered and overgrown by a layer of soil and grass, at least 6 inches thick.

Both azimuth marks, namely Archway Rock and Hagstooth, used for the determination of the declination in 1958, were too high above the level of the QHM. A new point of reference was established at about the same level as the QHM when set up at either station A or B. This point is marked by a 12 inch equilateral triangle painted in yellow on the rock face immediately north of the stream and practically in line with stations A and B. Close to the centre of the triangle there are two holes chisled in the rock. The largest hole which is about one inch in diameter, is clearly visible from both the stations and is the actual reference point. The azimuths of this reference point with regards to stations A and B were determined from both Hogstooth and Archway Rock with a radio theodolite. The theodolite could only be read accurately to 0.1 degree and it is therefore doubted whether the declination determined by means of this new reference point could be compared accurately with the declination measured in 1958.

On the following two days, the 24th and 25th March, magnetic

Although the piles marking the two stations are of wood, which is highly resistant to the damp conditions of the island, it would probably be advisable to replace them with either alluminium or brass piles when the stations are re-occupied in the future.

The landing took place early on Monday morning the 7th March. The weather conditions were very poor, the wind gusting at nearly 60 m.p.h. on the ridge where the magnetic stations had been established. The continuous drizzle and occasional sleet drifts caused the temperature to drop as low as 3°C at times. As previously mentioned, it was impossible to set up the instruments absolutely firmly and consequently with the prevailing wind it was too difficult to operate the QHM successfully. Later in the afternoon, however, several observations were made at station B with the BMZ, which is a less sensitive instrument and not so severly effected by the high wind.

On the following day, the 8th March, the wind velocity had greatly decreased and the magnetic observations were started at about 0300 hous G.M.T. and continued, as the weather permitted, until 1500 hous G.M.T. Although under these more favourable weather conditions the soft damp soil still proved to be a hazard. It necessitated the frequent checking of the BMZ leveling bubble during observations, even though special care had been taken to stand in the same place each time a reading was taken. For the QHM, this unstable soil made it more difficult to damp the suspended magnet accurately within the required time, and in cases a complete set of observations could not be completed within the standard time limit of 12 minutes.

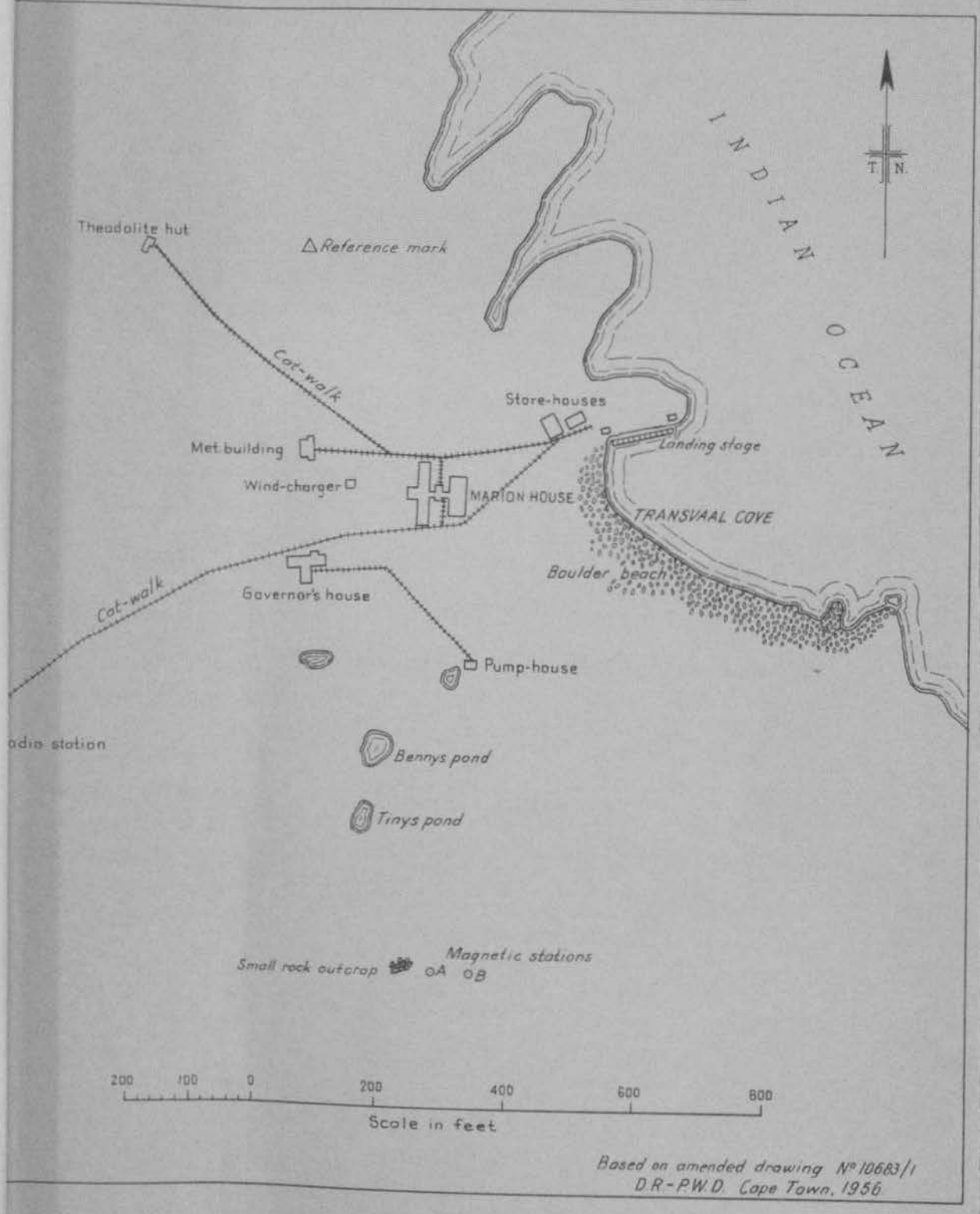
After several complete series of observations with the QHM set up at station A, and the BMZ at station B, the two instruments were interchanged. The ground unfortunately being more damp at station B hampered the observations with the QHM there to such an extent that after one set of readings with both the instruments, they were returned to their original positions.

The reference mark used for determining the declination is a white pole about 250 feet east of the theodolite hut as shown on the map. At this specific point there are two white poles, both about 4 feet high and roughly 6 feet apart. The pole used as a point of reference is the thickest one which is also closest to the theodolite hut. This pole is the reference mark frequently used by the meteorological personnel for the radio sonde observations and should therefore always be easy to locate. Sighting at the reference mark from station A it will be found to be directly in line with the wire cage protecting the wind-charger, and can clearly be identified from the other thinner pole.

Arriving back at Cape Town on the 14th March, the instruments were immediately taken to Hermanus to be standardised again before

MARION ISLAND

LOCATION OF MAGNETIC STATIONS, MARCH 1960



Based on amended drawing N° 10683/1
D.R.-P.W.D. Cape Town, 1956

REPORT ON THE GEOMAGNETIC AND GRAVITY OBSERVATIONS AT MARION, TRISTAN DA CUNHA AND GOUGH ISLAND, MARCH 1960.

At the invitation of the Department of Transport, who had chartered the R.R.S. Schakleton to carry out the reflief voyage of personnel and stores to the above-mentioned islands, it was decided to make use of this unique opportunity to conduct geophysical observations at the various islands.

This suggestion was immediately encouraged by Mr. A.M. van Wyk, Officer in Charge of the Magnetic Observatory, Hermanus, who consented to provide the necessary instruments for magnetic determinations.

It was subsequently decided that the Geological Survey, Pretoria and the Magnetic Observatory, Hermanus would jointly partake in this project and that the officer from the Geological Survey doing the gravity observations, would at the same time carry out the magnetic determinations. Mr. B.L. Wiid, from the Geological Survey, spent a week at the Hermanus observatory where he received the necessary training in using the magnetic instruments before sailing for Marion island.

A. Geomagnetic Observations.

The instruments used for determining the various magnetic elements are:

(i) The QHM 445 for measuring the horizontal intensity and the declination.

(ii) The BMZ 216 for measuring the vertical intensity.

1. Marion Island.

Some difficulty was experienced in selecting a suitable site for establishing the magnetic stations on the island. The island in general is extremely marshy and the damp bog and moss provided a poor footing for the instruments, which preferably require a rigid support.

After a thorough reconnaissance of the area in the vicinity of the meteorological station, a site, approximately 740 feet due south of Marion House, situated on a relatively high ridge, was selected. Here, due to more adequate drainage, the soil tended to be of a less boggy nature.

The two stations, A and B as indicated on the accompanying map, are 48 feet apart and are marked by 2"x3" wooden piles, standing two feet high. At station A the pile was driven down nearly four feet before rock was struck, while at station B the pile continued down to about six feet without encountering any solid formation.

Om vertragings in die ys en al die meegaande ongerief en verliese uit te skakel behoort ekspedisies na die Atlantiese en Indiese sektors van Antarktika nie plaas te vind voor die begin van Januarie nie, tensy daar spesiale somerprogramme is waarvoor die skip, sê, 2 maande aan die kus moet bly nie. 'n Ander geval waarvoor 'n vroeë vaart onvermydelik is, is gesamentlike ekspedisies wat twee of meer basisse moet besoek. In dié verband kan daarop gelet word dat die Australiese ekspedisies met die Thala Dan en Magga Dan hierdie somer geskeduleer was om eers teen die einde van Desember en begin van Januarie na Antarktika te vertrek.

Derdens het Mnr. La Grange die volgende telegram op 12 Julie 1960 aan die Sekretaris van Vervoer gerig. Telegram No. 276 laaste gedeelte. „Ondervinding dat vir beste resultate behoort boot Kaapstad te verlaat einde Desember of begin Januarie".

6. Die verkenning by Bouvet moet die volgende insluit:-

6.1 Ondersoek van die oostelike ysplato.
6.2 Ondersoek van die „West Wind" skiereiland.
6.3 Ondersoek van Kaap Circoncision en omgewing.
6.4 Ondersoek van Kaap Norvegia en omgewing.
6.5 Ondersoek van enige ander moontlike liggings wat na aanleiding van voorafgaande verkennings tevoorskyn mag kom.
6.6 Deurvoering van 'n program van lugkartografie met spesiale betrekking tot die kuslyn.

7. Daar moet veral aandag gegee word aan die volgende:-

7.1 Die geskikste posisie vir 'n stasie.
7.2 Die landing en vervoer moontlikhede m.a.w. of dit vanaf die see bereikbaar is of net per helikopter.
7.3 Die mate van voorbereiding op die voorgestelde plek voordat die basis opgerig kan word.
7.4 Die geskiktheid van die terrein vir weerkundige en ander wetenskaplike waarnemings.
7.5 Die moontlikheid vir radio verbinding tussen die voorgestelde stasie en die Unie regstreeks of via bestaande eiland of Antarktika stasies.
7.6 Die beweegruimte (lebensraum) vir die bemanning van die basis.
7.7 Die Geologies-Geofisiese ondersoek van die West Wind skiereiland t.o.v. tekens van vulkaniese aktiwiteit en die manier waarop hierdie skiereiland tot stand gekom het.

8. Dit sal nuttig wees indien die skip opnames vir die daarstelling van 'n bodemkaart van die see in die onmiddellike omgewing van die eiland kan onderneem terwyl die verkenning deurgevoer word.

3/....

(1)

VERSLAG VAN SUBKOMITEE OOR VERKENNING VAN BOUVET

Hier volg 'n verslag, opgestel in opdrag van SANKAN, deur bogenoemde subkomitee, bestaande uit Dr. J.J. Taljaard, Mnr. L.Q. Hayward en Mnr. S.A. Engelbrecht (Sameroeper).

1. Die plan wat in 1959 in vooruitsig gestel is om die Polarbjörn met sy heen en terugreis by Bouvet te laat aandoen vir 'n vlugtige verkenning kon weens slegte weer by die eiland, nie deurgevoer word nie.

2. Dit blyk uit die verslae van Mnr. A.B. Crawford, en Kommandeur Netterberg asook vroeëre verslae dat 'n afdoende verkenning van Bouvet sonder die hulp van 'n helikopter nie maklik deurgevoer sal kan word nie.

3. Aangesien die Departement van Vervoer reëlings tref vir die huur van die Polarhav wat toegerus is om 'n Helikopter te dra, vanaf 1 Desember tot 31 Januarie, wil hierdie komitee die volgende voorstel:-

A. Dat die Polarhav van 'n gehuurde helikopter voorsien word.

B. Dat in plaas van gedurende die eerste helfte van Desember direk na SANAE te probeer vaar en gevaar te loop om vir 2 tot 3 weke in die pak-ys vas te val (soos gebeur het met die Polarbjörn) die boot vir 14 dae by Bouvet vertoef ten einde 'n verkenning met behulp van die helikopter uit te voer.

4. Die voorstel (A) word gemaak met die wete dat die Departement besig is om te onderhandel vir die verkryging of huur van 'n helikopter vir gebruik tydens die reis na Antarktika, om vas te stel waar daar oop water is indien die skip in die pak-ys vasgevang word.

5. Die voorstel (B) word gemaak op gesag van verslae van 3 verskillende persone wat almal eerstehandse kennis van Antarktika het. Eerstens het Dr. Fuchs tydens die samespreking op 23 Julie beweer dat die kennis waaroor hy tans beskik daarop dui dat dit baie meer voordelig sou wees om 'n boot vroeg in Januarie vanaf Kaapstad na Antarktika te stuur as vroeg in Desember omdat die ys kondisies gedurende Januarie normaalweg baie gunstiger is as gedurende Desember. Tweedens word die volgende aangehaal uit Dr. Taljaard se verslag 2 Maart 1960. Bladsy 11 paragraaf 8 (a).

(a) Tyd van aflos

Dit is bekend dat die pak-ys van die Antarktiese Oseaan vinnig opbreek in Desember en Januarie en dat die minste ys (d.w.s. beste toestand vir seevaart tot teenaan die Antarktiese kus) in Februarie en eerste helfte van Maart bestaan. In April neem die ys weer vinnig toe.

2/....

with little expense if bathythermograph winches were installed on ships travelling between South Africa and Sub-Antarctic islands. I understand that such winches already exist on all naval vessels. The sort of gear that would be required is:

A 5 h.p. bathythermograph winch and davit approximate cost	£200
The necessary 4 mm. stranded cable, about	£ 30
A bathythermograph	£200
A Nansen-Peterson Bottle	£200
2 Reversing thermometers @ £50 each	£100."

6. Die Minister van Vervoer het meegedeel dat die Kabinet goedgekeur het dat 'n Weerstasie vir nog 'n verdere drie jaar op Gough-eiland aangehou kan word.

7. Die memorandum insake die reorganisasie van SANKAN is tesame met die kommentaar van SANKAN-lede aan die Sekretaris van Vervoer voorgelê en bespreek. Die voorstelle van SANKAN sal met geringe wysiginge deur die Departement aan die Minister van Vervoer voorgelê word.

8. Op 20 Mei 1960 het 'n sub-komitee bestaande uit ondergenoemde lede in Durban vergader ten einde die wenslikheid van die daarstelling van 'n Antarktiese Geologiese data sentrum te bespreek:

Dr. S.M. Naudé
Dr. F.C. Truter
Mnr. D.G. Kingwill
Dr. L.C. King.

Die bevindings van die Komitee soos in die notule (dokument No. 2) weergegee, sal voor die eersvolgende vergadering van SANKAN gelê word.

9. Dr. J.J. Taljaard van die Weerburo, bygestaan deur twee adviseurs nl. Mnre J.A. King van die W.N.N.R. en P.W. Thomas van die afdeling Driehoeksmeting, het die SCAR-vergadering te Cambridge bygewoon. Sy verslag sal later aan u beskikbaar gestel word.

10. Die Departement van Vervoer is druk besig met voorbereidings vir die volgende Antarktika-aflos. Goeie vordering is reeds gemaak met die aankoop van voorrade en toerusting terwyl die keuring van applikante vir die verskillende poste hierdie week 'n aanvang neem.

M.P. van Rooy
Voorsitter
SANKAN.

AAN ALLE SANKAN LEDE

VORDERINGSVERSLAG SEDERT SANKAN-VERGADERING GEHOU OP 7 JUNIE 1960.

1. Op 8 Junie 1960 het 'n spesiale werkgroep vergader ten einde 'n verslag op te stel oor programme wat gedurende 1961 te SANAE uitgevoer sal word. Die aanbevelings van die werkgroep is reeds saam met die notule van die laaste SANKAN vergadering aan u gestuur. Ten einde bogenoemde se aanbevelings uit te voer, was dit nodig om die Staatsdienskommissie te nader vir drie addisionele poste by die basis SANAE nl. Een Geofisikus, 'n Senior Opmetingsbeampte en 'n Tegniesebeampte. Hierdie poste is goedgekeur en saam met die bestaande poste geadverteer. Oorspronklik was beraam dat die seismiese apparaat ongeveer £6,000 sou kos. Na deeglike ondersoek is egter vasgestel dat die koste van die apparaat ongeveer £17,000 sal beloop. Tesourie is genader vir die nodige goedkeuring om die uitgawe aan te gaan.

2. 'n Subkomitee bestaande uit Mnr. S.A. Engelbrecht (Saamroeper), Dr. J.J. Taljaard en Mnr. L.Q. Hayward het weereens 'n verslag opgestel oor 'n moontlike verkenning van Bouvet (Dokument No. 1). Soos u sal opmerk uit die Komitee se verslag word beraam vir 'n ekstra bedrag van nagenoeg £1,000 indien die „Polarhav" vir ongeveer veertien dae in die omgewing van Bouvet vertoef. Hierdie aanbevelings is aan die Sekretaris van Vervoer voorgelê. Indien goedgekeur deur die Minister sal die verkenning uitgevoer word gedurende Desember 1960 op die reis na SANAE.

3. Na raadpleging met Mnr. la Grange oor die huidige toestand van die bestaande geboue op SANAE, is besluit om geen nuwe woonkwartiere hierdie jaar by die basis op te rig nie.

4. Die Departement van Vervoer is tans besig met onderhandelings om die „Polarhav" vanaf 5 Desember 1960 vir twee maande te huur ten einde die aflos na SANAE en moontlike verkenning van Bouvet te bewerkstellig. Die boot is toegerus om 'n helikopter te dra en die Departement van Verdediging is genader oor die beskikbaarstelling van een helikopter aan die ekspedisie.

5. In verband met moontlike oseanografiese werk gedurende die aflosreis van die „Polarhav" word die volgende uit 'n skrywe van Prof. Day vir u inligting aangehaal:

"I would like to take this opportunity of raising another matter. It concerns the collection of oceanographic data on cruises of vessels to Sub-Antarctic islands or to Antarctica itself. You may remember we had some trouble in trying to organise this last February. The object of this work is to try to repeat similar work in the Arctic area. As you will be aware the Norwegians found that there is a correlation between the position and strength of the polar front and oceanographic surface conditions in polar seas. Professor Trotti who is visiting professor of oceanography here is very keen to gather data on surface temperatures, salinities and bathythermograph records between South Africa and Antarctica to see whether the position of the subtropical convergence can be correlated with meteorological conditions of these latitudes. Very few records have been taken in waters directly south of South Africa in the past and we both feel that this sort of oceanographic observation could be made

2/....

GEHEIM
SECRET

We have no firm views regarding the timing of the second Consultative Meeting except to suggest that it should not take place too soon after the current Meeting.

GEHEIM
SECRET

GEHEIM
SECRET

ANTARCTIC TREATY:

FIRST CONSULTATIVE MEETING, CANBERRA, JULY, 1961.

Agenda Item 20: Date and Place of Next Meeting.

A. Background.

This point was first raised by the Australian representative at Interim Group 34 (16.5.61) and it was agreed that it should be discussed at the First Consultative Meeting.

Since then, Argentina has decided to offer Buenos Aires as the site for the Second Consultative Meeting.

B. Directive.

It had been suggested by the South African representative to the Interim Group Meetings, in a minute dated the 18th May, 1961, that Cape Town might be offered for this purpose. Unfortunately, however, shortage of time prevented adequate study being given to this proposition, nor will it be possible at this stage to consider such an offer with sufficient care before the Canberra Meeting takes place. Furthermore, we are anxious to have the next SCAR meeting in South Africa.

In these circumstances, the Delegation may use its discretion in deciding whether or not to support Buenos Aires as the place for the next Meeting, and its advantages in relation to any other offer which may be forthcoming.

We have/....

GEHEIM
SECRET

very frequently found, is not only wasteful in itself, but usually means that administrative costs are defrayed by reducing the funds which would otherwise be utilised for operational work in the field, to the great disadvantage of the latter.

In particular, we are opposed to the Chilean idea of an Antarctic Institute which, we understand, would be based on the constitution of the W.M.O. and which, we feel, is far too large for the purpose required in this case.

In our view the machinery to be established should be the minimum required for the tasks to be performed both in order to discourage any tendency to embark on grandiose and unrealistic ventures and to keep the financial implications minimal.

The Delegation should, therefore, be guided by the above considerations in assigning its support for any reasonable proposals which are submitted.

In regard to the site at which the Secretariat (whatever form it may take) is to be established, we agree that it should be in the Southern Hemisphere and should not rotate. At the Interim Group Meetings we have already indicated our preference for Canberra.

GEHEIM
SECRET

approximately first secretary rank on lines of Colombo Plan Bureau.

New Zealand - at least two to three persons.

United Kingdom - one part-time foreign service officer (suggestion later withdrawn).

Chile - (by implication) a much larger staff than envisaged above; sufficient in fact to staff an Antarctic Institute.

5. Where should it be established?

Australia has expressed the view that whatever machinery is set up should be situated in the Southern Hemisphere and has offered Canberra for the purpose. Support for Canberra has also been expressed by the New Zealand, French and South African representatives. The United Kingdom has expressed no preference for any particular site but feels that the Secretariat should remain in one place and not rotate. The suggestion that Cape Town should be offered for this purpose has been turned down at Ministerial level.

B. Directive.

We agree with the view that provision should be made for carrying out the Secretarial work involved in implementing the aims of the Treaty. It is considered, however, that caution should be exercised so as to avoid creating an unnecessarily large and expensive establishment for this purpose.

South African delegations to the meetings of international organisations generally, have consistently opposed over-ambitious administrative plans which lead to unnecessary expenditure. This tendency, which is

very/...

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Africa sounded a note of caution in suggesting that all possible alternatives should be explored first. New Zealand supported the Australian proposal while the Soviet Union mentioned the possibility that the Canberra Meeting might decide that, instead of establishing a permanent Secretariat, the existing Interim Group arrangement in Washington could be continued until the second consultative meeting; this would provide a financial saving. The Chilean and Norwegian representatives strongly endorsed this proposal and the U.S. representative indicated that the State Department would be pleased to provide the facilities it had in the past.

3. What duties should it perform?

Only the Australian representative had definite ideas on this aspect. He envisaged duties on the following lines :

(a) Organising consultative meetings under Article IX.
(b) Maintaining records and keeping archives.
(c) Circulating information among signatories.
(d) Acting as a clearing house.
(e) Acting as point of contact for international organisations on Antarctic questions.

We would add that a Secretariat could also act as an additional link between the Treaty Powers (acting collectively or individually) and SCAR.

4. How should it be staffed?

Various views were expressed at different Interim Group Meetings.

Australia - nothing ambitious; three or four people under a fairly junior officer of approximately/..

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ANTARCTIC TREATY:

FIRST CONSULTATIVE MEETING, CANBERRA, JULY, 1961.

Agenda Item 19: Administrative Arrangements.

A. Background.

If the discussion under this item follows the same pattern as at meetings of the Interim Group, it is likely to be concerned chiefly with the question of how the Secretarial requirements connected with the implementation of the Treaty are to be met between Consultative Meetings of the signatories. The various aspects of this question, and the views of the Twelve as expressed at Interim Group Meetings are appended below.

1. Is any form of Secretarial machinery required?

The Australian representative raised this point for the first time at I.G.3 on the 9th February, 1960, and it has been debated sporadically ever since. The Australians favour the creation of such machinery, as also do the United Kingdom and New Zealand. Indeed it seems to have been generally recognised that some form of secretarial machinery will be required between consultative meetings.

2. What form should such machinery take?

Chile is opposed to any form of supra-national authority (a view evidently supported by all) and favours the establishment of an Antarctic Institute. The United Kingdom originally went to the other extreme in suggesting that the work could be adequately performed as a part-time job for a foreign service officer; this proposal they later discarded. Australia favoured the establishment of a permanent Secretariat, but South

Africa/...