H.C.1.

Previous No.

19/88/2

CLOSED

No. P.S. 16/2
Vol. 1

HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SUBJECT:

ANTARCTICA : POLITICAL.

SOVEREIGNTY, ETC.

CLOSED

CLOSED

See P.S. 16/3 for Falkland Islands & Dependencies

[1930-39]

SECRET

P.S. 16/2 Vol. 1

Next Number

PADDINGTON 0129.
38, BRYANSTON SQUARE. W.1.

3/. . about the Expedition

Can you give me a word of advice on this subject as I would be most grateful.

And would you very kindly return me the enclosed letter.

Yours kindly

Mary Gaiety

3 · 6 · 30.

3/.

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3 - 6 - 30.

ask you if it is
the wish of the S. African
Government to send
this expedition if possible
As I have asked my
husband & he says that
if you say it is a bright
& should be backed up
he says he will allow me
to arrange for Mr
Joyce to show the film
here and to invite friends
to come & see it & hear

2. PADDINGTON 0129.

Letter 38, BRYANSTON SQUARE, W.1. Mr E. E.

Miss Joyce —

the prospectus was for raising funds to equip a South African Ant-arctic Expedition to take possession for the S. African Government of that part of the Antarctic immediately to the S. of S. Africa —

You will see what Mr Joyce says in his letter to me and I thought I would

various parts of
Africa we feel we
should have tried to
arrange a date on
which you could have
come but the time
was so short as my
husband is by way of
going to do a cure
on 1st July —

I am writing to you
about a prospectus
which I had sent me
by the writer of the enclosed

PADDINGTON 0129.

38, BRYANSTON SQUARE, W.1.

3 · 6 · 30 ·

Dear Mr Walter

We are so very sorry that you & Mr Walter may not dine with us on 27th and fear we chose a date too late. As we hoped to make it a gathering of friends representative of

Joyce's prospectus, and in all the circumstances Mr. te Water has asked me to suggest that the greatest care and circumspection should be exercised in respect of the various requests which have been made to you in the matter.

If you have no further use for the prospectus Mr. te Water has asked if you would be good enough to forward it to him for further perusal, and meanwhile I am returning herewith the enclosure addressed to yourself by Mr. Joyce.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) H. Thomas

Political Secretary.

5th June, 1930.

Dear Lady Bailey,

The High Commissioner received your letter of the 3rd, together with the enclosure from Mr. E. E. Mills Joyce, and had intended replying to you personally but unfortunately he has been called away from town and thus been prevented from doing so.

I have had the advantage of discussing with Mr. te Water the question you raise as to whether it is the wish of the South African Government to send an expedition to tbe Antarctic, and following upon inquiries, he asked me before he left to give you the assurance, confidentially, that within his knowledge our Government has no intention either of despatching an expedition or of interesting itself in the acquisition of Antarctic possessions. It is extremely doubtful, therefore, whether our Government is aware of the proposals contained in Mr.

Joyce's ...

The Honourable
Lady Bailey, D.B.E.,
38 Bryanston Square,
W. 1.

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The H.C.
For information
HTA 5/6

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The Honourable
Lady Bailey, D.B.E.,
38 Bryanston Square,
W. 1.

PROOF.

[*Printed from duplicate.*]

D. 13635/29.

No.

TELEGRAM

to

UNION GOVERNMENT.

(Sent 7 p.m., 30th November, 1929.)

SECRET. No. 127. My secret despatch No. 293 of 1st August.* Antarctic Mawson expedition. It was thought desirable owing to reports that S.S. Norvegia, which was responsible for the annexation of Bouvet Island (see my Confidential despatch Dominions No. 591, 18th December, 1928,† and previous correspondence), contemplated extensive operations in the Antarctic during the forthcoming season, that Norwegian Government should be confidentially informed of scope and objects of Mawson expedition in order to avoid possibility of misunderstanding. An *aide-memoire* was therefore communicated to Norwegian Government by His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Oslo on 12th October,‡ in which it was explained that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia that the expedition should operate *principally* in the sector between the Ross Sea and Enderby Land, with a view to the completion of the scientific and geographical work previously carried out in the sector by Mawson and other British explorers and to the formal establishment of a British title to this sector, with the exception of the French territory of Adélie Land. A note in reply was received from Norwegian Minister in London on the 4th November§ stating that the Norvegia expedition had by Royal decree of the 4th July been given a general authorisation to take possession in the name of the King of Norway of any new land which that expedition might discover and which had not been occupied in due form by the Government of any other country. The note added that the decree had been issued on the assumption that no land which falls within the areas mentioned on pages 33-34 of Summary of Proceedings of Imperial Conference, 1926 (Cmd. 2768), will be occupied. It is proposed that His Majesty's Minister at Oslo should in conversation make it clear to Norwegian Government that we take this to mean that they will avoid the unfortunate situation which would arise if the Norvegia were to attempt to occupy any land in the sector between the Ross Dependency and Enderby Land whether or not such land is specifically mentioned in the Imperial Conference Proceedings.

If this sector is thus to be regarded as closed to the Norwegians two sectors only remain to which they could direct their attention (1) the sector between the Ross Dependency and the Falkland Islands Dependencies (2) the sector between the Falkland Islands Dependencies and Enderby Land. Neither of those sectors has been claimed by any Power and both are unexplored. The former sector, of which Sir H. Wilkins is about to conduct an aerial reconnaissance is from all accounts virtually inaccessible by sea, and it is to be expected therefore that if the Norwegians contemplate the acquisition of territory their choice would fall on the latter. It seems desirable with this possibility in view to determine in advance what attitude should be adopted by His Majesty's Minister in the event of the Norwegian Government intimating their intention to occupy land in the second sector. The view of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on this question is that, while the prospect of Norwegian occupation of territory in this sector is to be regretted as a factor likely to interfere with completion of programme foreshadowed in Imperial Conference Paper No. E. 130, there are no grounds on which objection could be raised to such occupation as matters stand at present. It is noted, however, that owing to its geographical situation the sector is one in which His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa might conceivably be interested. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would accordingly be grateful if they could be informed at a very early date whether His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa concur in their view that in the event of the Norwegian Government proceeding to explore that sector and to annex it in due course to the Norwegian Crown no grounds exist for contesting the Norwegian claim.—PASSFIELD.

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* No. D. 9494/29. † No. D. 12668/28. ‡ No. § No.

Treaties.—Gp. 6. 57/2180. 24. 12/29. (4472) M. & S.

Governor.

Mr Joyce's book taken from his log when laying depots for Sir E. Shackleton's Expedition is very interesting and really wonderful what he & the others accomplished in those conditions.

Yours truly Mary Bailey.

27, 30th November.*
the Union of South
proceed to explore
and Falkland Islands
ISTER OF EXTERNAL

2/

PADDINGTON 0129.

38, BRYANSTON SQUARE, W.1.

[But unless it is in fact as is stated I can very well take this up, so I have delayed doing anything till I hear from you that it is alright to go ahead on]

If I hear nothing I will take it for granted that this is not getting the backing & sanction of B.A.

, 30th November.*
e Union of South
proceed to explore
d Falkland Islands
STER OF EXTERNAL

to call on you with
regard to this Expedition
I said that so soon as
I knew that it was
the wish of the S. A.
Government I to proceed
with this at present
time that I would
be very glad to try &
arrange for him
to give a lecture here.

, 30th November.*
e Union of South
proceed to explore
d Falkland Islands
STER OF EXTERNAL

PADDINGTON 0129.

7.6.30.

38, BRYANSTON SQUARE, W.1.

Dear Mr. Leater

Thank you for your letter about the "Ant-arctic S. African Expedition" I had a telephone message from Mr. Joyce yesterday in which he said he was going

30th November.*
Union of South
roceed to explore
l Falkland Islands
TER OF EXTERNAL

10th June, 1930.

Dear Lady Bailey,

I very much regret I was unable to reply to your letter personally last week, but I have since seen and approved of the contents of a copy of the letter written to you by my Political Secretary about the suggested Antarctic Expedition.

Your letter of this morning informs me that Mr. Joyce proposes to call on me. I, of course, will see him with pleasure and if anything comes of our interview I will inform you in due course. Meanwhile, I think you would be wise not to take any action in the matter.

Yrs. clt

C. T. to .....?

The Honourable
Lady Bailey, D.B.E.,
38 Bryanston Square,
W. 1.

M. Andrews.
10/6

P R O S P E C T U S.

DESCRIPTION.

Captain Joyce is organising an Expedition for the purpose of exploring the South African Quadrant of the Antarctic, and in particular those regions directly south of South Africa, lying between Enderby Land and Coats Land. In doing so, he is not acting entirely upon his own initiative. A few years ago when he was in South Africa, he was approached by several Scientists, and the possibility of a purely South African Antarctic Expedition was discussed. In fact Captain Joyce delivered a lecture, in the course of which he set forth in detail the costs of fitting out such an Expedition. Professor Goddard, Stellembosch University was particularly interested, and was contemplating the launching of such an Expedition when he was transferred to Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

ANTARCTIC.

The urgent necessity for some such Expedition becomes apparent when one considers that the eyes of most Nations appear to be centred on this vast continent. New Zealand for example has taken into it's jurisdiction the Ross Sea Quadrant. The Falkland Island Government claim all the lands south of those Islands. The American Government will undoubtedly make certain claims following an investigation of the Byrd Expedition. The interest of the Norwegian Government is well known. Every year the Norwegians take millions of pounds out of the Antarctic in the form of whale oil and bye-products. Since 1901 approximately fifty million pounds stirling have been won from the Antarctic Seas. This is in itself a sufficient answer to those who regard such expeditions as a waste both of time and money, and a peril to human life.

SOUTH AFRICA.

It is proposed to make the Expedition a purely South African one in the hope that the South African flag will one day be unfurled over those lands lying immediately south of her continent. To this end, apart from those people or corporations who have direct interest in the products of the Antarctic or Arctic, subscriptions are being invited exclusively from South Africans, and those with predominant interests in South Africa. In the furtherance of this object also the ship's home base will be Cape Town, while the Personel, Scientists etc., will be, as far as it is possible to make them, exclusively South African.

OBJECTS.

The main objects of the Expedition will be:-

1) To ascertain the position and extent of the mineral and similar deposits already known to exist in Antarctica, and which are specifically mentioned in the Scientific Reports of Bruce, Scott, Shackleton, Mawsor. Gold has already been found in these continents, and it is not improbable that at some future date the world will find it is compelled to look in this direction for it's supplies of gold, since well known sources are already recognised to be failing. Apart from minerals, however, there are untold possibilities of other wealth. For instance a coal bearing area of 25,000 square miles has already been delimited.

2) Thoroughly to investigate the whaling question, and to trace the migrations of those whales which have an economic value.

3) To explore all Islands and Lands for the guana and phosphates which are already known to exist.

4) To carry out a complete oceanographical survey.

PROGRAMME.

Captain Joyce proposes to purchase a suitable vessel from Job Brothers of Newfoundland, as they are universally recognised as the most expert Builders of Craft for Arctic and Antarctic exploration. The ship will be fitted out with the latest wireless, scientific instruments, sounding appliances, drilling gear etc., The Officers and crew will be specially selected, and will comprise men who have been away on similar expeditions, and have been well tried. Certain members of the crew will be selected because of their special knowledge of seals. It is proposed to establish a suitable base from which trips will be made for the purpose of discovering such lands and islands which may exist, but which are as yet uncharted. In selecting this base care will be taken to permit the Scientists to carry out prolonged and extensive investigations as to minerals etc., A high power wireless installation will be erected, to keep the expedition in constant touch with South Africa. It is proposed to stock the living quarters for the Scientists with stores to last for at least two years. Hitherto the Scientific Members of similar expeditions have been compelled to make hurried and cursory investigations, while in transit, and consequently up to the present only superficial knowledge of the real mineral resources of these vast continents has been gained.

SUMMARY.

To summarise the objects of the Expedition, the investigations will include:-

(a) SCIENTIFIC.

1) Meteorological - The Antarctic is recognised as the home of the blizzard.
2) Geographical.
3) Physical - Aurora Australis, Magnetism, Gravity etc.,
4) Geological.
5) Biological, Paleonological.

1) Whaling.
2) Sealing.
3) Minerals.
4) Guano.
5) Phosphates.
6) Egg Production etc.

SUBSCRIBERS.

The undertaking is not a commercial one, and subscribers cannot look for direct profit from the venture. Indirect profit, however, will undoubtedly accrue from the acquirement by the South African Government of these lands and their future commercial and mineral exploitation. In this respect the South African Government will be specially requested to give subscribers to the Expedition preference when the possibilities of commercial development have been made plain.

proposed Expedition, in the hope that you will be able to discover some means to assist it to become a success. Lady Bailey is taking such a personal interest in the matter that she is arranging for me to deliver a special lecture to the most prominent South Africans in this country, at her private residence, at the earliest possible moment, where I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you unless you would be so kind as to give me an early appointment at your office, so that we might discuss the whole project.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

Ernest E. Mills Doyet.

Telephone: Gerrard 5228.

22, Northumberland Avenue,
London, W.C.2.

6th June, 1930.

High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa,
Trafalgar Square,
W.C.2.

12/1125

P.8
11/6.

Dear Sir,

You will see from the enclosed that I have accompanied a number of Antarctic Expeditions. Following the last of these I spent some time in South Africa, and was approached by various Professors who were interested in the question of Antarctic exploration from the standpoint of a purely South African Expedition.

In this respect I was invited, when in London, to discuss the proposition with your predecessor, to whom I had a letter of introduction from the Right Hon. M.L.Amery, the late Colonial Secretary. The time, however, was not quite opportune then for such an undertaking.

At the present moment, and in view of the fact that the Norwegians are displaying marked activity in respect to that sector of the Antarctic lands directly south of South Africa, the necessity for such an Expedition has become extremely urgent.

It must be remembered that, apart from sealing, and whaling, traces of Minerals including gold and coal have been found in these lands, and it would seem highly desirable that, if they are to be exploited, they should be exploited by the South African Government.

There is also the question of the scientific side of such expeditions, which have a very marked interest for almost every branch of science in the Universities of South Africa as well as in the whole world.

I have been sufficiently fortunate as to interest The Hon. Lady Bailey D.B.E. and it is at her suggestion that I venture to forward you the enclosed details of the

he should be instructed to have the matter submitted to our Govt for consideration.

HTA 12/6

Northumberland Avenue,
London, W.C.2.

6th June, 1930.

South Africa,

12/1125

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Interview 11am

The Pt.

re Capt Joyce – Antarctic Expdn.

I attach hereto the telegrams which passed between our Govt and the Dominions Office in Dec 29 on the subject of the exploration of the land adjacent to S. Africa.

You will see that the object of the Dom: Office was to ascertain from our Govt that no grounds existed for contesting Norwegian claim to explore & annex land in question. Our Govt agreed.

I think therefore if Capt Joyce proceeds with his project on the basis of his prospectus – see marked sections – he will be doing so without Governmental authority & give rise to different complications in view of the policy of the Govt, as shown in cablegram.

Before Capt Joyce goes any further therefore I digest

orthumberland Avenue,

London, W.C.2.

6th June, 1930.

South Africa,

12/1125

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Oxford Mansion
Oxford Circus W-1
12.7.30

C. de Waal Esq
The High Commissioner
The Union of South Africa

Dear Sir

The Polar Exhibition will be closing Tuesday next (Evening) I would like to have the pleasure of showing you around, if it is possible for you to spare time. The Polar relics are very interesting:

I am enclosing a resume of our conversation on Antarctica. It will give me pleasure to see you at the Exhibition.

Yours faithfully
Ernest E. Mullo Joyce.

I have been sufficiently fortunate as to interest The Hon. Lady Bailey D.B.E. and it is at her suggestion that I venture to forward you the enclosed details of the

12/1125?

12th July, 1930.

Dear Sir,

The High Commissioner desires me to say, with reference to your letter of to-day's date, that he will make every endeavour to visit the Polar Exhibition on Monday afternoon at about 5 o'clock.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Captain E. E. Mills Joyce,
Oxford Mansion,
Oxford Circus,
W. 1.

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you take no further action in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

C. T. to WATER

13th June, 1930.

Dear Lady Bailey,

Further to my letter of the 10th instant this is just to let you know I have seen Captain E. E. Mills Joyce and had the advantage of a talk with him on the subject of his Antarctic project.

The outcome of it is that he is falling in with a suggestion that before he proceeds any further with the matter he will prepare a considered statement of his proposals which in turn I will submit to my Government for its information and consideration.

I shall be away at Geneva for the next two weeks and Captain Joyce has agreed to let me have his statement upon my return.

It will therefore be some little while before I can advise you further in the matter as to whether the South African Government is sympathetic or otherwise, and in the meantime, therefore, I would suggest you ...

The Honourable
Lady Bailey, D.B.E.,
38 Bryanston Square,
W. 1.

Pol 500

CAN THIS BE FILED. PLEASE

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Cape Times.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1930.

Government has any money to spare for the development of aviation at the moment it ought to be devoted to the establishment of aerodromes in the country and the encouragement of commercial aviation. That, after all, is the cause and the justification of civil aviation, and Mr. Sampson did a wise thing in suggesting that the aviation indulged in by the leisured and sporting classes should be trusted to take care of itself.

FLAGS IN THE ANTARCTIC.

The various flag-hoistings in the Antarctic are probably of no more historic importance than was the famous exploit of Captains Shillinge and Fitzherbert in Table Bay. At the moment there are in existence two "dependencies" established by Great Britain. In 1908 a portion of the Antarctic, including the Falklands, was proclaimed by Letters Patent and under the Great Seal of Great Britain, as the British Dependency of the Falklands Islands. This covers a sector of the Antarctic land area south and south-west of Cape Horn, and many Antarctic islands. The Letters Patent also vest a resident Governor-General with the administration of these southern domains. The economic effect of this is to secure control of over 1,000,000 square miles of sea easily accessible for whaling, sealing and fishing; and this area is now being exploited by Norwegian whalers under British licences. Vigorous protests against the British declaration have been made in the past by Spain and the Argentine. More recently a growing resentment against the British monopoly has been vocal in the United States.

A further "annexation" took place in 1923. By an Order of Council, in that year, Great Britain created the Ross Dependency, which includes the bulk of the Antarctic lands and seas south of Australasia. This dependency is under the administration of the Governor-General of New Zealand, who grants licences for fishing and hunting. The value of the annual catch is actually over £200,000; and it is not surprising that unlicensed foreign competition was threatened in 1927. In reply, the New Zealand Government passed a law by which any whaler fishing without licence is fined and his vessel confiscated. So far there have been no international complications. They may come. Meanwhile, in her two dependencies, Great Britain controls nearly one-third of the Antarctic.

Kenya are most unwilling to forfeit present gains and powers for the hypothetical advantages of closer union with Tanganyika and Uganda. The less developed States, on the other hand, have no urgent desire to be butchered to make a Kenya holiday.

In the circumstances the visit of Mr. Neville Chamberlain to East Africa, and the resulting views to which he has given expression, are of the greatest interest. Mr. Chamberlain makes no pretensions to being an African expert. In an age where the making of gestures and the exploration of avenues are so frequently mistaken for statesmanship, Mr. Chamberlain may seem pedestrian and even commonplace. But he brings to Central Africa the same longsightedness and hard common sense that made the De-rating Act the principal measure of the Baldwin Government. He argues that to waste time and temper now in argument as to the ultimate form of government in East Africa is futile, and that, for the present, efforts should be limited absolutely to such concrete matters as can produce immediately increased economic and political efficiency. He endorses the Hilton Young recommendation of a High Commissioner for the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and urges that in the general interest it is unfair to delay the appointment. But he would limit the control exercised by the High Commissioner to the co-ordination of Railway and transport services generally, to Customs, Defence, Communications and the growing scientific research departments. The question of native policy, around which controversies ceaselessly rage, would be dealt with by the High Commissioner in broad principle only, the application of which to concrete cases would be made by conferences of the existing legislatures, and by the three Governors, presided over by the High Commissioner. It will be seen that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals are not spectacular and are based on a theory of short-range advances, consolidated as they proceed. For that reason and because they avoid the vague and grandiloquent they may lack popular appeal; but there can be no doubt that a period of economic development untroubled by politics would be wholly to the good of the States concerned.

13th June, 1930.

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IS BE FILLED, PLEASE

but I am not alone in my enthusiasm. It is surprising, when once one has been associated with the hardships of Polar Exploration, how it appeals.

I have been frequently asked why there is such a large areain the world that still remains unexplored? And others will ask - What is the use of bothering with it at all? What is there that could be of value to the world? To me the answer to the latter question is obvious, and yet I always find myself hard put to it to answer convincingly. It has always seemed to me that science is the loser so long as there remains a large unexplored area left in the world.

The Arctic was besieged by Explorers and Travellers 400 years before the North Pole was reached by Peary. More than 1,000 men lost their lives in their investigation of that region.

Great Britain opened up a new chapter in Antarctic Exploration when in 1902 Scott took the Discovery South. Since then over 20 expeditions have been investigating those regions. The one part that requires looking into is South of South Africa - Geologists, Zoologists, Meteorologists, Physicists etc. all with their separate or overlapping problems, share the ambition to wrest the secrets from their hiding place. They guess, if they do not know, what import the concealed knowledge may have for man and his well being.

The revolution brought about by mechanical transport will not be the least important feature of the Expedition. Three aeroplanes will be carried on the Expedition. One will be a big monoplane similar to the one that Admiral Byrd carried on his expedition. It will have three engines and the wing spread will be seventy-two feet. It will contain all the latest improvements - made as a result of the Byrd Expedition. Then there will be two smaller planes similar to the plane Lady Bailey used on her great flight to Africa. All of these planes will be equipped with the interchangeable landing gear, so that they can fly from the water with pontoons, from the snow with skis or from land with wheels.

For long we have been accustomed to imagine the Explorer as a man who plods his weary way over the ice-fields, dragging sledges after him. With these laborious and perilous methods are associated triumphs, and the tragedies, of the past. Now they are being supplanted by special engined tractors and aeroplanes. With them probably lies the future of Polar Exploration.

The immediate position regarding my Expedition is that if I can obtain the active support of Lady Bailey, it will be easily possible to obtain the requisite funds from people associated with South Africa, and her attitude will be governed by your opinion of the whole enterprise. I therefore trust, Sir, that that opinion will be favourable to a project which I conceive to be one of premier importance to the Union of South Africa in particular, and to the whole world in general.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Ernest E Mills Joyce

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Mrs Bromside

Type two copies
AH

Oxford Mansions,
Oxford Circus,
W.1.

23rd June, 1930.

C. de Water Esq.,
The High Commissioner,
The Union of South Africa,
Africa House,
Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Sir,

The most striking example of the economic value of Antarctic exploration is to be found in the development of the Whale fisheries. There is little doubt that in the era of reconstruction upon which we are now entering, the demand for whale oil, edible whale meat, and other products of the fishery, is getting greater than in the past. New Companies are being formed and ships up to 30,000 tons are taking part in the attack on the Antarctic - over £9,000,000 sterling was won this season on Whale Oil.

The scientific programme of my Expedition is not without its economic application, especially in the domain of meteorology in relation to agriculture over the Southern Continents. It is well known that great droughts, excessive rains, unusual frosts, heat waves, and failures or reversals of planetary winds, are intimately related not only to simultaneous, but also to antecedent meteorological conditions in places far removed from the regions affected.

Scanty and incomplete though our information from the Antarctic areas has been, yet it has formed the ground-work and the starting point of useful research. Only a fringe of the subject has been touched upon. Such bizarre investigations do not appeal to the "practical" man, who is however quite willing to take advantage of scientific research when it produces such outstanding practical advances as the telephone, wireless, aeroplanes, radium, antiseptics, antiloxins, and X. Rays.

No one can tell the moment when the results of Antarctic research may suddenly become of vital importance in elucidating some problem that may arise bearing on public well-being, and it is most important that the work, which has been the outstanding feature of geographical interest in the present century, should be followed up and extended in these days. A year's meteorological observation south of South Africa will be very valuable in filling one of the most serious gaps in Antarctic meteorology.

What might one find in such an enormous area? I must admit that this great frozen unknown continent has captured my imagination,

includes the bulk of the Antarctic lands and seas south of Australasia. This dependency is under the administration of the Governor-General of New Zealand, who grants licences for fishing and hunting. The value of the annual catch is actually over £200,000; and it is not surprising that unlicensed foreign competition

theory of short-range advances, consolidated as they proceed. For that reason and because they avoid the vague and grandiloquent they may lack popular appeal; but there can be no doubt that a period of economic development untroubled by politics would be wholly to the good of the States concerned.

For long we have been accustomed to imagine the Explorer as a man who plods his weary way over the ice-fields, dragging sledges after him. With these laborious and perilous methods are associated triumphs, and the tragedies, of the past. Now they are being supplanted by special engined tractors and aeroplanes. With them probably lies the future of Polar Exploration.

The immediate position regarding my Expedition is that if I can obtain the active support of Lady Bailey, it will be easily possible to obtain the requisite funds from people associated with South Africa, and her attitude will be governed by your opinion of the whole enterprise. I therefore trust, Sir, that that opinion will be favourable to a project which I conceive to be one of premier importance to the Union of South Africa in particular, and to the whole world in general.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) Ernest E. Mills Joyce.

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What might one find in such an enormous area ? I must admit that this great frozen unknown continent has captured my imagination, but I am not alone in my enthusiasm. It is surprising, when once one has been associated with the hardships of Polar Exploration, how it appeals.

I have been frequently asked why there is such a large area in the world that still remains unexplored ? And others will ask - What is the use of bothering with it at all ? What is there that could be of value to the world ? To me the answer to the latter question is obvious, and yet I always find myself hard put to it to answer convincingly. It has always seemed to me that science is the loser so long as there remains a large unexplored area left in the world.

The Arctic was besieged by Explorers and Travellers 400 years before the North Pole was reached by Peary. More than 1,000 men lost their lives in their investigation of that region.

Great Britain opened up a new chapter in Antarctic Exploration when in 1902 Scott took the Discovery South. Since then over 20 expeditions have been investigating those regions. The one part that requires looking into is South of South Africa - Geologists, Zoologists, Meteorologists, Physicists etc. all with their separate or overlapping problems, share the ambition to wrest the secrets from their hiding place. They guess, if they do not know, what import the concealed knowledge may have for man and his well being.

The revolution brought about by mechanical transport will not be the least important feature of the Expedition. Three aeroplanes will be carried on the Expedition. One will be a big monoplane similar to the one that Admiral Byrd carried on his expedition. It will have three engines and the wing spread will be seventy-two feet. It will contain all the latest improvements - made as a result of the Byrd Expedition. Then there will be two smaller planes similar to the plane Lady Bailey used on her great flight to Africa. All of these planes will be equipped with the interchangeable landing gear, so that they can fly from the water with pontoons, from the snow with skis or from land with wheels.

For ...

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COPY.

Oxford Mansion,
Oxford Circus,
W. 1.

23rd June, 1930.

C. te Water Esq.,
The High Commissioner,
The Union of South Africa,
Africa House,
Trafalgar Square, W. C. 2.

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23rd July, 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour, by direction of the High Commissioner, to acknowledge receipt of your letter and enclosures of the 23rd ultimo, and to state that the matter is receiving attention.

Yours faithfully,

H. T. ANDREWS

Political Secretary.

Captain E. E. Mills Joyce, A.M.,
Oxford Mansions,
Oxford Circus,
W. 1.

HTA/MFB.

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in paragraph three of the prospectus to make the expedition purely a South African one, I am to state that the Union Government has not yet been approached in the matter.

The High Commissioner is aware of the communications D.13635/29 of the 30th November and D.15111/29 of the 5th December, which passed between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Union Government on the subject of Antarctic exploration, and in the circumstances he feels you would be glad to be aware of the present proposals of Captain Joyce.

At the same time it would be very much appreciated if you would be good enough to favour the High Commissioner with your views on the matter, prior to the whole matter being placed before the Union Government.

Will you kindly return the enclosures in due course.

I have the honour to be,

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Your obedient Servant,

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Political Secretary.

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July, 1930.

Sir,

I have been directed by the High Commissioner to submit for your perusal a copy of a letter dated 23rd June from Captain Ernest E. Mills Joyce A.M., together with enclosures relating to a proposal to undertake a South African Antarctic Expedition 1930 - 1932 for which he is now attempting to secure support.

Your attention is drawn to the final paragraph of Captain Joyce's letter, in which he states his desire to secure the support of Lady Bailey, and as a precedent condition thereto, he advises that Lady Bailey's attitude will be influenced by the High Commissioner's opinion of the enterprise.

From the terms of Captain Joyce's letter and his prospectus it will be seen that his proposals entirely emanate from himself, and although he expresses the desire

The Under Secretary of State,
Dominions Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

HTA/MFB.

Memo: per Clutterbuck - D.O. - spoke to me re this matter & stated he proposed placing the paper before the Polar Committee for consideration in the matter, & a more authoritative expression of opinion. The Committee will meet early in Septr. HTA 5/8/30

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Andrews

This matter will be considered after the Arctic Committee has reported

Please write to Capt. Joyce that the matter is under consideration

Already done on 25/7. HTA

MF 30/9/30

July, 1930.

HIGH COMMISSIONER 28 JUL. 1930 UNION SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH COMMISSIONER 6 AUG 1930 UNION SOUTH AFRICA

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The Under Secretary of State,
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Downing Street,
1.

HIGH COMMISSIONER 5 SEP 1930 SOUTH AFRICA

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73 Strand, xxxxxxxxxxxxx

No. 12/1125.

11th October, 1930.

18 OCT 1930

Dear Clutterbuck,

Of a batch of papers awaiting my attention when I returned from Geneva, was one in connection with my communication to you of the 23rd July last in regard to the proposal of Captain Mills Joyce to undertake a South African Antarctic Expedition.

You will very probably recollect that you stated the matter was to be given consideration by the Polar Committee some time last month and I shall be very glad to know, therefore, if you have any further information on the subject.

With kind regards,

Reply

Pd Soo 10/11

H. T. ANDREWS.

P. A. Clutterbuck, Esq.,
Dominions Office,
Downing Street,
S. W. 1.

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between the Falkland Island and Enderby Land which has not already been discovered and explored by another nation. But before the Government associated itself in any way wish such an expedition further investigations should be conducted as to the objects of the expedition and how they are to be attained.

The next meeting of the Committee on Polar questions has been fixed for 5 p.m., on Wednesday, 22nd instant, when the policy in the Antarctic will be under consideration.

London.
21st October, 1920.

Africa.

In the Cape Times of June 11th, 1930, there appeared a leading article entitled "Flags in the Antarctic" in which attention was directed to the area South of South Africa, and in which it was pointed out that South Africa would be driven to exploit her vast and untouched marine resources and that her fishing grounds abut on the fishing grounds of the Antarctic ocean.

The article went on to point out that if the control of the lands south of Africa is not in South African hands the Union will lose an extraordinarily profitable industry.

It appears from the correspondence that Mills Joyce was a member of the Shackleton expedition and that he has visited the Antarctic on more than one occasion. He was the prime mover in an exhibition of Antarctic relics which Mr. te Water says was intensely interesting. It appears from his letter of the 6th June, addressed to the High Commissioner, that Joyce was a member of a number of Antarctic expeditions and that subsequent to the last expedition he spent some time in Africa and was approached by various professors who were interested in the question of Antarctic exploration.

The last letter in the file is a communication from the High Commissioner to the Under Secretary of State, Dominions Office, asking him to favour the High Commissioner with their views on the matter prior to the whole matter being placed before the Union Government.

Should further enquiries show that Captain Joyce is a reliable and experienced explorer and that he is able to obtain the necessary assistance from private persons towards the equipping of an expedition, it might be advisable to permit of this expedition being sent out under the auspices of the Union Government in order that it might be able to lay claim to any land which might be discovered in the area lying

between .....