

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

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

Later Discoveries Until the Second World War

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

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

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

Exploration Since the Second World War

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

THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

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

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all Commonwealth countries would have accepted. Mr. Drake, on behalf of the South African Government agreed, but said that if it was decided to split the money then South Africa felt that she would have a small claim, proportional to her effort in the Expedition. Mr. Brady reported that the Australian Government would be very happy to agree to any proposals for the use of this money which commended itself to the other countries concerned, but he also said that if the fund was to be split, Australia would naturally expect to receive an equitable share.

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

Scientific Stations, 1959

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

Exploration

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

Scientific Co-operation

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

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

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

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

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

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN ANTARCTICA

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

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

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

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

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

Argentine and Chilean Claims

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

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

The Position During the IGY

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

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

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

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

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

THE FUTURE OF ANTARCTICA

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

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

Commonwealth Proposals

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

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

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

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

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Argentine and Chilean Views

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

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

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

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

US Proposal for International Treaty

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SMITHSON, F. A., Editor. The Antarctic Today. *New Zealand Antarctic Society, Phoenix House* 1952 47s. 0d.

Disputed Sovereignty in the Falkland Islands Dependencies, by C. H. M. Waldock (*British Year Book of International Law*, Vol. 25, 1948, p. 112)

South Africa felt that she would have a small claim, proportional to her effort in the Expedition. Mr. Brasly reported that the Australian Government would be very happy to agree to any proposals for the use of this money which commended itself to the other countries concerned, but he also said that if the fund was to be split, Australia would naturally expect to receive an equitable share.

3. Mr. Scott reported that the Ross Sea Committee were meeting at the end of this month and soon after this he hoped to be able to give their views to the Committee. Meanwhile he would like to raise two points:

24-2
L.A. 2
*

Surface Mail

P.S. 16/1

6th October, 1959.

6th October, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Antarctica

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

Copies to Washington, Canberra and New York.

I. F. A. de VILLIERS.
Minister.

IdV/AG

Acting High Commissioner.

... accepted the recommendations as outlined, in the report, he would like clarification on one or two points. A copy of the report is attached as Appendix 2.

2. The Chairman ... for the benefit of the Government representatives ... and asked for IdV/AG views. Mr. ... that the Commonwealth Relations Office would be very glad to see all the surplus species retained in one joint fund to which all Commonwealth countries would have access. Mr. Drake, on behalf of the South African Government agreed, but said that if it was decided to split the money then

South Africa felt that she would have a small claim, proportional to her effort in the Expedition. Mr. Brady reported that the Australian Government would be very happy to agree to any proposals for the use of this money which commended itself to the other countries concerned, but he also said that if the fund was to be split, Australia would naturally expect to receive an equitable share.

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Handwritten: The ... in ... of ... K.A.'s telegram

AIRMAIL

6th August, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

ALSO ATTENDED

Mr. S. V. ...
Mr. L. ...
Mr. S. V. ...

ABOLISHED

Trans-Antarctic Expedition : Disposal
of Surplus Assets

With reference to my despatch of 30th July, 1959, and your telegram NF 74, I enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee of Management which took place on 23rd July, 1959.

I. F. A. de VILLIERS.

Acting High Commissioner.

1. The report of the ...
Mr. ...
Sub-Committee ...
Ross Sea Committee ...
their views ...
Scott said that if the ...
recommendations ...
clarification ...
is attached as ...

2. The ...
of the Government ...
IdV/AG ...
Commonwealth ...
the surplus ...
all Commonwealth ...
on behalf of the ...
said that it is ...

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*Hand 28
12/10
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*The
to
I spoke on the
lines of
K.A.'s telegram
A.*

TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Minutes of the thirty-sixth meeting of the Committee of Management held at Kirkland House, Whitehall, on Thursday, 23rd July. 1959. at 4.15.p.m.

PRESENT: Sir John Slessor (Chairman)
Sir Miles Clifford
Mr. G.P. Pirie-Gordon
Professor H.H. Read
Sir Vivian Fuchs
Sir James Wordie
Mr. J.V. Scott (representing Ross Sea Committee)

ALSO ATTENDED: Mr. H.G. Hammet (Commonwealth Relations Office)
Mr. A.F. Drake (South Africa House)
Mr. G.V. Brady (Australia House)

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE WERE RECEIVED FROM:

Sir Edwin Herbert
General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Portsmouth

The Minutes of the thirty-fifth meeting of the Committee of Management held on 25th March 1959 were confirmed.

Disposal of Surplus Monies.

1. The report of the Finance Sub-Committee on the question of the disposal of surplus funds was presented. Mr. Pirie-Gordon said that he and Sir Edwin Herbert had discussed this report in detail with Mr. Scott who had forwarded the new recommendations now proposed by the Sub-Committee, to New Zealand for consideration by the Ross Sea Committee. It had not been possible to obtain their views in time for this meeting, but meanwhile Mr. Scott said that if the Committee accepted the recommendations as outlined, in the report, he would like clarification on one or two points. A copy of the report is attached as Appendix A.

2. The Chairman tabled the report for the benefit of the Government representatives at the meeting and asked for their views. Mr. Hammet again stated that the Commonwealth Relations Office would be very glad to see all the surplus monies retained in one joint fund to which all Commonwealth countries would have access. Mr. Drake, on behalf of the South African Government agreed, but said that if it was decided to split the money then South Africa felt that she would have a small claim, proportional to her effort in the Expedition. Mr. Brady reported that the Australian Government would be very happy to agree to any proposals for the use of this money which commended itself to the other countries concerned, but he also said that if the fund was to be split, Australia would naturally expect to receive an equitable share.

3. Mr. Scott reported that the Ross Sea Committee were meeting at the end of this month and soon after this he hoped to be able to give their views to the Committee. Meanwhile he would like to raise two points:

*This is
his comment:
I spoke on the
lines of
K.A.'s telegram*

a) Would the Committee agree that if the money remains in one fund, it should be devoted to "Antarctic exploration" rather than "Polar exploration" as suggested at the last meeting?

b) Could the Committee give some broad outline of the policy likely to guide the Governing Body of the Trust it was proposed to set up in the United Kingdom? Would grants be available only to those qualified and able to do serious scientific work producing worthwhile results? Or would consideration also be given to applications for assistance to enthusiastic embryo explorers who might not be able to add very much to scientific knowledge, but who would benefit from field experience.

4. On the question of (a) above, the Committee agreed that funds should be confined to "Antarctic exploration".

5. Discussing the second point raised by Mr. Scott, Sir Vivian Fuchs said that personally he would like to see the funds used to encourage young people to visit and learn to do useful work in the Antarctic. He also considered that it should be possible to make grants to assist the writing up and publishing of field work. He felt however that the money should not be spent on merely making it possible for young men to enjoy a climbing or sledging holiday - each expedition that merited financial assistance should have serious intent and a clear objective. The Committee accepted this view and Mr. Scott said he would so inform the Ross Sea Committee.

6. Assuming that the Ross Sea Committee will agree to retaining all the money in one fund, it was agreed that the capital should normally be kept intact, but that the Governing Body would be free to be flexible in this matter, and that from time to time in certain very exceptional cases some capital expenditure could be considered.

7. In order to clarify the position it was agreed to amend the report of the Finance Sub-Committee as follows:

para. 6., last line, for "conditions" read "terms".

para. 6., sub-para. iii to read:

"Nothing in the above section precludes a New Zealand application for all the funds available in one year."

para. 6 sub-para iv to read:

"While capital is not normally to be used, grants in excess may be made for exceptional cases."

These amendments have been incorporated in the official copies available at the Expedition office.

The Report was accepted.

The Meeting was adjourned at 5.25.p.m.

Stanley Hayward
SECRETARY

THE TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION
22 Gayfere Street
LONDON. S.W.1.

Report of the Finance Sub-Committee

Disposal of surplus monies.

1. As requested by the Committee of Management the Finance Committee have reconsidered their former recommendations as to the disposal of the surplus. It would appear that the surplus will be of the order of £35,000.
2. It will be recalled that the reason why the Management Committee asked the Finance Committee to reconsider the matter was the representation made by Mr. Scott, New Zealand House, acting as a spokesman and mouthpiece of the Ross Sea Committee. He, it will be recalled, suggested that there was some obligation arising out of the Constitution of the Ross Sea Committee that any surplus should be shared between the Ross Sea Committee and the Trans-Antarctic Expedition in some equitable manner. Mr. Scott reported that the Ross Sea Committee were of opinion that a fair proportion for New Zealand would be 40 per cent.
3. The Finance Committee have examined the Constitution of the Ross Sea Committee and certain correspondence between the Ross Sea Committee and the Trans-Antarctic Expedition that took place at the time that the Ross Sea Committee's Memorandum and Articles of Association were being settled. From this examination it is clear:-
 - (a) that the Memorandum of Association of the Ross Sea Committee does contain a provision as to disposal of surplus on the lines suggested by Mr. Scott.
 - (b) that none-the-less the surplus at present is represented by funds belonging to and entirely at the disposal of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition, and
 - (c) that the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Ross Sea Committee are in no way binding on the Trans-Antarctic Expedition.
4. Nevertheless the correspondence referred to above does, in the opinion of the Finance Committee, establish that the Trans-Antarctic Expedition did approve the draft Constitution of the Ross Sea Committee and in consequence there does appear to be a moral commitment to share the surplus unless some other method of disposing of it is agreed.
5. In view of what is stated in the last preceding paragraph the Finance Committee have examined what would be a fair proportion to be allocated to New Zealand. Annexed are calculations prepared by the accountants examining the matter from various points of view. From these it would appear that the maximum proportion to which New Zealand could properly be entitled would be between 21% and 29%. Taking the higher figure it

would mean that the New Zealand proportion might amount to some £10,000. With this figure in mind the Finance Committee are of opinion that an attempt should be made to obtain the agreement of New Zealand to the retention of the fund as a whole. It is felt that some £25,000 in the hands of Great Britain and £10,000 in the hands of New Zealand would be less effective for the purpose of supporting expeditions whether British or New Zealand than a fund of £35,000 administered in such a way that New Zealand would have full representation in considering grants.

The Finance Committee have always borne in mind that if the surplus is to be split up there is a risk that Governments who have contributed might claim to share in the split. That this fear is not merely academic is shown by a letter which has since been received from the Australian High Commissioner's Office indicating that if the surplus were kept in one fund the Australian Government would be ready to agree to any proposal as to its final disposal which was acceptable to the other Commonwealth countries concerned but that if it were decided to split the fund then Australia would expect to receive a share. If this situation were to arise it is evident that it would be impossible to resist the claims of other Governments, including that of the United Kingdom and the surplus might well be dissipated.

6. In these circumstances the Finance Committee recommend that an attempt be made by negotiation with New Zealand to keep the fund as one fund to be administered by a Committee of Management constituted as previously proposed but with the following terms:-

- (i) that a New Zealand Committee be set up to make recommendations for grants to New Zealand Expeditions subject to the final approval by the Committee of Management.
- (ii) that in each year one third of the funds available for grants (whether capital or income) be reserved for New Zealand recommendations but that if at the end of the third year any part of the amount so reserved had not been expended it should fall back into general funds and a new three year cycle commence.
- (iii) nothing in the above section precludes a New Zealand application in all the funds available in one year.
- (iv) While capital is not normally to be used, grants in excess may be made for exceptional cases.

7. The Committee are holding informal conversations with Mr. Scott the result of which will be reported later.

Edwin Herbert
CHAIRMAN
FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE
16th July 1959

Distribution:
All members of the Committee of Management.

AIRMAIL

6th August, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Sir Miles Clements
Mr. S.P. Phipps
Professor H. B. Hall
Sir Vivian Fuchs
Sir James Wolfe
Mr. J. T. Scott

ALSO ATTENDED:

Trans-Antarctic Expedition : Disposal
of Surplus Assets

With reference to my despatch of 30th July, 1959, and your telegram NW 74, I enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee of Management which took place on 23rd July, 1959.

I. F. A. de VILLIERS.

Acting High Commissioner.

Ken 24/25

IdV/AG

BF 2/11 A.C. 19/10 Noted J.H. 12/10

surplus monies retained in one joint fund to which all Commonwealth countries would have access. Mr. Drake, on behalf of the South African Government agreed, but said that if it was decided to split the money then South Africa felt that she would have a small claim, proportional to her effort in the Expedition. Mr. Brady reported that the Australian Government would be very happy to agree to any proposals for the use of this money which commended itself to the other countries concerned, but he also said that if the fund was to be split, Australia would naturally expect to receive an equitable share.

3. Mr. Scott reported that the Ross Sea Committee were meeting at the end of this month and soon after this

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COPY

TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

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PRESENT: Sir John Slessor (Chairman)
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Mr. G.P. Pirie-Gordon
Professor H. H. Read
Sir Vivian Fuchs
Sir James Wordie
Mr. J. V. Scott (representing Ross Sea Committee)

ALSO ATTENDED: Mr. H.G. Hammet (Commonwealth Relations Office)
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APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE WERE RECEIVED FROM:

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Disposal of Surplus Monies.

1. The report of the Finance Sub-Committee on the question of the disposal of surplus funds was presented. Mr. Pirie-Gordon said that he and Sir Edwin Herbert had discussed this report in detail with Mr. Scott who had forwarded the new recommendations now proposed by the Sub-Committee, to New Zealand for consideration by the Ross Sea Committee. It had not been possible to obtain their views in time for this meeting, but meanwhile Mr. Scott said that if the Committee accepted the recommendations as outlined, in the report, he would like clarification on one or two points. A copy of the report is attached as Appendix A.

2. The Chairman tabled the report for the benefit of the Government representatives at the meeting and asked for their views. Mr. Hammet again stated that the Commonwealth Relations Office would be very glad to see all the surplus monies retained in one joint fund to which all Commonwealth countries would have access. Mr. Drake, on behalf of the South African Government agreed, but said that if it was decided to split the money then South Africa felt that she would have a small claim, proportional to her effort in the Expedition. Mr. Brady reported that the Australian Government would be very happy to agree to any proposals for the use of this money which commended itself to the other countries concerned, but he also said that if the fund was to be split, Australia would naturally expect to receive an equitable share.

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b) Could the Committee give some broad outline of the policy likely to guide the Governing Body of the Trust it was proposed to set up in the United Kingdom? Would grants be available only to those qualified and able to do serious scientific work producing worthwhile results? Or would consideration also be given to applications for assistance to enthusiastic embryo explorers who might not be able to add very much to scientific knowledge, but who would benefit from field experience.

4. On the question of (a) above, the Committee agreed that funds should be confined to "Antarctic exploration".

5. Discussing the second point raised by Mr. Scott, Sir Vivian Fuchs said that personally he would like to see the funds used to encourage young people to visit and learn to do useful work in the Antarctic. He also considered that it should be possible to make grants to assist the writing up and publishing of field work. He felt however that the money should not be spent on merely making it possible for young men to enjoy a climbing or sledging holiday - each expedition that merited financial assistance should have serious intent and a clear objective. The Committee accepted this view and Mr. Scott said he would so inform the Ross Sea Committee.

6. Assuming that the Ross Sea Committee will agree to retaining all the money in one fund, it was agreed that the capital should normally be kept intact, but that the Governing Body would be free to be flexible in this matter, and that from time to time in certain very exceptional cases some capital expenditure could be considered.

7. In order to clarify the position it was agreed to amend the report of the Finance Sub-Committee as follows:

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para. 6., sub-para. iii to read:

"Nothing in the above section precludes a New Zealand application for all the funds available in one year."

para. 6 sub-para. iv to read:

"While capital is not normally to be used, grants in excess may be made for exceptional cases."

These amendments have been incorporated in the official copies available at the Expedition office.

The Report was accepted.

The Meeting was adjourned at 5.25 p.m.

(sgd.) Eleanor Honeywell
SECRETARY.

THE TRANSANTARCTIC EXPEDITION
22 Gayfere Street,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Report of the Finance Sub-Committee

Disposal of surplus monies

1. As requested by the Committee of Management the Finance Committee have reconsidered their former recommendations as to the disposal of the surplus. It would appear that the surplus will be of the order of £35,000.
2. It will be recalled that the reason why the Management Committee asked the Finance Committee to reconsider the matter was the representation made by Mr. Scott, New Zealand House, acting as a spokesman and mouthpiece of the Ross Sea Committee. He, it will be recalled, suggested that there was some obligation arising out of the Constitution of the Ross Sea Committee that any surplus should be shared between the Ross Sea Committee and the Trans-Antarctic Expedition in some equitable manner. Mr. Scott reported that the Ross Sea Committee were of opinion that a fair proportion for New Zealand would be 40 per cent.
3. The Finance Committee have examined the Constitution of the Ross Sea Committee and certain correspondence between the Ross Sea Committee and the Trans-Antarctic Expedition that took place at the time that the Ross Sea Committee's Memorandum and Articles of Association were being settled. From this examination it is clear:-
 - (a) that the Memorandum of Association of the Ross Sea Committee does contain a provision as to disposal of surplus on the lines suggested by Mr. Scott.
 - (b) that none-the-less the surplus at present is represented by funds belonging to and entirely at the disposal of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition, and
 - (c) that the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Ross Sea Committee are in no way binding on the Trans-Antarctic Expedition.
4. Nevertheless the correspondence referred to above does, in the opinion of the Finance Committee, establish that the Trans-Antarctic Expedition did approve the draft Constitution of the Ross Sea Committee and in consequence there does appear to be a moral commitment to share the surplus unless some other method of disposing of it is agreed.
5. In view of what is stated in the last preceding paragraph the Finance Committee have examined what would be a fair proportion to be allocated to New Zealand. Annexed are calculations prepared by the accountants examining the matter from various points of view. From these it would appear that the maximum proportion to which New Zealand could properly be entitled would be between 21% and 29%. Taking the higher figure it would mean that the New Zealand proportion

right amount to some £10,000. With this figure in mind the Finance Committee are of opinion that an attempt should be made to obtain the agreement of New Zealand to the retention of the fund as a whole. It is felt that some £25,000 in the hands of Great Britain and £10,000 in the hands of New Zealand would be less effective for the purpose of supporting expeditions whether British or New Zealand than a fund of £35,000 administered in such a way that New Zealand would have full representation in considering grants.

The Finance Committee have always borne in mind that if the surplus is to be split up there is a risk that Governments who have contributed might claim to share in the split. That this fear is not merely academic is shown by a letter which has since been received from the Australian High Commission's Office indicating that if the surplus were kept in one fund the Australian Government would be ready to agree to any proposal as to its final disposal which was acceptable to the other Commonwealth countries concerned but that if it were decided to split the fund then Australia would expect to receive a share. If this situation were to arise it is evident that it would be impossible to resist the claims of other Governments, including that of the United Kingdom and the surplus might well be dissipated.

6. In these circumstances the Finance Committee recommend that an attempt be made by negotiation with New Zealand to keep the fund as one fund to be administered by a Committee of Management constituted as previously proposed but with the following terms:-

- (i) that a New Zealand Committee be set up to make recommendations for grants to New Zealand Expeditions subject to the final approval by the Committee of Management.
- (ii) that in each year one third of the funds available for grants (whether capital or income) be reserved for New Zealand recommendations but that if at the end of the third year any part of the amount so reserved had not been expended it should fall back into general funds and a new three year cycle commence.
- (iii) nothing in the above section precludes a New Zealand application for all the funds available in one year.
- (iv) While capital is not normally to be used, grants in excess may be made for exceptional cases.

7. The Committee are holding informal conversations with Mr. Scott the result of which will be reported later.

Edwin Herbert
CHAIRMAN
FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE
16th July, 1959

Distribution:

All members of the Committee of Management.

AIRMAIL

30th July, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.Trans-Antarctic Expedition : Disposal
of Surplus Assets

Your telegram No 74 of 23rd July refers.

A meeting of the Committee of Management of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition duly took place on 23rd July to consider the question of the disposal of the Expedition's surplus assets. This Office was represented by Mr. Drake.

It was disclosed at the meeting that the surplus now amounts to about £35,000 and not £33,000 as previously expected; and that the Finance Sub-Committee, which has been attempting to resolve this question, had recently adopted a recommendation that

"an attempt be made by negotiation with New Zealand to keep the Fund as one Fund to be administered by a Committee of Management constituted as previously proposed, but under the following conditions:-

(i) that a New Zealand Committee be set up to make recommendations for grants to New Zealand expeditions, subject to the general approval of the Committee of Management; and

(ii) that in each year one-third of the funds available for grants (whether capital or income) be reserved for New Zealand recommendations but that, if at the end of the third year, any part of the amount so reserved had not been expended, it should fall back into general funds and a new three-year cycle commence."

This recommendation had been transmitted to the Ross Sea Committee in Wellington which has not yet, however, had time to consider it. It will do so at a meeting to be held shortly.

In the circumstances it was not possible for the Committee of Management to come to a final decision, and the meeting confined itself mainly to clarifying the intention of the recommendation for the benefit of the New Zealand representative. As a result of the discussion, it was decided to add the following clauses to the

/recommendation

recommendation as stated above, i.e.:

"(iii) Nothing in the above two sections precludes a New Zealand application for all the funds available in one year.

(iv) While capital is not normally to be used, grants in excess of annual income may be made in exceptional cases."

The general view in the Committee of Management was that the recommendation offered the Ross Sea Committee generous treatment. We understand that on a straight-forward allocation the Ross Sea Committee would not be entitled, on the basis of the Finance Sub-Committee's calculations, to more than about one-quarter of the surplus, assuming that it would be possible to arrive at an appropriate formula taking into account possible claims from other contributing countries. The offer made to the Ross Sea Committee is thus reasonably attractive and it is not unlikely that it will prove acceptable.

The New Zealand representative suggested that the Ross Sea Committee would favour the utilisation of the surplus for the purposes of Antarctic rather than Polar activities. This view was shared by the Committee of Management and it was decided that, if the proposals were acceptable to the Ross Sea Committee, the use of the Fund would be limited to projects relating to the Antarctic. The intention is that the income of the Fund (which would be something less than £2,000 per annum) would be used primarily (but not exclusively) to further research work in the field; the capital would be kept intact so far as possible in order to maintain a continuing Fund out of which smallish projects rather than any large single venture would be financed. Applications would, however, be considered on their merits and it would be open to the Committee of Management to give support to any more ambitious schemes which might be submitted to it. On this point the New Zealand representative suggested that the Ross Sea Committee would prefer applications submitted from New Zealand to the Committee of Management in London not to be determined solely by the merits of the scientific research that would be furthered by such projects. He sought an assurance that applications from e.g. groups of University students pursuing courses in geology would be sympathetically considered. The Committee of Management was not prepared to commit itself to any definite policy on this score, but agreed that there should perhaps be some bias in favour of youth.

Future arrangements will, however, depend on the attitude adopted by the Ross Sea Committee. There will no doubt be a further meeting of the Committee of Management in due course, on which we shall be reporting.

W. D. van SCHALKWYK

Acting High Commissioner.

PRIORITY CODE TELEGRAM.

FROM: SECEXTERN PRETORIA.

D: 23.7.59

TO: H. C. LONDON

R: 23.7.59

No. 74.

Your despatch of 16th July PS 16/1.

1. Our basic thinking(?) is as follows:-

- (a) Surplus fund should if possible not be split up. This could only result in dissipation into relatively inconsequential amount.
- (b) Fund should be applied exclusively to Antarctic research programme which might in the future be planned by any one or more of the Commonwealth countries concerned.
- (c) For Administrative reasons London would appear to be most convenient location for domicile(?) of fund.
- (d) It occurs to us that surplus might usefully be applied to "working up" data collected in the course of the expedition.

2. In view of our small stake you should not take prominent part in discussions.

J
23/7

WJS
29/5

go along with any proposal made by the United Kingdom which looks like being acceptable to all concerned.

However, if agreement cannot be reached reasonably quickly on a use to which the total surplus should be put, then there is a lot to be said for its being distributed among the contributors on some equitable basis. After all, the moneys are not needed for the purpose for which contributions were made, and in such circumstances the proper course seems to be to return them to the contributors'.

AIRMAIL

URGENT

16th July, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Trans-Antarctic Expedition: Disposal
of Surplus Assets

My despatches of 3rd April and 29th May, 1959, refer.

A further meeting of the Committee of Management of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition has now been convened for the afternoon of 23rd July to consider the disposal of the Expedition's "surplus monies".

We understand from the Commonwealth Relations Office that the Committee of Management is still hoping that it will be able to keep the surplus intact and to avoid any allocation, and that further representations have been made to the Ross Sea Committee in Wellington. The attitude of the latter is expected to be made known at next week's meeting.

If the Union authorities would wish our representative at that meeting to express any particular views on the subject, it would be appreciated if we could be informed of them by telegram.

W. D. van SCHALKWYK

Minister.

*Mr. Drake
14. 2/7
Biff 2/7
P. Law
14. 17/7. D*

AFD/JH

*WJD
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go along with any proposal made by the United Kingdom which looks like being acceptable to all concerned.

However, if agreement cannot be reached reasonably quickly on a use to which the total surplus should be put, then there is a lot to be said for its being distributed among the contributors on some equitable basis. After all, the moneys are not needed for the purpose for which contributions were made, and in such circumstances the proper course seems to be to return them to the contributors'.

TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

10th July 1959.

22 Gayfere
S.W.1.

There will be a meeting of the Committee of Management at Kirkland House, Whitehall, on Thursday 23rd July 1959 at 4.15.p.m.

A G E N D A .

1. Disposal of surplus monies.
2. Any other business.

Sharon Harvey

SECRETARY
TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr Drake

*WJS
13/7*

The Australian authorities have now advised as follows:-

'The undertaking of research at the Scott Polar Research Institute is remote from the purpose for which the contributions were made, namely, active exploration in the Antarctic. Therefore this proposal does not seem appropriate to us.

Australia's share of the surplus would be in the vicinity of £2,000 only, and consequently we think Australia should not press any particular proposal but should go along with any proposal made by the United Kingdom which looks like being acceptable to all concerned.

However, if agreement cannot be reached reasonably quickly on a use to which the total surplus should be put, then there is a lot to be said for its being distributed among the contributors on some equitable basis. After all, the moneys are not needed for the purpose for which contributions were made, and in such circumstances the proper course seems to be to return them to the contributors'.

AIRMAIL

29th May, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRSTrans-Antarctic Expedition

Please refer to our despatch of 3rd April reporting on the meeting of the Committee of Management of the above Expedition held on 25th March, and to the minutes of that meeting which were sent to you under cover of our minute of 10th April.

I append for information the text of a letter dated 26th May which has been addressed to Admiral Parry, Secretary of the Expedition, by the Acting Senior External Affairs Representative at Australia House in London:

"Since the meeting of the Committee of Management of 25th March, 1959, I have written to the Australian authorities asking for any views they may have on the question of the disposal of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition surplus.

The Australian authorities have now advised as follows:-

'The undertaking of research at the Scott Polar Research Institute is remote from the purpose for which the contributions were made, namely, active exploration in the Antarctic. Therefore this proposal does not seem appropriate to us.

Australia's share of the surplus would be in the vicinity of £2,000 only, and consequently we think Australia should not press any particular proposal but should go along with any proposal made by the United Kingdom which looks like being acceptable to all concerned.

However, if agreement cannot be reached reasonably quickly on a use to which the total surplus should be put, then there is a lot to be said for its being distributed among the contributors on some equitable basis. After all, the moneys are not needed for the purpose for which contributions were made, and in such circumstances the proper course seems to be to return them to the contributors'.

See Hoi Kom. P.M.

*WJS
29/5*

I am sending copies of this letter to the representatives at the Committee of Management meeting of the Ross Sea Committee, South Africa House and the Commonwealth Relations Office."

No date has yet been set for a further meeting of the Committee of Management to discuss this question. A meeting will no doubt be convened shortly, however, and we should be grateful if your views regarding the disposal of the Expedition's surplus could be made known to us as soon as possible.

The line of approach which we tentatively suggested in the final paragraph of our despatch under reference would seem in the main to be consistent with the Australian view that the surplus should preferably be devoted to active Antarctic exploration (though perhaps the field could usefully be extended to cover Antarctic research as well, particularly as the surplus would constitute only a small portion of the cost of mounting any further expedition). At the same time we are in a position similar to that of Australia in that the Union's share of the surplus (should it eventually be distributed) would not be very large. In this regard, however, it is difficult to see how, in practice, an allocation of this sort could be made, when one has to consider, as was pointed out in our despatch, that the existence of a surplus seems to be largely the result of the individual efforts of members of the Expedition after their return.

Three extra copies are attached.

W. D. van SCHALKWYK
Minister.

See the report

W.D.

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AIRMAIL

29th May, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Trans-Antarctic Expedition

Please refer to our despatch of 3rd April reporting on the meeting of the Committee of Management of the above Expedition held on 25th March, and to the minutes of that meeting which were sent to you under cover of our minute of 10th April.

I append for information the text of a letter dated 26th May which has been addressed to Admiral Parry, Secretary of the Expedition, by the Acting Senior External Affairs Representative at Australia House in London:

"Since the meeting of the Committee of Management of 25th March, 1959, I have written to the Australian authorities asking for any views they may have on the question of the disposal of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition surplus.

The Australian authorities have now advised as follows:-

'The undertaking of research at the Scott Polar Research Institute is remote from the purpose for which the contributions were made, namely, active exploration in the Antarctic. Therefore this proposal does not seem appropriate to us.

Australia's share of the surplus would be in the vicinity of £2,000 only, and consequently we think Australia should not press any particular proposal but should go along with any proposal made by the United Kingdom which looks like being acceptable to all concerned.

However, if agreement cannot be reached reasonably quickly on a use to which the total surplus should be put, then there is a lot to be said for its being distributed among the contributors on some equitable basis. After all, the moneys are not needed for the purpose for which contributions were made, and in such circumstances the proper course seems to be to return them to the contributors'.

*M. Drake
14.5/6
BF*

*Noted
14.29/59
Mr. Drake
14.6/7*

*Noted
14.4/7
A.G.*

*Noted
14.7/7
A.G. 8/7*

I am sending copies of this letter to the representatives at the Committee of Management meeting of the Ross Sea Committee, South Africa House and the Commonwealth Relations Office."

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The line of approach which we tentatively suggested in the final paragraph of our despatch under reference would seem in the main to be consistent with the Australian view that the surplus should preferably be devoted to active Antarctic exploration (though perhaps the field could usefully be extended to cover Antarctic research as well, particularly as the surplus would constitute only a small portion of the cost of mounting any further expedition). At the same time we are in a position similar to that of Australia in that the Union's share of the surplus (should it eventually be distributed) would not be very large. In this regard, however, it is difficult to see how, in practice, an allocation of this sort could be made, when one has to consider, as was pointed out in our despatch, that the existence of a surplus seems to be largely the result of the individual efforts of members of the Expedition after their return.

Three extra copies are attached.

W. D. van SCHALKWYK

Minister.



Australian External Affairs Office
Australia House
London W.C.2.

26th May 1959

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.
LONDON.

With the Compliments
of the
Senior External Affairs Representative

A.F. Drake, Esq.,
Second Secretary,
South Africa House,
Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

For your information.

G.V. Brady

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Africa House and the Commonwealth Relations Office.

Yours sincerely,

(G.V. Brady)
for Acting Senior External Affairs Representative

Rear-Admiral C.R.L. Parry,
22, Gayfere Street,
S.W.1.

7

- b) that it be incorporated as a Company and limited by guarantee.
- c) that its objects should be to encourage research and exploration in Polar regions, with suitable ancilliary objects. It would support only projects organised or developed in Commonwealth countries, or participated in by Commonwealth nationals.
- d) that the Trans-Antarctic Expedition should gradually transfer its surplus funds to this Body, as and when convenient.

3/5/1/7

Australian External Affairs Office
Australia House
London W.C.2.

26th May 1959

Dear Admiral Parry,

X Since the meeting of the Committee of Management of 25th March, 1959, I have written to the Australian authorities asking for any views they may have on the question of the disposal of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition surplus.

The Australian authorities have now advised as follows: -

"The undertaking of research at the Scott Polar Research Institute is remote from the purpose for which the contributions were made, namely, active exploration in the Antarctic. Therefore this proposal does not seem appropriate to us.

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However, if agreement cannot be reached reasonably quickly on a use to which the total surplus should be put, then there is a lot to be said for its being distributed among the contributors on some equitable basis. After all, the money are not needed for the purpose for which contributions were made, and in such circumstances the proper course seems to be to return them to the contributors".

I am sending copies of this letter to the representatives at the Committee of Management meeting of the Ross Sea Committee, South Africa House and the Commonwealth Relations Office. Y.

Yours sincerely,

(G.V.Brady)
for Acting Senior External Affairs Representative

Rear-Admiral C.R.L.Parry,
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AIRMAIL

16th April, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Trans-Antarctic Expedition

With reference to my minute of 10th April, I forward herewith a further two copies of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee of Management of the above Expedition which was held on 25th March. Additional copies of the annexure to those minutes (i.e. the letter dated 26th March from the New Zealand representative to the Secretary of the Expedition) are not available.

A. F. DRAKE
Minister.

AFD/JH

- b) that it be incorporated as a Company and limited by guarantee.
- c) that its objects should be to encourage research and exploration in Polar regions, with suitable ancilliary objects. It would support only projects organised or developed in Commonwealth countries, or participated in by Commonwealth nationals.
- d) that the Trans-Antarctic Expedition should gradually transfer its surplus funds to this Body, as and when convenient.

AIRMAIL

10th April, 1959.

THE SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.Trans-Antarctic Expedition

With reference to my despatch of 3rd April, I forward herewith one copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee of Management of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition which took place on 25th March, together with a circular copy of a letter dated 26th March addressed to the Secretary of the Expedition, in which the New Zealand representative sets out the views of the Ross Sea Committee on the question of the disposal of the Expedition's surplus assets. We have requested additional copies of the minutes and these will be forwarded to you in due course.

It will be noted that the final surplus expected is stated in the minutes to be in the region of £30,000. The figure of £33,000 mentioned in our despatch was, however, the one given to the meeting. It has no doubt been considered wiser by the Secretariat on reflection to record a more conservative estimate.

W. D. van SCHALKWYK

Minister.

AD/AG

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TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Minutes of the thirty-fifth meeting of the Committee of Management held at Kirkland House, Whitehall, on 25th March 1959 at 10.am.

PRESENT: Sir John Slessor (Chairman)
 Sir Miles Clifford
 Sir Vivian Fuchs
 Mr. G.P.Pirie-Gordon
 General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall
 Sir Edwin Herbert
 Professor H.H.Read
 Mr. J V.Scott (representing Ross Sea Committee)

ALSO ATTENDED: Mr. G.V.Brady (Australia House)
 Mr. A.F.Drake (South Africa House)
 Mr. R.R.Kershaw (Commonwealth Relations Office)
 Mr. C.G Johnston (Kemp Chatteris & Co.)
 Mr. P. Williams (Kemp Chatteris & Co.)

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE WERE RECEIVED FROM:

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Portsmouth
Sir James Wordie
Captain A.R.Glen.

|| The Minutes of the thirty-fourth meeting of the Committee of Management held on 27th November 1958 were confirmed.

Financial Statement.

|| 1. The Treasurer tabled a statement of the financial position. It was reported that the Mount Everest Foundation has now indicated that it wishes the £5,000 loan to the Expedition to be repaid. Allowing for this debt, and taking into consideration the estimated royalties still to come from the sale of The Crossing of Antarctica and the Expedition film, the final surplus will probably be about £30,000.

Recommendations on the winding up of Expedition affairs and the disposal of assets.

2. Sir Edwin Herbert reported that the Finance Sub-Committee felt the time had now come when the Trans-Antarctic Expedition should be liquidated and its surplus monies handed over to a Trust fund to be administered for the furtherance of exploration and scientific research in Polar regions. To this end they had drawn up a list of recommendations as follows:

- a) that a new Body be set up to be called 'The Trans-Antarctic Expedition Foundation.'
- b) that it be incorporated as a Company and limited by guarantee.
- c) that its objects should be to encourage research and exploration in Polar regions, with suitable ancilliary objects. It would support only projects organised or developed in Commonwealth countries, or participated in by Commonwealth nationals.
- d) that the Trans-Antarctic Expedition should gradually transfer its surplus funds to this Body, as and when convenient.

- e) that as soon as its assets are handed over, the Trans-Antarctic Expedition should be liquidated.
- f) that the Governing Body of the proposed Trans-Antarctic Foundation should consist of seven members:
 - i. In the first instance a Chairman nominated by the Trans-Antarctic Expedition.
 - ii. One member nominated by each of the following organisations:
 - The Royal Society
 - The Royal Geographical Society
 - The Scott Polar Research Institute
 - The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey
 - New Zealand House
 - The Commonwealth Relations Office
- g) when the Trans-Antarctic Expedition is finally liquidated, members of the Governing Body of the newly established Foundation should appoint their own Chairman as an addition to their number.
- h) that in the first instance, the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey be invited to undertake the administrative work of the new Foundation.

3. General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall said he felt strongly that the Scott Polar Research Institute was the proper Body to handle this fund and whereas he agreed with the recommendation set out in (f) ii. above, establishing a controlling Committee to which several organisations would nominate a representative, he would like to see the administration of the fund handed over to the Institute; particularly in view of the fact that Sir Vivian Fuchs is a member of the Management Committee.

4. Sir Vivian was asked for his views and said he felt a little dubious about such a proposal because the Scott Polar Research Institute is not concerned with mounting Expeditions and has little experience of practical field work. He would therefore prefer to see the administration of the fund left with the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey office which is an organisation actively engaged in both the practical problems of field work and with scientific results.

5. After discussion, it was felt that as the Committee were agreed on the sort of controlling body which would have control of the funds available to the Trust, the question of its administration was of minor importance. The Chairman suggested that a decision on this point should be deferred until a later date.

6. Mr. Scott was then asked to state the New Zealand reactions to the proposals for setting up a Trust fund. He said that the Ross Sea Committee had met to consider the recommendations and he was instructed to report that these did not recommend themselves to the Committee in their present form. The Ross Sea Committee felt that only if a fund were established in New Zealand would it be readily accessible to New Zealand parties, or serve as a memorial to the New Zealand effort in the Expedition, and they would prefer that an equitable proportion of the total assets be transferred to them in New Zealand where a similar Trust fund could be established on parallel lines to that suggested in the United Kingdom. No figure was suggested but the Ross Sea Committee has instructed its own Finance Sub-Committee to study the question and make recommendations.

7. It was pointed out that £12,000 has already been paid to make up the deficit at the New Zealand end of the Expedition, that the surplus is not a large sum of money, and, that if it is to be split, then both Australia and South Africa would have a claim to a proportion of it, resulting in a situation where the relatively small amount left in each country might be of very little account.

8. Mr. Scott said he appreciated this point, and if the Committee felt it would be unfortunate to divide so small a sum, they might perhaps like to consider establishing the Trust in New Zealand, which after all was geographically very close to the Antarctic and very closely concerned with Antarctic work. He pointed out that most of the surplus money comes from excess royalties on the book and the film, and said that if the book had been written chiefly in New Zealand and if the New Zealand population was larger, the greater sales might have been made at that end. The Committee did not feel able to accept this last point and the Chairman suggested that a decision must be made on facts as they are and not as they might have been.

9. The Chairman asked the views of the Government representatives and Mr. Kershaw speaking for the Commonwealth Relations Office said that they would welcome any proposal which represented in the Trust Fund, the Commonwealth flavour which had been such a happy feature of the Expedition and it would be a great pity should a situation arise where there were invidious distinctions as to the value of the effort of a particular country. The issue which had now been raised was obviously a domestic matter between the Committee of Management and the Ross Sea Committee, but he very much hoped that it could be amicably resolved in a way which would maintain the close Commonwealth community of effort which had brought the Expedition to such a successful conclusion.

10. Mr. Brady from Australia House and Mr. Drake from South Africa House associated themselves with Mr. Kershaw in stressing that the Commonwealth aspect should be maintained, but said that as neither had yet had time to consult their respective Governments, they would prefer to wait until an agreed proposal was available before saying anything more.

11. It was agreed that in view of the Ross Sea Committee's objection to the recommendations under consideration the matter must be referred back to the Finance Sub-Committee for further consideration. Sir Edwin Herbert was asked to call a meeting of the Finance Committee Sub-Committee as soon as convenient and to invite Mr. Scott to be present when this matter is further discussed. The Sub-Committee was authorised to negotiate direct with the Ross Sea Committee on any further proposals they may make, and, if possible, to obtain their concurrence to any new recommendations they may wish to make to the Committee of Management. Mr. Scott was asked to send the Secretary a memorandum setting out the views of the Ross Sea Committee in detail.

Report on Book sales and the Husky edition.

12. The Secretary said that the English edition of The Crossing of Antarctica had already sold over 104,000 copies, and was still selling steadily at about 500 copies per week. The script of the Husky edition was delivered to Cassells at the end of February. The edited chapters were now being revised and it is hoped that the book will be published in September. Cassells have commissioned Dr. Andrew Scotland to produce a cheap Schools Reader, reducing

The Crossing of Antarctica to about 176 pages, using Sir Vivian Fuchs' original material and adding suitable linking passages where necessary. This will be a paper backed edition and will be published in 1960.

Report on lecture programme.

13. The Secretary reported that the lecture programme was now virtually over. To date 69 free, and 216 paid lectures had been given by members of the Expedition, the fees totalling £10,300 of which £5,890 went into Expedition funds. There is still about £100 outstanding.

Progress of scientific work.

14. Sir Vivian Fuchs reported that scientific work is going ahead satisfactorily. Preliminary papers have already been published on Tides, Fuels and Glaciology. Hannes La Grange has completed the tabular material on the meteorology and is now writing it up, Jon Stephenson is finishing his geological work and Geoffrey Pratt's seismic work is progressing. This, and the gravity results cannot be completed until heights can be corrected after the necessary meteorological observations are available from all IGY sources. Allan Rogers hopes to complete the physiological results this autumn - certain preliminary papers have already appeared in medical journals. The glaciological work will take some time to finish but it is thought that one part of Hal Lister's results will be ready for publication this year. Maps have already been drawn at the Directorate of Surveys and it is intended that, together with the Ross Dependency maps, these will be produced in a compendium. Arrangements have been made with the Stationary Office to publish the papers as they are completed, in a series similar to the FIDS Reports.

15. Sir Miles Clifford said that judging from the experience of other expeditions, it was a matter for congratulation that the scientific results were being produced so quickly.

Film material.

16. Sir Miles Clifford said that it is felt in some quarters that the Expedition film CROSSING ANTARCTICA could be greatly improved if more of the available material was incorporated in it, and asked whether it would be possible for this to be done. Sir Vivian Fuchs said that all the material brought home is being kept and some of it may be used to make up short documentary films for schools or scientific purposes, but the cost of production would be likely to preclude a new version of the main film.

The meeting adjourned at 11.20.am.

C.R.L. Parry
SECRETARY

TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

DISTRIBUTION

All Members of the General Committee
Commonwealth Relations Office (4)
Colonial Office (2)
New Zealand House (2)
Australia House (2)
South Africa House (2)
Kemp Chatteris & Co.
The Governor of the Falkland Islands

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

26 March 1959

Dear Admiral Parry,

In response to the request of the Committee of Management at its meeting on 25 March 1959 I am setting out below the views of the Ross Sea Committee on the question of the disposal of the assets of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition.

The recommendations of the Financial Sub-Committee on the setting up of a "Trans-Antarctic Expedition Foundation" contained in the minutes of a meeting of that Sub-Committee on 9 March, were considered by the Ross Sea Committee at a meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr. B.R. Law on 20 March 1959. The Ross Sea Committee on that occasion approved the following text which I was asked to communicate to the Committee of Management:

"Despite the indication of acceptance accorded to the proposals discussed during Sir John Slessor's visit, the constitution of the Ross Sea Committee, particularly Section 27, debars this body from agreeing with the proposals now submitted. Furthermore, the unanimous view of a representative meeting of the Committee held today to discuss these was that the greater good would result if a fund were to be established in New Zealand with similar objectives."

The opinion was strongly expressed at the meeting that only if a fund were established in New Zealand would it be readily accessible to New Zealand parties or serve as a memorial to the New Zealand effort. The Committee relied on Sections 27 and 28(d) of their constitution, which sections were held to be not inconsistent with Article 7 of the Letters of Association of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition Limited. These two sections of the Ross Sea Committee constitution had been drafted by a sub-committee in Wellington in consultation with the then representative of the London Committee, Mr. Macle hose, in August 1955. These two sections had later been approved by the Committee of Management, and I refer to the minutes of the 5th meeting of the Committee of Management held on 7 September 1955. The text of the two clauses of the Ross Sea Committee's constitution reads as follows:

"Clause 27: Distribution of surplus assets of Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition.

At the conclusion of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition being jointly organised by the Society and the Trans-Antarctic Expedition Limited, such adjustment shall be made between the Society and that Company as may be necessary to distribute between the Society and the Company the surplus assets of the joint enterprise in an equitable manner, having regard to any prior arrangements made between the Society and the Company."

"Clause 28(d):

After liquidation of the liabilities of the Society, the surplus funds of the Society shall be paid into a deposit account to be established under Section 38 of the Public Revenues Act 1935 and applied for the purposes of any future Antarctic or other exploratory expeditions as are approved by the Governor-General."