

2.3.15/2

(iii) These proposals should in no way affect the existing exchange or gift systems previously arranged between the South African Weather Bureau and other organisations in South Africa and abroad which should continue as heretofore.

These proposals are made informally and purely on a tentative basis in an attempt to formulate some standard procedure which will as far as possible meet the requirements of all the Treaty Powers. The South African authorities would be grateful to have the views of the New Zealand authorities on this score, particularly as regards the number of copies of each publication which would be considered necessary and reasonable.

As regards the implementation of this exchange, in consequence no publications have yet been furnished by South Africa to the other Treaty Powers, apart from those regularly supplied by the Weather Bureau and other institutions in South Africa to similar organisations abroad in terms of previous arrangements between those bodies themselves.

The difficulties which are being experienced by the South African authorities in starting the supply of publications to the Treaty Powers, as well as in relation to Article III of the Antarctic Treaty, are broadly as follows:-

(a) From a financial point of view, it would be **South African Embassy, London,** provide some kind of copy to each of the Treaty Powers. Copies of such publications are often in short supply and as the initial printing costs involved could in some cases be as much as £5 a copy, the expense of having a number of extra copies produced could be considerable.

26th April, 1962.

In some instances uncertainty exists as to the addresses to which South African publications should be sent. In the view of the South African authorities, the most appropriate

Handwritten notes:
Note: I believe
to Mr. Janga
Mr. Harper
Mr. Clarke
today, via [unclear]
John [unclear]
[unclear] 1/10/62
[unclear] 1/10/62

AD/AG

Handwritten initials: 17/5

Handwritten text: procedure

A I D E M E M O I R E

(a) Some uncertainty also exists as to which authorities abroad are in fact already receiving copies of the South African publications.

Some nine months ago the South African Embassy in Washington transmitted to the diplomatic representatives of the other Antarctic Treaty Powers the suggestion that regular exchanges of Antarctic publications might be arranged between South Africa and those Powers.

Since this idea of an exchange of publications was first mooted, however, certain practical difficulties have arisen for the South African authorities as regards the implementation of this exchange. In consequence no publications have yet been furnished by South Africa to the other Treaty Powers, apart from those regularly supplied by the Weather Bureau and other institutions in South Africa to similar organisations abroad in terms of previous arrangements between these bodies themselves.

The difficulties which are being experienced by the South African authorities in starting the supply of publications to the Treaty Powers, as well as in relation to Article III of the Antarctic Treaty, are broadly as follows:-

(a) From a financial point of view, it would be difficult to provide more than say two copies of the South African publications to each of the other Treaty Powers. Copies of such publications are often in short supply and as the initial printing costs involved could in some cases be as much as £5 a copy, the expense of having a number of extra copies produced could be considerable.

(b) In some instances uncertainty exists as to the addresses to which South African publications should be sent. In the view of the South African authorities, the most effective

Note:
I enclose this
to Mr Jansz
to Mr Harber,
New Zealand House,
today, 23/9/61.
Also your letter
a copy of the NZ
Kinross (London) 23/9/61.
J.D. W.

B/P 17/5
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/procedure

procedure would be for each recipient country to designate a single authority or organisation for this purpose.

- (c) Some uncertainty also exists as to which authorities abroad are in fact already receiving copies of the South African publications direct from Government Departments and other institutions in South Africa, but outside the framework of the Antarctic Treaty.

The South African authorities would in the circumstances wish to suggest the following procedure which could perhaps serve as a basis for a mutually acceptable exchange of publications:

- (i) It is proposed that the newly-established South African Antarctic Book Depository, Private Bag 97, Pretoria, should act as agent on behalf of the South African Government for the receipt of foreign publications. The Depository would wish to receive two copies of Antarctic publications from each of the other eleven Treaty Powers, one of which would be for retention in the Depository and the other for distribution to the scientific programme co-ordinators responsible for the specific discipline covered by the publication in question. Where more than one discipline was involved, further copies of the publication concerned would, where necessary and possible, be made by the Depository for distribution to the other interested parties in South Africa.
- (ii) The South African Depository would for its part send two copies of each South African Antarctic publication to a single address to be designated by each of the eleven other Treaty Powers. If this arrangement proved generally acceptable a first selection of publications would be available for early transmission by surface mail to the appropriate addressees.

A I D E M E M O I R E

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Since this idea of an exchange of publications was first mooted, however, certain practical difficulties have arisen for the South African authorities as regards the implementation of this exchange. In consequence no publications have yet been furnished by South Africa to the other Treaty Powers, apart from those regularly supplied by the Weather Bureau and other institutions in South Africa to similar organisations abroad in terms of previous arrangements between these bodies themselves.

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(b) In some instances uncertainty exists as to the addresses to which South African publications should be sent. In the view of the South African authorities, the most effective

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Note:
This achieved today to Mr Tomiya of Japanese Embassy, but when I discussed with Japanese I also gave Mr Tomiya a copy of the Japanese Library (Washington) & WTS of 31/7/61 to our Library in Washington.

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(3) Upon the deposit of an instrument of ratification by any acceding State, the present Convention shall enter into force for that State.

(4) The present Convention shall be registered by the depository Government pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XIV

The present Convention, done in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the depository Government, which shall transmit duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of all acceding States.

CONFIDENTIAL

imported from ranging or spreading without restriction in any part of the Antarctic.

ARTICLE X

The Contracting Parties may make such arrangements as they consider necessary for:

- (a) collecting records of the numbers of each species of native bird and mammal killed or captured annually in the Antarctic;
- (b) obtaining information as to the status of native birds and animals in the Antarctic, and the extent to which any species needs protection;
- (c) obtaining advice as to the permissible harvest of native birds or mammals for food, commercial exploitation, or other uses, in various regions;
- (d) obtaining advice as to the species which should be designated "absolutely protected species" under Article VI above, the areas which should be designated "absolute sanctuaries" under Article VII above, and the areas which should be designated "nature reserves" under Article VIII above;
- (e) preparing and circulating to organising authorities, expeditions, and stations, lists of absolutely protected species, lists of absolute sanctuaries and nature reserves, a brochure explaining the aims of these proposals, and other literature relevant to the conservation of wild life.

ARTICLE XI

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the end that no one engages in any activity in the Antarctic contrary to the principles or purposes of the present Convention.

ARTICLE XII

The present Convention may be modified or amended at any time by unanimous agreement of the Contracting Parties. Any such modification or amendment shall enter into force when the depositary Government has received notice from all the Contracting Parties that they have ratified it.

ARTICLE XIII

(1) The present Convention shall be open to accession by any State which is a Contracting Party to the Antarctic Treaty.

(2) The present Convention shall be subject to ratification by each acceding State, in accordance with its constitutional processes. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of, hereby designated as the depositary Government. That Government shall inform all acceding States of the date of each deposit of an instrument of ratification, the date of entry into force of the Convention and of any modification or amendment thereto.

/(3)

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEXE "A"

DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION
OF WILD LIFE IN THE ANTARCTIC

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

In this Convention "native mammal" means any individual, at any stage of the life cycle, of any species belonging to the Class Mammalia excepting members of the Order Cetacea (whales), indigenous to the Antarctic or occurring there by natural agencies of dispersal. Similarly, "native bird" means any individual, at any stage of the life cycle (including eggs), of any species of the Class Aves indigenous to the Antarctic or occurring there by natural agencies of dispersal. "Plant" means any kind of vegetation at any stage of the life cycle (including seeds).

ARTICLE III

Each Contracting Party shall prohibit the killing, wounding, capturing or molesting of any native mammal or bird, as well as all attempts to kill, wound, capture or molest them, except as provided in Article IV of the present Convention.

ARTICLE IV

(1) Notwithstanding the provision of Article III of the present Convention, and subject to the provision of subparagraph (2) of this Article and of Articles VI and VII of the present Convention, any appropriate Authority may expressly permit the killing or capturing of any native mammal or bird for the following purposes:

- (a) to provide food for men or dogs,
- (b) to provide scientific specimens, or to obtain scientific information, or to provide specimens for museums, zoological gardens, or other educational or cultural uses,
- (c) to provide specimens for a private collection,
- (d) to provide specimens or products for commercial purposes.

(2) The permission granted by the appropriate Authority in accordance with subparagraph (1) of this Article must state the species and number of native mammals or birds affected by it.

(3) In this Article, and in Article V, "appropriate Authority" means the Government of the Contracting Party of which the person concerned is a national or which has organized or is responsible for the expedition or station of which that person is a member, or any body or person nominated by such Government for the purpose in question.

/ARTICLE V

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ARTICLE XIV

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Under the authority of this article and of Articles VI and VII of the present Convention, any appropriate authority may authorize the killing or capturing of any native mammal or bird for the following purposes:

- (a) to provide food for man or dogs;
- (b) to provide scientific specimens, or to obtain scientific information, or to provide specimens for museums, zoological gardens, or other educational or cultural uses;
- (c) to provide specimens for a private collection;
- (d) to provide specimens or products for commercial purposes.

(2) The authorization granted by the appropriate authority in accordance with subparagraph (1) of this Article must state the species and number of native mammals or birds affected by it.

(3) In

ARTICLE IX

Each Contracting Party shall prohibit the importation into the Antarctic of any species of animal or plant which does not naturally occur there, apart from:

- (a) sledge dogs,
- (b) domestic stock or other animals to be kept under controlled conditions for scientific research or for food,
- (c) domestic plants to be kept under controlled conditions for scientific research or for food.

Each Contracting Party shall also prevent any alien species thus imported from ranging or spreading without restriction in any part of the Antarctic.

ARTICLE X

The Contracting Parties may make such arrangements as they consider necessary for:

- (a) collecting records of the numbers of each species of native bird and mammal killed or captured annually in the Antarctic;
- (b) obtaining information as to the status of native birds and animals in the Antarctic, and the extent to which any species needs protection;
- (c) obtaining advice as to the permissible harvest of native birds or mammals for food, commercial exploitation, or other uses, in various regions;
- (d) obtaining advice as to the species which should be designated "absolutely protected species" under Article VI above, the areas which should be designated "absolute sanctuaries" under Article VII above, and the areas which should be designated "nature reserves" under Article VIII above;
- (e) preparing and circulating to organising authorities, expeditions, and stations, lists of absolutely protected species, lists of absolute sanctuaries and nature reserves, a brochure explaining the aims of these proposals, and other literature relevant to the conservation of wild life.

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Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the end that no one engages in any activity in the Antarctic contrary to the principles or purposes of the present Convention.

ARTICLE XII

(3) In this Article, and in Article V, "appropriate Authority" means the Government of the Contracting Party of which the person concerned is a national or which has organized or is responsible for the expedition or station of which that person is a member, or any body or person nominated by such Government for the purpose in question.

ARTICLE V

Each Contracting Party shall prohibit the private possession, or the buying or selling, or attempts to buy or sell, any native mammal or bird or product derived therefrom, unless the possession of or dealing in such mammals and birds has been authorized by the appropriate Authority.

ARTICLE VI

Species of native mammal or bird which merit special protection shall, with the agreement of the Contracting Parties to the Antarctic Treaty whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX of that Treaty, be designated by them as "absolutely protected species", and once thus designated each Contracting Party to the present Convention shall prohibit the killing, capturing, wounding or molesting of such mammals and birds except for purposes of scientific study or in an emergency.

ARTICLE VII

Areas which are of outstanding scientific interest shall, with the agreement of the Contracting Parties to the Antarctic Treaty whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX of that Treaty, be designated by them as "absolute sanctuaries", and within areas thus designated each Contracting Party to the present Convention shall prohibit the killing, capturing, wounding or molesting of any native mammal or bird except for scientific purposes or in an emergency. They shall furthermore prohibit the interference with such areas by the structural alteration of the terrain, the construction of installations, the overflying of aircraft or helicopters at low altitudes, the passage of vehicles or parties on foot, or any other activity likely to disturb or alter the habitat, other than for purposes of scientific research or in an emergency.

ARTICLE VIII

Additional areas shall be designated by the Contracting Parties to the Antarctic Treaty whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX of that Treaty, as "Nature Reserves" for the express purpose of safeguarding and perpetuating the natural communities of animals which they contain. Recognising that some human interference within Nature Reserves is unavoidable, each Contracting Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure that wild life in these Reserves is maintained as far as possible in its natural state.

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LIFE IN THE ANTARCTIC

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- (d) to provide specimens or products for commercial purposes.

(2) The permission granted by the appropriate Authority in accordance with subparagraph (1) of this Article must state the species and number of native mammals or birds affected by it.

Treaty in operation. They apparently still favour Canberra as the headquarters and have not shifted from their opposition to Washington as the location, on the grounds, inter alia, that this would bring the secretariat too close to the "cold war" atmosphere.

*US
work*

Re: ...

(x) Venue for Third Consultative Meeting:

If the Belgians do not wish to have this meeting in Brussels, the United Kingdom view is that, following alphabetical order, the meeting should logically take place in Santiago.

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How
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3. The Foreign Office has learnt from its 'lobbying' in Paris on these matters that official French thinking is broadly on the following lines, the items being numbered as above:

(i) The French concur.

(ii) The French consider that referring the question of jurisdiction to a committee of experts would probably be a good way of handling it. However, they would not want this committee to be permanent - or even to look permanent.

(iii) The French agree with the United Kingdom proposal which they consider a good one.

(iv) Not discussed with the French.

(v) The United Kingdom's draft Convention received a fairly favourable reception from the French.

(vi) The French are not fully in accord with the United Kingdom view that delegations to the SCAR meeting on logistics should be considered as having an official character. However, the United Kingdom expects that the French will in the end empower the French delegates accordingly.

~~(vii)~~ The French had no strong views as regards the proposed meeting on Antarctic radio communication.

(vii) The French will want a looser agreement on historic sites than the United Kingdom has in mind. They apparently still maintain their insistence (see Mr. Philip's report on agenda item 14 of the Canberra meeting) on the preservation of the whole of a certain small island in this category, and maintain that it is unnecessary to spell the position out in black and white.

(viii) The French agree that little progress can be expected this year on the question of mail services.

(ix) The French are apparently prepared to accept the concept of establishing a small secretariat, not having any executive authority. In short, the French reaction was more favourable than had been expected. (Although our informant was not positive on this, he thought the French might in fact be prepared to consider Canberra as the headquarters.)

(x) French reactions not known.

Copies to Washington, Paris, Canberra and Buenos

Aires.
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A. F. DRAKE
Minister.

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taken to confirm the recommendations of that meeting. Recommendations proving generally acceptable to all the Treaty Powers could then become effective without further delay.

(iv) Exchange of Information in terms of Article VII(5)

Ans Br.
sent

In the United Kingdom view, the performance of the Treaty Powers generally in this regard has been disappointing. They will support any move designed to ensure greater compliance with the provisions of this Article.

(v) Conservation of Living Resources

Chloe
Lund
Rishi

The United Kingdom has prepared and will submit a draft Convention. Copies are attached in case you have not already seen this document.

(vi) Logistics and Radio Communications

As regards the SCAR Meeting on logistics scheduled to take place at Boulder, Colorado, in August, 1962, the United Kingdom considers that this should be regarded as a Government-sponsored meeting serving the purposes envisaged in the relevant recommendation of the Canberra meeting. They argue that there would be little point in the convening of two separate meetings both of which would in practice be largely attended by the same delegates. (This view does not, of course, coincide with the Department's opinion, as expressed in your minute 102/2/7/3 of 26th February to the Ambassador, Buenos Aires.)

The United Kingdom would be agreeable to any date for the holding of the meeting of specialists in Antarctic radio communication (Recommendation/XI of the Canberra meeting) which would not clash with the arrangements for the SCAR meetings. The proposal apparently made by the Americans that the meeting should take place in Washington in September would be acceptable to the United Kingdom.

(vii) Historic Sites

The United Kingdom has not yet settled its views. However, they would like to achieve a 'tighter' agreement on this subject than that reflected in the relevant recommendation of the Canberra meeting.

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(viii) Mail Services

The United Kingdom are not very hopeful of progress on this score and will not press the matter against opposition. Apart from certain technical complexities arising out of the terms of the U.F.U. Convention, the perennial political dispute over the Falkland Islands between Britain and the Argentine and Chile continues to provide an obstacle to any agreement in this context.

Falkland
Islands

(ix) Administrative Arrangements for the Implementation of the Treaty

you out

It remains the United Kingdom view that some form of small permanent secretariat is essential to keep the

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27th April, 1962.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.Second Consultative Meeting of Antarctic
Treaty Powers, Buenos Aires

Your file is 102/2/7/3.

2. We understand from the Foreign Office that the British Embassy in Cape Town will already have canvassed the Department's views in support of the United Kingdom's approach on various of the items to be discussed at the Second Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers convening, we are informed, in Buenos Aires on 18th July, 1962.

There is probably not in the circumstances much we can usefully add to the information the Department will no doubt have been given on the United Kingdom's position on these agenda items. Nevertheless, there may be some point in a brief recapitulation as follows:-

(i) Rules of Procedure

Broadly, the United Kingdom would like the rules of procedure to be similar to those adopted for the Canberra meeting, but at the same time with more emphasis on informality and with more work being done in committees and fewer plenary sessions. They point out that on a number of issues, no progress could be made at Canberra until working groups had been set up.

(ii) Jurisdiction

The United Kingdom would like to see the question of jurisdiction referred to a committee of experts for further study, and subsequent discussion at next year's Consultative Meeting.

(iii) Implementation of the Recommendations of the
Canberra Meeting

In the United Kingdom view progress in this regard has been too slow. They apparently intend to put forward a proposal that Governments should report within a period of three months after each consultative meeting on action

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CODE TELEGRAM

FROM: SECEXTERN PRETORIA.

D: 30.4.62.

TO: S.A. EMBASSY LONDON.

R: 1.5.62.

Addressed Buenos Aires P.12, Canberra P.3, Brussels P 7, Santiago P 5, Paris P10, London P19 Washington P27.

Please advise the Government to which you are accredited and in the case of London also New Zealand and Soviet Mission, that the South African Government today, approved all recommendations of the first consultative meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Powers held at Canberra during July 1961. This information is also being transmitted to the Norwegian and Japanese missions in South Africa.

*Minister advised:
1/5/1962*

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1st May, 1962.

Pretoria has asked us to tell you, for the information of your Government, that the South African Government yesterday, 30th April, approved all recommendations of the first consultative meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers which was held at Canberra in July, 1961.

A. J. OXLEY

Ray Jermyn, Esq.,
New Zealand High Commission.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

For your information with reference to your telegram No. P.19 dated 30.4.62.

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A. J. OXLEY,

Minister.

consultative meeting.

(iii) Implementation of the Recommendations of the Canberra Meeting

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1st May, 1962.

My dear Parsons,

We have been asked to inform the United Kingdom Government that the South African Government yesterday, 30th April, approved all recommendations of the first consultative meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers which was held at Canberra in July, 1961.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. OXLEY

A. J. OXLEY

A. D. Parsons, Esq.,
American Department,
Foreign Office.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

For your information with reference to your telegram No. P.19 dated 30.4.62.

A. J. OXLEY

Minister.

AJO/AG

consultative meeting.

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1st May, 1962.

The Embassy of the Republic of South Africa presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and, on instructions of the South African Government, has the honour to inform the Embassy that the South African Government yesterday (30th April) approved all recommendations of the first consultative meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers which was held in Canberra during July, 1961.

It would be appreciated if this information were transmitted to the Soviet authorities.

London,
1st May, 1962.



THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Copy for information with reference to your telegram No. P.19 dated 30.4.62.

A. J. OXLEY
Minister.

AJO/AG

consultative meeting.

(iii) Implementation of the Recommendations of the Canberra Meeting

In the United Kingdom view progress in this regard has been too slow. They apparently intend to put forward a proposal that Governments should report within a period of three months after each consultative meeting on action

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"DEPUTY, LONDON, W.C.2."

TELEPHONE:
TEMPLE BAR
3241



IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

111/1/2

NEW ZEALAND HOUSE,
415, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.2.

2 May 1962

Dear John,

Thank you for your letter of 1 May in which you informed us that the South African Government has approved all recommendations of the first consultative meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers.

Regards.

Ray J.

John Oxley, Esq.,
South African Embassy,
Trafalgar Square,
W.C.2.

C-16-3/5

F

CONSULTATIVE MEETING.

(iii) Implementation of the Recommendations of the Canberra Meeting

In the United Kingdom view progress in this regard has been too slow. They apparently intend to put forward a proposal that Governments should report within a period of three months after each consultative meeting on action

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AIRMAIL.



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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ZEALAND HOUSE,

415, STRAND,

LONDON, W.C.2

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRETORIA.

3 May 1962

- 4. 5. 1962

Confidential

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

Thank you for your letter of 4 May in which

you inform us that the South African Government

Second Consultative Meeting of
Antarctic Treaty Powers, Buenos Aires.

is to hold a preparatory meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers.

Thank you for your P.S.16/2 of the 27th April.
We have not yet seen any approach from the United Kingdom's
Embassy (although it might have been made in Cape Town in
the last day or two). In any event, your recapitulation
of British views will be most helpful to us when we come
to formulating our own position. If you could have
another tour d'horizon with British officials about a
month or so before the date of the Second Consultative
Meeting, we should find that equally helpful.

John Colley, Esq.,
South African Embassy,
Paradise Square,
London, W.1.

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W.E. ...
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr Drake
on return. 6.1.6 - 7/5

(iii) Implementation of the Recommendations of the
Canberra Meeting

In the United Kingdom view progress in this regard
has been too slow. They apparently intend to put forward
a proposal that Governments should report within a period
of three months after each consultative meeting on action

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AIDE MEMOIRE.

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With reference to the Aide Memoire PS16/2 of April 18 of the South African Embassy about methods of exchanging publications in accordance with Article III c of the Antarctic Treaty, the United Kingdom view is that it would be necessary to establish formal governmental machinery for implementation of this Article of the Treaty only if the existing scientific channels were not working satisfactorily. There are at present several channels in operation. Concise preliminary reports on completed programmes are exchanged through SCAR about June each year (including a full bibliography of results published during the year). Preliminary unpublished reports are exchanged direct between the appropriate scientific organisations in each country. Publications in scientific periodicals and report series, are exchanged through the appropriate organisations, and are also available to the public in any country by purchase. The World Data Centres set up by the International Geophysical Year are continuing their work. Information collected at these Centres is available to all research workers regardless of nationality. These various channels appear to have been working satisfactorily. However, if the South African Government would inform Her Majesty's Government of the addresses of any South African scientific organisations which are not already receiving the information they want from the United Kingdom, Her Majesty's Government would be glad to assist by putting them in touch with the appropriate organisations.

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American Department, Foreign Office.

May 9, 1962.

CONFIDENTIAL

File
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These various channels appear to have been working satisfactorily. However, if the South African Government would inform Her Majesty's Government of the addresses of any South African scientific organisations which are not already receiving the information they want from the United Kingdom, Her Majesty's Government would be glad to assist by putting them in touch with the appropriate organisations."

It will be noted that the foregoing reply perhaps relates the South African proposals more closely to Article III c of the Antarctic Treaty than the Department intended. Our own aide-memoire and personal explanation on this subject was framed in more general terms on the lines of your instructions. Nevertheless, the tenor of the reply received from the Foreign Office makes it clear that the United Kingdom is not favourably inclined towards the establishment of a formal procedure for the exchange of publications. The United Kingdom authorities take the view rather that provided this information is reaching the scientific organisations concerned, the existing channels should not be interfered with, nor any attempt made to impose a more rigid pattern.

If you would wish us to take the matter up again with the Foreign Office we should be glad to have your further comments.

Copy to Buenos Aires.

A. F. BRAKE

Minister.

AD/MJE

Airmail.

Confidential.

16th May, 1962.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Exchange of Publications on Antarctica.

Your minutes 102/2/7/1 : 102/2/7/3 of 20th March and 11th April refer.

In compliance with your instructions we have informed the Foreign Office, the New Zealand High Commission and the Japanese and Norwegian Embassies in London of the proposals outlined in your minute of 20th March for the formulation of a standard procedure to govern the exchange of publications on Antarctica. We thought it convenient in each case to embody the proposals in an aide-memoire, at the same time emphasizing in personal discussions their ~~in~~formal and tentative character.

The reactions of the New Zealand, Japanese and Norwegian authorities are still awaited. The views of the United Kingdom authorities have, however, this week been conveyed to us in a confidential aide-memoire prepared, in the Foreign Office, in the following terms:-

"With reference to the Aide-Memoire P.S.16/2 of April 18 of the South African Embassy about methods of exchanging publications in accordance with Article III c of the Antarctic Treaty, the United Kingdom view is that it would be necessary to establish formal governmental machinery for implementation of this Article of the Treaty only if the existing scientific channels were not working satisfactorily. There are at present several channels in operation. Concise preliminary reports on completed programmes are exchanged through SCAR about June each year (including a full bibliography of results published during the year). Preliminary unpublished reports are exchanged direct between the appropriate scientific organisations in each country. Publications in scientific periodicals and report series, are exchanged through the appropriate organisations, and are also available to the public in any country by purchase. The World Data Centres set up by the International Geophysical Year are continuing their work. Information collected at these Centres is available to all research workers regardless of nationality.

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EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
2101 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

might be no point in going out on a limb in favour of the recognition of observer status at Consultative Meetings if such a proposal would in any event be firmly opposed by other countries - and apart from the United States, I am thinking also in particular of the Latin Americans.

There is one other matter which I would wish to mention here and that concerns Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty which deals with observers. According to the Americans the British have said that they are considering the desirability of proposing that an attempt be made to define what observers who have proceeded to Antarctica under the terms of Article VII of the Treaty should report on. The Americans are strongly opposed to this as they maintain that this is a matter which should be left to each country sending observers to determine for themselves. They point out that if an attempt is made to state what should or should not be in such reports, this would create more difficulties than it would resolve. It would merely give rise to controversy and perhaps give the Russians an opportunity to exclude or at the least to attempt to exclude certain matters from such reports. If the British do have such a proposal in mind it would indeed seem to be undesirable. I do not know whether you are aware of such a proposal by the British, but if you are not you may wish to enquire whether they do have some such proposal in mind.

W. C. NAUDE

AMBASSADOR

referred to in the previous paragraph could well arise.

It is, of course, true as you point out in your minute, that Article III, paragraph 2 encourages the establishment of cooperative relations with the specialised agencies and other international organisations having a scientific or technical interest in Antarctica. However, there would seem to be some doubt whether this could be regarded as entitling such organisations to observer status. I do not think that it was the intention at the time when this clause was inserted in the Treaty that it would automatically entitle such organisations to observer status. Such a conclusion would I think be opposed by at least some of the Antarctic Treaty Powers. You will recall that the reference to cooperative working relations with the specialised agencies and other international organisations, was inserted mainly at the instance of the New Zealand Delegation, whose approach to the Conference was somewhat coloured by former Prime Minister Nash's desire to somehow bring the United Nations into the Antarctic picture - a desire which did not find a ready response amongst most of the other representatives at the Conference. It could also be argued that the requirements of Article III paragraph 2 could be met by inviting an international organisation having a particular interest in one item of the agenda to be informally represented during discussion of that item, without granting it observer status. If this procedure were followed and if observer status were not automatically granted to international organisations in terms of Article III, paragraph 2 of the Treaty then there would be no reason why observer status should be granted to acceding countries. At least Article III, paragraph 2 could not then be regarded as a justification for granting such a status.

It is thought that the above might be brought to your attention in the event that you would wish to take any of these points into account in determining your reply to the Australian Aide Memoire. We might also perhaps bear in mind that there
might/...

have appeared to accept this and to be willing to go along with it. In the circumstances the Consultative Meetings may be one of those instances in which the Soviet Union does not regard the support of at least one satellite as a sine qua non for cooperation.

The Americans maintain probably with some justification that one of the reasons for the success of the Antarctic Treaty and the cooperation arising therefrom has been the fact that the numbers attending these meetings have been limited and that the meetings have not been given too much publicity. They fear that once the precedent of admitting acceding countries to the Consultative Meetings is established, this may result in a proliferation of observers at the meetings. This, in turn, would inevitably lead to increased publicity for the meetings and the possible introduction for discussion at these meetings of matters having a greater political connotation than would be desirable. To take an extreme example, it is pointed out, perhaps on purpose, that if e.g., India were to be granted observer status, she could well urge discussion of the degree to which human rights are implemented in the Antarctic.

To such arguments the reply may, of course, be returned, as you point out on page 3 of your minute of 19 April, that observer status would entitle observers only to admission to the host country, access to the conference complex and seating facilities in the conference chamber. They would, therefore, not be able to participate in the discussions or propose items for the agenda etc. On the other hand it would appear not impossible that if observers were admitted they would not be satisfied with this only. The possibility will have to be faced that in due course as the number of observers increases they may be able to bring sufficient pressure to bear to secure the right to address the Consultative Meetings or to propose items for the agenda, etc. If this should happen then the dangers

referred/.....

143/1

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

16th May, 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Copies to London, Canberra and Buenos Aires)

A N T A R C T I C A

I wish to refer to your minute 102/2/7/3 of 19 April, 1962, in which you make reference to representation at Consultative Meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Powers and wish to advise you that this question has again been informally discussed with members of the State Department and it is felt that you may care to have their views on record.

The American position still remains as reported to you in my minute 143/1 of 29th March, 1962, namely, they are firmly opposed to the granting of observer status at Consultative Meetings to countries acceding to the Antarctic Treaty.

It is maintained that their attitude is not based on political considerations, and that they would take the same position were any Western country such as Canada to accede to the Treaty and to apply for observer status at Consultative Meetings. Furthermore, it is not considered that it would create a situation which could undermine the spirit of cooperation existing between the Treaty Powers if Poland were not admitted as an observer to the Consultative Meetings. The point is made that this very subject has, in fact, in the past been discussed by the Americans with the Russians on which occasion the Americans explained their attitude which is based on opposition to the admission of any observers and the Russians

have/.....



16th May, 1962

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

LONDON

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

16th May, 1962

AFFAIRS

(Canberra and Buenos Aires)

ANTARCTICA

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on opposition to the admission of any observers and the Russians

have/.....

At the request of the Australian delegate it was agreed that draft resolutions together with explanatory memoranda be submitted by each delegation on items proposed by it. In this regard I refer to the item on radio communications which I included at the previous meeting as it seemed that no one else was going to do so. I discussed your request that the sponsorship of this item be taken over by Australia with their delegate, Ambassador Jamieson from Rio de Janeiro. Whilst he foresaw no objection, he would not commit himself and suggested that it would be more effective if you would communicate with Canberra direct through diplomatic channels. In the event of their agreeing, it would of course become their responsibility to submit an explanatory memorandum on this item. I may mention here that Ambassador Jamieson saw no reason why we should not continue to sponsor this item notwithstanding our non-attendance of the proposed Telecommunications Meeting.

The Argentine brought forward the following two further items; (i) recommendations to Governments that they eliminate all possible difficulties regarding the introduction into and removal from countries of scientific material (specimens) i.e. removal of customs red tape, and (ii) with regard to the third Canberra recommendation Governments should make available all information, i.e. also on attempts made.

The Australian delegate suggested a resolution to the effect that all Governments concerned co-operate closely in regard to the Quiet Sun Year in 1964.

A further meeting to finalise the Agenda is scheduled for 18th June to give the host Government the required month as provided by Article XVI (Canberra) and possibly an earlier meeting on June 13th if New Zealand, who was not so far directly represented, should wish to include any items.

Copies to London, Washington, Paris and Canberra.

AMBASSADOR.

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B.A. 22/7/1.

CONFIDENTIAL



Guido 1530.

17th May, 1962.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PRETORIA.

AGENDA FOR THE SECOND CONSULTATIVE MEETING
OF ANTARCTIC TREATY POWERS.

With reference to your minute 102/2/7/3 of 25th April I wish to inform you that the meeting scheduled for 2nd May was postponed owing to the political situation and only took place yesterday.

The United Kingdom and French delegates expressed the hope that the Second Consultative Meeting should end by 27th July. I offered the opinion that whilst endeavours should be made to speed up the proceedings as much as possible, it would be unwise to fix a limit date beforehand. It was eventually agreed in principle that the Meeting would take place from 18th July to 27th July, but that it be extended to Monday 30th July if necessary.

The Chilean Delegate proposed that the Rules of Procedure should be included in the Agenda as an item of discussion. In this regard I may mention that on two previous occasions what seemed to be shortcomings in the Rules of Procedure became evident. The first was in our attempts to fix a date for the Consultative Meeting when the French found it impossible to agree to 18th July. In the deadlock that followed I raised the question of lack of specific provision on this point of unanimity or majority which seemed to be only indirectly covered by articles 20 or 23 of the Rules of Procedure. Similar clarification seems to me necessary in respect of the preparation of the Agenda. At yesterday's meeting for instance the U.S.S.R. and some other delegates reserved their position on the United Kingdom proposal to include the question of jurisdiction on the Agenda. On my request for clarification of the right of a Contracting Party to place any item on the Agenda, the Chairman said he thought the majority rule would apply. I should be glad if the Department could give some consideration to these points, and if it is considered necessary to make suitable provision in the Rules of Procedure, to include this item in the brief of the Delegation to the Second Consultative Meeting.

As mentioned above, the United Kingdom proposed that the question of jurisdiction should be discussed by a committee of experts during the Second Consultative Meeting. In accordance with your instructions I supported the inclusion of this item together with the Norwegian delegate.

The United Kingdom delegate also mentioned that they would like the work of the Second Consultative Meeting to be done more in committee than in plenary session.

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CONFIDENTIAL.



B.A. 22/7/1.

LONDON.

*Con los saludos de la Embajada de la
República de Sud Africa.*

*With the compliments of the Embassy
of the Republic of South Africa.*

*Met die komplimente van die Ambassade
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.*

Buenos Aires.
17th May, 1962.

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PRETORIA.

23.5.1962

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

Antarctica: Proposed Meeting of Experts
on Radio Communications.

With reference to your minute 143/1 of the 29th March, 1962, you will recall that our views in regard to the proposed Antarctic Telecommunications Meeting were set out in our note 102/2/7/3 of the 12th April, 1962, to the Australian Embassy, a copy of which was endorsed to you for information.

In regard to the United States' suggestion that the call signs of all stations and ships in Antarctica should be available to the Treaty Powers, we agree that this would be most desirable. We feel, however, that it might be preferable to raise the matter at the Second Consultative Meeting of Antarctic Treaty Powers this year rather than at the Telecommunications Meeting which we will probably not attend.

If raised at Buenos Aires the matter could conveniently be discussed under the general heading of exchange of information on expeditions and stations in terms of Article VII 5 of the Treaty and it could be suggested that details of call signs and frequencies of Antarctic vessels and bases be included in the data exchanged yearly in terms of both this Article and recommendation I - VI of the First Consultative Meeting. Such data could presumably, where necessary, be supplemented during the year in additional communications transmitted through diplomatic channels.

Copies to London, Canberra and Buenos Aires, for information.

C. F. G. von Mecklenburg
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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

- LONDON
- CANBERRA
- BUENOS AIRES

Copy for your information please.

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LUGPOS
AIRMAIL



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRETORIA.

29.5.1962

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

- LONDON.
- WASHINGTON.
- CANBERRA.
- BUENOS AIRES.



Reports on Antarctica.

Inasmuch as most reports on Antarctica received from overseas Missions are forwarded to the Secretary for Transport and to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research it would be helpful if the original plus two copies of all such reports could, where possible, in future be forwarded to the Department.

As the Missions to which this minute is addressed are the ones principally interested in Antarctic matters it is further suggested that all reports on Antarctica emanating from any one of them should, where possible, be repeated to all the others mentioned and to the Department. We shall in turn, whenever possible, endorse copies of our communications in regard to Antarctica to each of these Missions.

Details of all signs and frequencies of radio stations and maps to be included in the data recorded under Article 11 of the Treaty and to be made available to the First Consultative Meeting. Such data would, where necessary, be supplied through official communications channels.

W.F. van der Merwe
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Copies to London, Canberra and Buenos Aires for information.

Mr. D. de la...

Copy for your information please.

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

AIRMAIL

U R G E N T

29th May, 1962.

Dr. Roberts of the Foreign Office and the Scott Polar Research Institute is anxious to have the final text of our Antarctica Jurisdiction Act of 1962. The Bill apparently received its second reading on the 24th April in the Senate, but I have not been able to establish whether it has now finally become law. I wonder whether you could possibly send us urgently by airmail a copy of the Act, if this is now available; and if not whether you could let me know whether there have been any amendments to the Bill as originally published during its passage through Parliament. Dr. Roberts also wants to know on what date this legislation came (or may come) into force.

I understand that Dr. Roberts requires this information for the Polar Record which presumably wants to include a note on this legislation in its forthcoming issue going to press in about a fortnight. It would be very helpful therefore if you could let us have what you can about this within the next week or so.

With many thanks.

A. F. BRAKE

C. von Kroschky
 W. Malan Esq.,
 Department of Foreign Affairs,
 Pretoria.

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BIF 8/16/62
Noted A.C. 27/5

AD/AG

Mr. Drake:
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 SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
 DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
 PRETORIA

Copy for your information please.

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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CODE TELEGRAM.

FROM : Secretary for Foreign Affairs, PRETORIA.

TO : S. A. Embassy, CANBERRA.

Despatched : 29th May, 1962.

NO P4.

Your minute 30/18 of 9th May, ^{my} 102/2/7/3 of 25th April and Buenos Aires' 22/7/1 of 17th May refer.

As Australian representative in Buenos Aires was not prepared to commit himself on question of Australia taking over sponsorship of agenda item on Arrangements for Radio Communications would be grateful if you could take up matter in Canberra. Please also enquire whether Australians are willing to prepare necessary working paper. You could use arguments set out in my minute of April 25th as also fact that Australians recently consulted other Treaty Powers on Telecommunications Meeting and matters related thereto and being in possession of their views will be in a better position to prepare a paper.

Please report progress made and attempt to reach finality before next preliminary meeting in Buenos Aires on June 13th.

WM/HR

for
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P.S. 16/2

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102/2/7/3



DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.



29.5.1962

Met die komplimente van die
Sekretaris van Buitelandse sake.

With the Compliments of the
Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of South Africa,
LONDON

FORWARDED TO YOU FOR INFORMATION
Date 29/5/62 by 102/2/7/3
W. M. M. for SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Affairs, PRETORIA.

May, 1962.

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Please report progress made and attempt to reach finality before next preliminary meeting in Buenos Aires on June 13th.

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contemplated in circumstances where the country in question has already acceded to the Treaty.

So far as observers from international organisations are concerned, the South African authorities feel that each case should be considered on its merits. The strict criterion to refer would be the extent and relevancy of the organisation's interests in the proceedings of the Consultative Meeting, which would have to be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the participants in the Consultative Meeting.

The views of the South African authorities with regard to the proposed International Meeting were covered in the Department of Home Affairs, reference 100/2/7/3.

D.B. SOE

In regard to the remaining issues, the views of the South African authorities are:

17 June, 1962. They agree absolutely that attendance as full participants in Consultative Meetings should be restricted to those countries which have acceded to the Treaty and are able to demonstrate their interest in Antarctica by conducting substantial scientific research activity there, such as the establishment of a scientific station or the dispatch of an expedition. They agree further with the view that a country's

CONFIDENTIAL.

- 3 -

States, who are reported to be opposed to the admission of observers whoever they may represent, and the Soviet Union has evidently indicated that it would be willing to go along with the United States on this issue. Unless there is a change of heart on the part of the Soviet Union before the Consultative Meeting convenes, therefore, this may well be an issue which could be amicably settled either in the Lobbies or in the Conference itself. However, if the Soviet Union is insistent on the grant of observer status to Poland (as distinct from Czechoslovakia who has not acceded to the Treaty) the Western Powers, it is felt, should weigh carefully the disadvantages of granting observer status (in the internationally accepted sense of the term) to countries which have acceded to the treaty against the repercussions which may ensue if the Soviet Union is alienated by the Western reaction and decides as a matter of policy to withhold her co-operation. This is a determination which can only be made in the light of developments at the Consultative Meeting.

In regard to Czechoslovakia, the South African authorities feel that no case can be made for the grant of observer status. In other words, observer status can only be

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Antarctic activities, in order to comply with this prerequisite should be on a national scale and not merely part of the activities of another country, for example, by way of a long participation in that country's expeditions.

- (ii) With regard to the attendance of observers at Consultative Meetings, the South African authorities would in general prefer to restrict membership in the Antarctic "Club" to the present members in order to preserve the present co-operative spirit amongst the Treaty members and to keep this area relatively free of the political discords which so often militate against scientific co-operation in other Continents.

The only possible candidates for observer status of which the South African authorities are aware at this moment, are Poland and Czechoslovakia. Their case, if their candidature is pressed, will be pleaded by the Soviet Union in the first instance. The attitude to be adopted in this event, the South African authorities feel, should be determined in the light of the vigour and seriousness with which their candidature for observer status is pleaded by the Soviet Union. The Department understands that the question has already been broached with the Soviet Union by the United

102/2/7/3-

CONFIDENTIAL.

The Department of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Australian Embassy and has the honour to refer to the Embassy's Aide Memoire of the 3rd March, reference 296/1, in connection with various issues relating to the Antarctic Treaty and the forthcoming Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Powers.

The views of the South African authorities with regard to the proposed Antarctic Telecommunications Meeting were conveyed to the Embassy in the Department's Note of the 12th April, reference 102/2/7/3.

In regard to the remaining issues, the views of the South African authorities are:

- (1) They agree absolutely that attendance as full participants in Consultative Meetings should be restricted to those countries which have acceded to the Treaty and are able "to demonstrate their interest in Antarctica by conducting substantial scientific research activity there, such as the establishment of a scientific station or the despatch of a scientific expedition". They agree further with the Australian view that a country's

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CONFIDENTIAL.

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their Aide Memoire of the 3rd March. I attach a copy and should value any further comments which you might wish to offer. We would have no objection to your conveying these views to the Americans. It would be useful to have their reaction.

Copies to Transport, C.S.I.R., London, Buenos Aires and Canberra.

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

D.B. SOLE

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT.
THE PRESIDENT : COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

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

For information.

C. F. G. von Hirschberg

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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

BUENOS AIRES.

You may convey these views informally to the authorities concerned in the UK/Argentina.

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

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with Mr Parsons,
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MAD

CONFIDENTIAL.

102/2/7/3.

CONFIDENTIAL.

PRETORIA.

- 4.5. 1962

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

Attendance of Observers at Consultative Meetings
of the Antarctic Treaty Powers.

Thank you for your 143/1 of the 16th May which we have studied with interest.

The most significant argument against the granting of observer status seems to us to be the fact that the Americans have already discussed their attitude of opposition to the presence of observers with the Russians who appear to have accepted it and to be willing to go along with it.

The views in my minute to the Department of Transport and the C.S.I.R. were based on the assumption that the U.S.S.R. would insist, as they usually do in these matters, on observer status being accorded at least to Poland and that a refusal to agree to this would be regarded as politically inspired (since only satellites were involved) and cause for withholding their co-operation. Clearly, if the U.S.S.R. is not insistent on observer status being granted to Poland the state of affairs which we envisaged would not arise and the whole question becomes academic.

For our part, as we mentioned in our minute to the Department of Transport and the C.S.I.R., we would wish to restrict membership in the Antarctic club as far as possible. We should not, therefore, be regarded as protagonists of the concept of observer status for countries which have acceded to the Treaty but have not qualified for full participation in the Consultative Meetings. The reverse is true. Our only desire is to preserve as far as possible the spirit of co-operation which now prevails between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the Western states on the other.

This approach is reflected in a Note which we have now addressed to the Australian Embassy in reply to

CONFIDENTIAL.

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