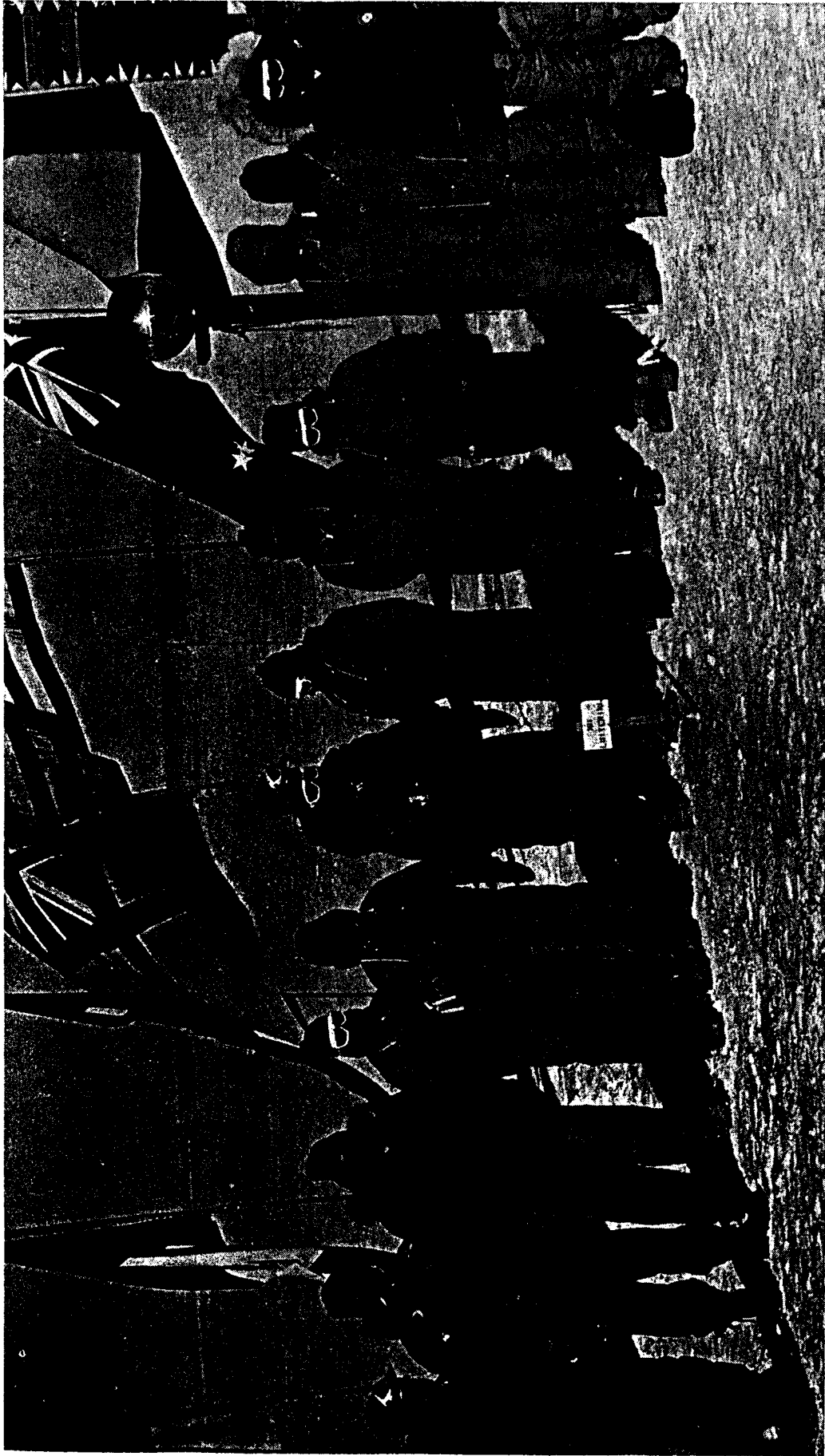


ANTARCTIC TREATY
REPORT OF
SEVENTH
CONSULTATIVE
MEETING
WELLINGTON

30 October - 10 November 1972

**SEVENTH ANTARCTIC TREATY
CONSULTATIVE MEETING**



Following the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in Wellington, a party of representatives from each delegation visited the Antarctic. Pictured at the South Pole are (left to right): Lt. Commander Jorge Busico, Argentina; Mr R. B. Thomson, Superintendent, Antarctic Division, DSIR, New Zealand; Dr Brian Roberts, United Kingdom; Mr Alfred van der Essen, Belgium; Mr Mario Poblete, Chile; Mr James E. Heg, United States; Mr C. Crow, New Zealand; H. E. Dr Edward Hambro, Norway; Mr Georges Rochiccioli, France; Mr F. C. L. Loots, South Africa; Dr R. I. Garrad, Australia; Dr E. I. Tolstikov, USSR.

ANTARCTIC TREATY

REPORT
OF
THE SEVENTH
CONSULTATIVE
MEETING

WELLINGTON

30 OCTOBER – 10 NOVEMBER 1972

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WELLINGTON

1973

Price 50c

Publication No. 440

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I.

FINAL REPORT

ERRATUM

In paragraph 1 of Recommendation VII-2, "Annex A" *should be*
"Annex B".

FINAL REPORT OF THE SEVENTH ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, representatives of the Consultative Parties (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America) met in Wellington from 30 October to 10 November 1972 to consult together and consider measures which might be taken to further the principles and purposes of the Treaty and, where appropriate, make recommendations to their Governments.

2. Mr F. H. Corner, Representative of New Zealand, acted as Temporary Chairman of the Meeting pending the election of a Chairman.

3. The Meeting was formally opened by the Right Honourable Sir Keith Holyoake, Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand.

4. Mr Corner was then elected Chairman and Mr R. E. B. Peren, of the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs, appointed Secretary-General.

5. Opening statements were made by the Heads of all Delegations. The Opening Session was held in public, but all others in private.

6. The Meeting adopted the following Agenda:

- (1) Opening of meeting
- (2) Election of officers
- (3) Opening statements
- (4) Adoption of agenda
- (5) Conservation of fauna and flora
 - (a) action by SCAR arising from Recommendation VI-9
 - (b) review of legislative and/or administrative action by Consultative Parties
- (6) Exchanges of information
- (7) Effects on the Antarctic environment and on scientific programmes of increasing ease of access
 - (a) tourists
 - (b) non-governmental expeditions
 - (c) other proposed expeditions
- (8) Antarctic resources—effects of mineral exploration
- (9) Purposes and designation of special areas
- (10) Man's impact on the Antarctic environment
 - (a) action by SCAR arising from Recommendation VI-4
 - (b) United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 1972
 - (c) national reports of experience and remedial action
 - (d) implications for the future
- (11) Activities in Antarctica of countries not Contracting Parties
- (12) Use of radio-isotopes in Antarctic scientific investigation: action by SCAR arising from Recommendation VI-5
- (13) Telecommunications in Antarctica: SCAR Symposium, Sandefjord, 1972
- (14) Historic monuments
- (15) Co-operation in transport
- (16) Review of the implementation of Article IX (4) of the Antarctic Treaty

- (17) Renumbering of Consultative Meeting Recommendations
- (18) Classification of Consultative Meeting documents
- (19) Administrative arrangements
- (20) Report of Conference on Conservation of Antarctic Seals, London, 1972
- (21) Date and place of the next Consultative Meeting
- (22) Any other business
- (23) Adoption of Final Report
- (24) Closing of meeting

7. The Meeting considered in Plenary Session all the items on the Agenda and appointed three Working Groups, comprising members of all those Delegations wishing to participate, to assist it in reaching conclusions on certain items. The Working Group on Items 7, 9, and 10 was chaired by Professor van der Essen, Representative of Belgium, that on Items 8 and 11 by His Excellency Dr Edvard Hambro, Representative of Norway, and that on Item 13 by Lt. Commander Jorge F. Busico of the Argentine Delegation.

8. The Meeting adopted unanimously the following Recommendations, which are set forth at the end of this Final Report:

- VII-1: Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment
- VII-2: Review of Specially Protected Areas
- VII-3: Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- VII-4: Effects of Tourists and Non-governmental Expeditions in the Antarctic Treaty Area
- VII-5: Importation of Laboratory Animals and Plants
- VII-6: Antarctic Resources—Effects of Mineral Exploration
- VII-7: Antarctic Telecommunications
- VII-8: Co-operation in Transport
- VII-9: Historic Monuments

Fauna and Flora

9. The Meeting noted that, in response to the invitations initiated by Recommendation VI-9, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) had tabulated and had arranged for the publication of the statistics exchanged under Article XII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Fauna and Flora on the seals and birds killed and captured in the Antarctic Treaty Area during the period 1964-69. Those tabulated statistics would continue to be published, together with the comments of the relevant SCAR group on any changes in the status of species that could be attributed to the numbers killed. The Representatives were pleased to note, from information drawn to their attention during the meeting, an authoritative opinion that there is at present no serious direct threat to Antarctic seals and birds and in particular that no species is endangered, although the possibility of over-exploitation of some local populations of seals cannot be entirely ruled out.

10. The Meeting reviewed the legislative and/or administrative action taken by Consultative Parties, or in preparation, to conserve fauna and flora in the Treaty Area, and expressed satisfaction at the considerable progress made towards the harmonisation of national regulations. The need to expedite approval of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Fauna and Flora, and to give effect to the provisions thereof throughout the Treaty Area in accordance with their terms, was also stressed.

Exchanges of Information

11. The Meeting noted that the amount of information exchanged annually between their Governments in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty was increasing and that SCAR also exchanged information on matters relating to the planning and results of scientific research. Paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty specifies the exchanges which are primarily related to promoting the objectives and ensuring the observance of the provisions of the Treaty; while paragraph 1 (c) of Article III makes possible the exchange of scientific information freely and directly between scientific organisations. Subsequent Recommendations have added to or specified in greater detail the content of these two kinds of exchange. Direct exchanges between scientific organisations are referred to in Recommendations I-I, I-III, I-IV, II-I, and II-VIII. Exchanges through diplomatic channels are referred to in Recommendations I-VI, I-VII, I-XIII, II-II, II-IV, II-VI, III-I, III-II, III-VIII (Article XII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora), IV-19, IV-21, IV-23, V-2, V-7 (Paragraphs 10 and 11 of Annex I to the Final Report of the Meeting), VI-2, VI-6, VI-7, VI-9, VI-12 and VI-13.

12. The Meeting felt that the collection and subsequent distribution of this information had not always worked effectively. It considered that the whole subject needed examination with a view to the possible drawing together into a single Recommendation of the Eighth Consultative Meeting all the requirements relevant to exchanges through diplomatic channels.

13. The Meeting also considered that the value of information exchanged under paragraph 5 of Article VII and related Recommendations would be enhanced if a uniform arrangement of subjects was adopted and proposed that Governments examine the reporting format at Annex I with a view to its discussion at the Eighth Consultative Meeting.

14. Certain conclusions on the exchange of information in the field of telecommunications are reported at paragraph 21.

Activities of Countries not Contracting Parties

15. The Meeting considered the question of possible substantial or continuing activities or territorial claims in the Antarctic Treaty area by states that are not Contracting Parties to the Treaty.

16. It agreed that, in such circumstances, it would be advisable for Governments to consult together as provided for by the Treaty and to be ready to urge or invite as appropriate the state or states concerned to accede to the Treaty, pointing out the rights and benefits they would receive and also the responsibilities and obligations of Contracting Parties.

17. The Meeting recalled the principles and purposes of the Treaty, in particular that the Antarctic Treaty Area should continue to be a zone of peace and scientific co-operation and should not become the scene or object of international discord. In this connection the Meeting drew attention to the provisions of Article IV of the Treaty.

Use of Radio-isotopes

18. The Meeting considered a paper prepared by SCAR (following Recommendation VI-5) about the use of radio-isotopes in the Antarctic. The Meeting expressed its appreciation of the information contained in this

paper and decided not to make any further Recommendation with regard to the matters dealt with in Recommendation VI-6, pending completion of the proposed review of arrangements for the exchange of information.

Telecommunications

19. The Meeting noted with appreciation the contribution to the study of Antarctic radio propagation and the ionosphere made at the SCAR Symposium on "Scientific and Technical Problems Affecting Antarctic Telecommunications" held in Sandefjord, Norway, in May 1972, and welcomed the Interim Report of the SCAR Group of Specialists (Revised 25 August 1972).

20. In taking note of SCAR's opinion that advantages would accrue from the preparation of an operators' handbook, the Meeting suggested that Governments draw this suggestion to the attention of offices administering Antarctic programmes. If these offices considered that such a handbook would be helpful they should be urged to co-operate to reach agreement on those parts of the text which would benefit from drawing together national experience in this field. For the guidance of these offices, Representatives considered that the handbook might adopt a standardised loose-leaf format in order to facilitate the incorporation of amendments and might contain, *inter alia*:

- (1) texts on the factors affecting radio propagation in the Antarctic, and on the general operating procedures which experience has shown to be useful in adverse conditions ;
- (2) a brief statement about the Antarctic telecommunications system of each Consultative Party and its normal operating procedures ;
- (3) information on telecommunications equipment and schedules based on that exchanged in accordance with Recommendation VI-2.

21. In connection with the exchange of information on telecommunications in accordance with Recommendation VI-2, it was noted that the present timing of the exchange, which was governed by Recommendation IV-23 (Date of Exchange of Information), made it difficult to ensure that information reached Antarctic radio operators in time to be of use. The Meeting expressed the view that it should prove operationally beneficial if this information were to be exchanged by 30 June, at the same time as the reporting of modifications of planned activities under Recommendation II-VI. Because of the proposal to review all exchanges of information under the Antarctic Treaty it was felt to be inappropriate to make a Recommendation to Governments at this time. It was agreed instead that, until such time as the overall review had been completed, Governments should be urged to exchange notifications of planned alterations to their telecommunications equipment and procedures at the same time as they exchange information under Recommendation II-VI.

Transport

22. The Representative of the United States presented to the Meeting a concept for a non-commercial international air transportation system for the Antarctic Treaty Area. The system would serve to facilitate scientific research by providing better and faster access to all parts of the Area during the austral summer and inter-continental transportation during the austral winter at least to selected locations.

23. Development of the concept would require an examination of ways in which several Antarctic inter-continental terminals could be developed and/or improved, the establishment of subsidiary airfield facilities at a number of Antarctic stations, and the utilisation of a variety of ski-equipped aircraft and helicopters. Mutual support by national expeditions in the scheduling of aircraft operations could greatly increase the access of scientists of the several nations working in the Antarctic to all parts of the Treaty Area. This would be particularly true during the austral summer season and in the disciplines of mapping, geology, glaciology, and biology. In addition to the direct benefits afforded to science, such an air transportation system would tend to facilitate international co-operation in scientific research and data exchange.

24. The Meeting expressed considerable interest in the concept, indicated that it merited further study, and agreed that the matter should be studied by the national offices responsible for the administration of Antarctic expeditions.

Implementation of Article IX (4)

25. A Table showing approvals of Recommendations of previous Consultative Meetings is attached at Annex II.

Renumbering of Recommendations

26. Representatives agreed not to proceed with the proposal of the Sixth Consultative Meeting that the Recommendations of the First, Second, and Third Meetings should be renumbered.

Classification of Consultative Meeting documents

27. There was an exchange of views on the question of the release of the official documents of Consultative Meetings, and it was noted that different practices were followed. The Meeting considered that generally the documents should not be released unless it was otherwise decided at a Consultative Meeting.

Administrative Arrangements

28. It was agreed that, at the conclusion of a Consultative Meeting, the host country would send a complete set of all documents circulated thereat, as well as the Final Report, to the host country of the next Meeting.

Conservation of Antarctic Seals

29. The Meeting observed with special interest that a Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals had been drawn up in London in February 1972, and had been signed by a number of Governments. It expressed its warm appreciation of the action of the British Government in hosting the Conference. The meeting took note of the following statement:

“The Representative of Chile expressed regret that the conservation of Antarctic seals should have been dealt with at a special conference, and trusted that this subject would again be brought within the scope of the Antarctic Treaty.”

Next Consultative Meeting

30. Representatives received with pleasure the invitation of the Representative of Norway to hold the Eighth Consultative Meeting in Norway, at a time to be decided on by the Consultative Parties, and undertook to refer the invitation to their Governments.

Messages

31. As the Seventh Consultative Meeting ended, a message to the Antarctic stations of Consultative Parties, which was proposed by the Representative of Australia, was unanimously adopted. It was also agreed by the Meeting that those delegates participating in the post-conference tour to the Antarctic as guests of the New Zealand Government would be charged on behalf of all Representatives to transmit the message, on the occasion of their visit to Pole Station, to all stations in the Antarctic Treaty Area (The text is attached at Annex III.)

32. This final report of the Seventh Consultative Meeting was unanimously adopted on 10 November.

33. Closing statements were made on 10 November by or on behalf of the Heads of all Delegations. The Chairman then declared the Meeting closed.

ANNEX I

ANTARCTIC TREATY

SUGGESTED REPORTING FORMAT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Notes

1. Under Recommendation IV-23 as many as possible of the categories of information listed below are to be exchanged not later than 31 October each year, the balance to be furnished as soon as possible thereafter and in any case before the end of November.
2. Under Recommendation II-VI any extension, reductions or other modifications of activities (in the categories marked below with an asterisk (*)) previously reported are to be furnished as soon as possible and in any case prior to 30 June each year.
3. If a category is not applicable to the activities of a particular country (for example, it has no airfields or does not intend to use research rockets) this fact should be stated.
 - I.* The names, types, numbers, descriptions, and armament of ships, aircraft, and other vehicles, introduced, or to be introduced, into the Antarctic Treaty Area, and information on military equipment, if any, and its location in the Area.
 - II.* Dates of expeditions leaving for, and arriving in, the Antarctic Treaty Area, duration of stay, itinerary to and from the Area and routes followed within the Area (this may be included as an Annex).
 - III.* The names, location, and date of opening of the Party's bases and subsidiary stations established or planned to be established in the Antarctic Treaty Area, listed according to whether they are for summer and/or winter operations.

- IV.* The names of the officers in charge of each of these bases, subsidiary stations, ships and aircraft; the number and occupations and specialisation of personnel (including any designated by other governments), who are or will be stationed at each of these bases and subsidiary stations and on board these ships and aircraft, including the number of personnel who are members of the military services together with the rank of any officers and the names and professional affiliation of personnel engaged in scientific activities:
- A.* Officers in charge of bases.
 - B.* Officers in charge of ships.
 - C.* Officers in charge of aircraft.
 - D.* Number, occupations and specialisations of personnel:
 - 1.* Summer personnel (listed according to base or ship at which working);
 - 2.* Winter personnel (listed according to base at which working).
 - E.* Number of personnel who are members of the military services together with rank of any officers.
 - F.* Names and professional affiliation of personnel engaged in scientific activities (list according to base or ship at which working; it would be useful to list each person's scientific disciplines as well as his affiliation).
- V.* The number and types of armaments possessed by personnel.
- VI.* The programme of work, including scientific investigation, being done and planned at each of these bases and subsidiary stations and on board those ships and aircraft; and also the area or areas of operation to be covered by such programme (this may be included as an Annex).
- VII.* Principal scientific equipment (equipment may be listed according to the base at which it is customarily used): (this may be included as an Annex).
- VIII. Transportation facilities and communication equipment for use within the Antarctic Treaty Area:
- A.* Surface, marine, and air transport vehicles at each base.
 - B.* Description of communications facilities in accordance with Recommendation VI-2 (this may be included as an Annex).
 - C. Description of airfields in accordance with Recommendation III-1 (location; operating conditions and limitations; radio aids to navigation; facilities for radio communications and instrument landing): (this may be included as an Annex).
- IX.* Facilities for rendering assistance (medical and transport services and shelter available in emergencies).
- X.* Notice of any expeditions to Antarctica not organised by the Party but organised in, or proceeding from, the Party's territory (includes tourism in accordance with Recommendations IV-27 and VI-7).

- XI.* Description of refuges in accordance with Recommendation III-2 (names; position; description of location; date established; date last examined and estimates of available accommodation facilities; food; fuel; and supplies of other kinds): (this may be included as an Annex).
- XII. Annual return of species killed or captured in the Antarctic Treaty Area in accordance with Article XII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Fauna and Flora, using the format annexed to Recommendation IV-19 (this may be included as an Annex).
- XIII. Notice of the intended use of radio-isotopes in scientific investigations in the Antarctic Treaty Area (*Note*: under Recommendation VI-6 this information is to be provided by Consultative Parties as early as possible, preferably six months in advance, but in any case annually).
- XIV. Notice of intended use of scientific research rockets in the Antarctic Treaty Area in accordance with Recommendation VI-12 including *inter alia* geographical co-ordinates of the place of launching; the time and date of launching or, alternatively, the approximate period of time during which it is planned to carry out the launchings; the direction of launching; the planned maximum altitude; the planned impact area; the type and other specifications of the rockets to be launched; including possible residual hazards; the purpose and research programme of the rocket.
- XV.* Notice of ships which are carrying out substantial oceanographic research programmes in the Antarctic Treaty Area including information required in paragraphs I, II, IV, VI and VII above.

ANNEX II

APPROVALS OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF PREVIOUS CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

	16 Recommendations adopted at First Meeting	10 Recommendations adopted at Second Meeting	11 Recommendations adopted at Third Meeting	28 Recommendations adopted at Fourth Meeting	9 Recommendations adopted at Fifth Meeting	15 Recommendations adopted at Sixth Meeting
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Argentina	All	All	All	All	All	All
Australia	All	All	All, except VIII	All, except 1-19	All, except 5 and 6	All, except 8, 9, 10
Belgium	All	All	All, except VIII	All, except 1-19	All, except 5 and 6	All, except 8, and 10
Chile	All	All	All	All	All	All
France	All	All	All	All	All	All
Japan	All	All	All, except VIII	All, except 1-19	All, except 5 and 6	All, except 8, 9, 10
New Zealand	All	All	All	All	All	All
Norway	All	All	All	All	All	All
South Africa	All	All	All	All	All	All
U.S.S.R.	All	All	All	All	All	All
U.K.	All	All	All	All, except 12	All	All, except 8 and 10†
U.S.A.	All	All	All, except VII and VIII	All, except 1-19	All, except 5 and 6*	All, except 10‡

*5 and 6 accepted as interim guidelines.
 †8 and 10 accepted as interim guidelines.
 ‡10 accepted as interim guideline.

ANNEX III

MESSAGE FROM THE SEVENTH CONSULTATIVE MEETING TO STATIONS IN THE ANTARCTIC

“Representatives of the Signatories to the Antarctic Treaty met recently in Wellington as guests of the New Zealand Government to hold the Seventh Consultative Meeting. Some of us, by kind invitation of the New Zealand Government, are now participating in a tour of the Antarctic. On this occasion, from the Pole Station and on behalf of all delegates to the Meeting, we send to you our cordial greetings and best wishes for the success of your efforts.

We are glad to inform you that, as in previous Meetings, the discussions at the Seventh Consultative Meeting were useful and will, we hope and believe, assist you in your valued and continuing scientific research and investigations in the Antarctic.”

II.

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED
AT THE SEVENTH ANTARCTIC
TREATY CONSULTATIVE
MEETING

RECOMMENDATION VII-1

MAN'S IMPACT ON THE ANTARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations III-VIII and VI-4 ;

Noting the information provided by the Consultative Parties about the implementation of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora ;

Considering that there is a need to strengthen the protection of the Antarctic environment ;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They take note of the responses by SCAR to paragraph 1 of Recommendation VI-4 and that they discuss these responses in detail at the Eighth Consultative Meeting ;

2. They consider adopting as far as feasible and practicable, and subject to other international arrangements and advice, these responses of SCAR as voluntary guidelines for the conduct of their expeditions and stations ;

3. They encourage SCAR, through their national committees, to continue its interest in this matter.

RECOMMENDATION VII-2

REVIEW OF SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

The Representatives,

Recalling:

(1) that the purpose of Specially Protected Areas is to preserve, in accordance with the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, the natural ecological systems of areas of outstanding scientific interest ;

(2) that Recommendation VI-8 has notably increased the protection afforded to Specially Protected Areas by prohibiting entry into them except in accordance with a permit ;

Recognising that the existing Specially Protected Areas were designated under less strict provisions regarding entry ;

Conscious of the need to review the existing Specially Protected Areas in the light of experience and the increased degree of protection they have been afforded ;

Recalling Recommendation III-X which encouraged SCAR to continue its interest in and prepare reports from time to time on the conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora ;

Noting the opinion of SCAR, expressed in the report produced at its Twelfth Meeting on the "Purposes and Designation of Special Areas", that the existing Specially Protected Areas are not fully representative of the major Antarctic land and freshwater ecological systems and that some of these ecological systems are over-represented in the series so far designated ;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. In due course they include in the series of Specially Protected Areas listed in Annex A of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

- (a) representative examples of the major Antarctic land and freshwater ecological systems;
- (b) areas with unique complexes of species;
- (c) areas which are the type locality or only known habitat of any plant or invertebrate species;
- (d) areas which contain specially interesting breeding colonies of birds or mammals;
- (e) areas which should be kept inviolate so that in the future they may be used for purposes of comparison with localities that have been disturbed by man;

2. They invite SCAR, through their National Committees, to review in the light of the criteria set out in paragraph 1 the existing Specially Protected Areas, and to make recommendations about:

- (a) the desirability of retaining each Area;
- (b) the desirability of redefining the limits of each Area retained;
- (c) creating such additional Areas as may be considered desirable;

3. The number of Specially Protected Areas should be kept to the minimum that will meet the criteria set out in paragraph 1;

4. The size of each Specially Protected Area should be the minimum required to serve the purpose for which the Area has been designated.

RECOMMENDATION VII-3

SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

The Representatives,

Recognising that:

(1) scientific investigations may be jeopardised by accidental or wilful interference;

(2) sites where such investigations are proceeding may require a measure of protection;

(3) because of the continuing scientific investigations in them, certain localities of botanical or zoological interest are not suitable for designation as Specially Protected Areas under the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora;

(4) sites of non-biological interest cannot be designated as Specially Protected Areas;

Considering that the application of individual management plans regulating access and use for a specified period to such sites, which might be called Sites of Special Scientific Interest, would enable investigations at these sites to be carried out without interference;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They invite SCAR, through their National Committees, to consider this matter further and make suggestions for the designation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (together with a proposed management plan for each site);

2. They study the subject further with a view to its inclusion on the Agenda of the Eighth Consultative Meeting.

RECOMMENDATION VII-4

EFFECTS OF TOURISTS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL EXPEDITIONS IN THE ANTARCTIC TREATY AREA

The Representatives,

Noting the increase in the Antarctic Treaty Area in the number of visitors who are not sponsored by Consultative Parties.

Considering that both Governments and such visitors would benefit from having available to them an agreed statement:

(a) of accepted practices in the Treaty Area including, *inter alia*, the need for self sufficiency and prior notification of intended arrival at a station, which such visitors would be expected to follow (to which could be appended the particular conditions imposed by each government for a visit to any one of its stations); and

(b) of the relevant provisions of the Antarctic Treaty and of the Recommendations made under it;

Recalling Recommendations VI-7 and VI-11 concerning the possible harmful effects of such visitors on scientific programmes and on the Antarctic environment;

Convinced of the need to avoid unnecessary interference with natural ecological systems which are not sufficiently understood and continue to be the subject of research;

Conscious that the Treaty Area contains many unique features of historical, scenic and general scientific interest;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They keep under review, in the light of existing Recommendations, the effects in the Treaty Area of tourists and other visitors who are not sponsored by Consultative Parties;

2. They consider drawing up at the Eighth Consultative Meeting a statement of those accepted practices and relevant provisions about which all visitors to the Treaty Area should be aware;

3. They consult each other well in advance about the possibility of designating at the Eighth Consultative Meeting an adequate number of areas of interest to which tourists could be encouraged to go, and about the criteria to be used to determine such areas;

4. They use their best efforts to ensure that the provisions of the Treaty and subsequent recommendations relating to the conservation of fauna and flora are applied in practice to all visitors who are not sponsored by Consultative Parties, as well as to tourists.

RECOMMENDATION VII-5

IMPORTATION OF LABORATORY ANIMALS AND PLANTS

The Representatives,

Considering:

(1) that harmful interference with the natural ecological system may be caused by micro-organisms introduced by man for experimental purposes;

(2) Article IX of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora;

Recommend to their Governments that the following be added to the end of paragraph (c) of Annex C, Importation of Animals and Plants, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

“including viruses, bacteria, yeasts and fungi”.

RECOMMENDATION VII-6

ANTARCTIC RESOURCES—EFFECTS OF MINERAL EXPLORATION

The Representatives,

Recalling the provisions and principles of the Antarctic Treaty;

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

Acknowledging that the Antarctic Treaty places a special responsibility upon the Contracting Parties 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 Treaty Area contrary to the principles or purposes of the Treaty;

Noting the technological developments in polar mineral exploration and the increasing interest in the possibility of there being exploitable minerals in the Antarctic Treaty Area;

Noting that there is a need for further study and deliberation amongst the Consultative Parties;

Recognising that mineral exploration is likely to raise problems of an environmental nature and that the Consultative Parties should assume responsibility for the protection of the environment and the wise use of resources;

Conscious of the special situation in the Antarctic arising from the particular regime of the Antarctic Treaty and the Recommendations adopted under it;

Recommend to their Governments that the subject "Antarctic Resources—Effects of Mineral Exploration" be carefully studied and included on the Agenda of the Eighth Consultative Meeting.

RECOMMENDATION VII-7

ANTARCTIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Representatives,

Considering the contribution to the study of Antarctic radio propagation and the ionosphere made at the SCAR Symposium on "Scientific and Technical Problems Affecting Antarctic Telecommunications" held in Sandefjord, Norway, in May 1972, and the Interim Report of the SCAR Group of Specialists (Revised 25 August 1972);

Recognising the need for improving, as far as practicable, the transmission of information between stations within the Antarctic Treaty Area and between those stations and the rest of the world;

Bearing in mind that difficulties may arise in Antarctic communications if new methods of transmission are accepted by Consultative Parties without due regard to the principle of compatibility both between new systems and between new and existing systems;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. Their offices administering Antarctic programmes take into account the information presented at the SCAR Symposium when considering new means of improving Antarctic communications; techniques discussed at the Symposium and brought to the attention of Representatives by SCAR and others included communication satellites, VHF low power scatter systems, oblique ionospheric sounding, coding and error correcting devices and the wider use of ionospheric prediction services, especially with regard to short-term advice on impending disturbances;

2. Their offices administering Antarctic programmes be encouraged to exchange information about changes contemplated in types of equipment or methods in order to improve, where practicable, compatibility between Antarctic networks.

RECOMMENDATION VII-8

CO-OPERATION IN TRANSPORT

The Representatives,

Recognising that the relative inaccessibility of many regions of the Antarctic Treaty Area creates special transport problems;

Acknowledging the benefits to be derived from international co-operation in scientific investigations in that Area;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They accept the principle of using, where appropriate, common transport facilities by sea and by air for scientific and other personnel proceeding with their equipment to and from Antarctic stations;

2. They encourage bilateral or multilateral consultations between Contracting Parties in order to establish when arrangements for such common use of transport facilities would be mutually convenient and practicable;

3. The cost of the use of any common transport facilities should be arranged by agreement between the Contracting Parties concerned, either by direct payment, by reciprocation in kind, or by other mutually agreed means.

RECOMMENDATION VII-9

HISTORIC MONUMENTS

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations I-IX, V-4, and VI-14;

Recommend to their Governments that they approve the annexed "List of Historic Monuments Identified and Described by the Proposing Government or Governments".

ANNEX TO RECOMMENDATION VII-9

LIST OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS IDENTIFIED AND DESCRIBED BY THE PROPOSING GOVERNMENT OR GOVERNMENTS*

1. Flag mast erected in December 1965 at the South Geographical Pole by the First Argentine Overland Polar Expedition.
2. Rock cairn and plaques at Syowa Station (Lat. 69° 00' S, Long. 39° 35' E.) in memory of Shin Fukushima, a member of the 4th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, who died in October 1960 while performing official duties. The cairn was erected on 11 January 1961 by his colleagues. Some of his ashes repose in the cairn.
3. Rock cairn and plaque on Proclamation Island, Enderby Land, erected in January 1930 by Sir Douglas Mawson. (Lat. 65° 51' S, Long. 53° 41' E.) The cairn and plaque commemorate the landing on Proclamation Island of Sir Douglas Mawson with a party from the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929-31.
4. Station building to which a bust of V. I. Lenin is fixed, together with a plaque in memory of the conquest of the Pole of Inaccessibility by Soviet Antarctic explorers in 1958. (Lat. 83° 06' S, Long. 54° 58' E.)
5. Rock cairn and plaque at Cape Bruce, Mac. Robertson Land, erected in February 1931 by Sir Douglas Mawson. (Lat. 67° 25' S, Long. 60° 47' E.) The cairn and plaque commemorate the landing on Cape Bruce of Sir Douglas Mawson with a party from the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929-31.
6. Rock cairn at Walkabout Rocks, Vestfold Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land, erected in 1939 by Sir Hubert Wilkins. (Lat. 68° 22' S, Long. 78° 33' E.) The cairn houses a canister containing a record of his visit.
7. Stone with inscribed plaque, erected at Mirny Observatory, Mabus Point, in memory of driver-mechanic Ivan Khmara who perished on fast ice in the performance of official duties in 1956. (Lat. 66° 33' S, Long. 93° 01' E.)
8. Metal monument-sledge at Mirny Observatory, Mabus Point, with plaque in memory of driver-mechanic Anatoly Shcheglov who perished in the performance of official duties. (Lat. 66° 33' S, Long. 93° 01' E.)
9. Cemetery on Buromskiy Island, near Mirny Observatory, in which are buried Soviet, Czechoslovakia and GDR citizens, members of Soviet Antarctic Expeditions, who perished in the performance of official duties on 3 August 1960. (Lat. 66° 32' S, Long. 93° 01' E.)
10. Building (magnetic observatory) at Dobrowolsky Station, Bunger Hills, with plaque in memory of the opening of Oasis Station in 1956. (Lat. 66° 16' S, Long. 100° 45' E.)
11. Heavy tractor at Vostok Station with plaque in memory of the opening of the Station in 1957. (Lat. 78° 28' S, Long. 106° 48' E.)
12. Cross and plaque at Cape Denison, George V Land, erected in 1913 by Sir Douglas Mawson on a hill situated 300 metres west by south from the main hut of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition of 1911-14.

*The Consultative Meeting does not approve or disapprove the place names appearing in the texts of this List in the different languages.

- (Lat. 67° 00' S, Long. 142° 42' E.) The cross and plaque commemorate Lieutenant B. E. S. Ninnis and Dr X. Mertz, members of the expedition, who died in 1913 while engaged in the work of the expedition.
13. Hut at Cape Denison, George V Land, built in January 1912 by Sir Douglas Mawson for the Australasian Antarctic Expedition of 1911–14. (Lat. 67° 00' S, Long. 142° 42' E.) This was the main base of the expedition.
14. Remains of rock shelter at Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay, constructed in March 1912 by Victor Campbell's Northern Party, British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13. (Lat. 74° 54' S, Long. 163° 43' E.) The party spent the winter of 1912 in this shelter and a nearby ice cave.
15. Hut at Cape Royds, Ross Island, built in February 1908 by Ernest Shackleton. (Lat. 77° 38' S, Long. 166° 07' E.) Restored in January 1961 by Antarctic Division of New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
16. Hut at Cape Evans, Ross Island, built in January 1911 by Captain Robert Falcon Scott. (Lat. 77° 38' S, Long. 166° 24' E.) Restored in January 1961 by Antarctic Division of New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
17. Cross on Wind Vane Hill, Cape Evans, Ross Island, erected by the Ross Sea Party of Ernest Shackleton's Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–16, in memory of three members of the party who died in the vicinity in 1916. (Lat. 77° 38' S, Long. 166° 24' E.)
18. Hut at Hut Point, Ross Island, built in February 1902 by Captain Robert Falcon Scott. (Lat. 77° 51' S, Long. 166° 37' E.) Partially restored in January 1964 by the New Zealand Antarctic Society, with assistance from the United States Government.
19. Cross at Hut Point, Ross Island, erected in February 1904 by the British Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04, in memory of T. Vince, a member of that expedition who died in the vicinity. (Lat. 77° 51' S, Long. 166° 37' E.)
20. Cross on Observation Hill, Ross Island, erected in January 1913 by the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13, in memory of Captain Robert Falcon Scott's party which perished on the return journey from the South Pole, March 1912. (Lat. 77° 51' S, Long. 166° 40' E.)
21. Stone hut at Cape Crozier, Ross Island, constructed in July 1911 by Edward Wilson's party (British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13) during the winter journey to collect Emperor penguin eggs. (Lat. 77° 32' S, Long. 169° 18' E.)
22. Hut at Cape Adare built in February 1899 during "Southern Cross" Expedition led by C. E. Borchgrevink. (Lat. 71° 17' S, Long. 170° 15' E.) There are three huts at Cape Adare: two date from Borchgrevink's expedition, and one from Scott's Northern Party, 1910–11. Only the southernmost Borchgrevink hut survives in a reasonable state of repair.
23. Grave at Cape Adare of Norwegian biologist Nicolai Hanson, a member of C. E. Borchgrevink's "Southern Cross" Expedition, 1899–1900. (Lat. 71° 17' S, Long. 170° 15' E.) This is the first known grave in the Antarctic.

24. Rock cairn, known as "Amundsen's Cairn", on Mount Betty, Queen Maud Range. (Lat. 85° 11' S, Long. 163° 45' W) erected by Roald Amundsen on 6 January 1912 on his way back to "Framheim" from the South Pole.
25. Hut and Plaque on Peter I Oy, built by the Norwegian Captain Nils Larsen in February 1929 at Framnaesodden. (Lat. 68° 47' S, Long. 90° 42' W.) The plaque is inscribed "Norvegia-ekspedisjonen 2/2 1929".
26. Abandoned installations of Argentine Station "General San Martin" on Barry Island, Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay, with cross, flag mast, and monolith built in 1951. (Lat. 68° 08' S, Long. 67° 08' W.)
27. Cairn with plaque on Megalestris Hill, Petermann Island, erected in 1909 by the second French expedition led by J.-B. Charcot. (Lat. 65° 10' S, Long. 64° 10' W.) Restored by the British Antarctic Survey in 1958.
28. Rock cairn at Port Charcot, Booth Island, with wooden pillar and plaque inscribed with the names of the first French expedition led by J.-B. Charcot which wintered here in 1904 aboard "Le Français". (Lat. 65° 03' S, Long. 64° 01' W.)
29. Light-house named "Primero de Mayo" erected on Lambda Island, Melchior Islands, by Argentina in 1942. (Lat. 64° 18' S, Long. 62° 59' W.) This was the first Argentine light-house in the Antarctic.
30. Shelter at Paradise Harbour erected in 1950 near the Chilean Base "Gabriel Gonzales Videla" to honour Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, the first Head of State to visit the Antarctic. (Lat. 64° 49' S, Long. 62° 51' W.)
31. Memorial plaque marking the position of a cemetery on Deception Island (Lat. 62° 59' S, Long. 60° 34' W.) where some 40 Norwegian whalers were buried, in the first half of the twentieth century. The cemetery was swept away by a volcanic eruption in February 1969.
32. Concrete monolith erected in 1947, near Arturo Prat Base on Greenwich Island. Point of reference for Chilean Antarctic hydrographic work. (Lat. 62° 29' S, Long. 59° 40' W.)
33. Shelter and cross with plaque near Arturo Prat Base, Greenwich Island. (Lat. 62° 30' S, Long. 59° 41' W.) Named in memory of Lieutenant-Commander Gonzalez Pacheco, who died tragically while in charge of the station in 1960.
34. Bust of the Chilean naval hero Arturo Prat erected in 1947 at the base of the same name on Greenwich Island. (Lat. 62° 30' S, Long. 59° 41' W.)
35. Wooden cross and statue of the Virgin of Carmen erected in 1947 near Arturo Prat Base on Greenwich Island. (Lat. 62° 30' S, Long. 59° 41' W.) There is also nearby a metal plaque of Lions International Club.
36. Metal plaque at Potter Cove, King George Island, erected by Eduard Dallmann to commemorate the visit of his German expedition on 1 March 1874. (Lat. 62° 13' S, Long. 58° 42' W.)
37. Statue of Bernardo O'Higgins, erected in 1948 in front of the station of the same name. (Lat. 63° 19' S, Long. 57° 54' W.) To honour the first ruler of Chile to envision the importance of Antarctica.

38. Hut on Snow Hill Island built in February 1902 by the main party of the Swedish South Polar Expedition, led by Otto Nordenskjold. (Lat. 64° 24' S, Long. 57° 00' W.)
39. Stone hut at Hope Bay built in January 1903 by a party of the Swedish South Polar Expedition. (Lat. 63° 24' S, Long. 56° 59' W.)
40. Bust of General San Martin, grotto with a statue of the Virgin of Lujan, and a flag mast at Base "Esperanza", Hope Bay, erected by Argentina in 1955; together with a graveyard with stele in memory of members of Argentine expeditions who died in the area. (Lat. 63° 24' S, Long. 56° 59' W.)
41. Stone hut on Paulet Island built in February 1903 by C. A. Larsen, Norwegian captain of the wrecked vessel "Antarctic" of the Swedish South Polar Expedition led by Otto Nordenskjold, together with the grave of a member of that expedition. (Lat. 63° 35' S, Long 55° 47' W.)
42. Area at Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands, in which are found: stone hut built in 1903 by the Scottish Expedition led by W. S. Bruce; the Argentine Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory, built in 1905; and a graveyard with seven tombs (dating from 1903). (Lat. 60° 46' S, Long. 44° 40' W.)
43. Cross erected in 1955, at a distance of 1300 metres north-east of the Argentine Base "General Belgrano" at Piedrabuena Bay, Filchner Ice Shelf. (Lat. 77° 49' S, Long. 38° 02' W.)

III.

SPEECHES AND STATEMENTS
MADE AT THE OPENING
SESSION

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1. OPENING SPEECH BY RIGHT HON. SIR KEITH HOLYOAKE, NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

New Zealanders are adventurers, activists. We like to do things.

We are also, in our practical fashion, idealists. We think about ways in which society or political arrangements might be improved—and then we generally try to do something about it.

These two threads run through our interest and our involvement in Antarctica.

For several of the heroes of Antarctic exploration, New Zealand was a final port of call. We provided what assistance we could. Some New Zealanders joined their expeditions; those who stayed at home followed their progress with close attention.

In 1839–40 a New Zealander with the Maori name of Tuati sailed with Wilkes; and in 1895 another, Nicholas von Tunzelman, was the first man to set foot on the Antarctic continent. He was with Bull and Borchgrevink.

It is one of our national legends that Sir Edmund Hillary drove to the South Pole on an ordinary farm tractor.

Because of our connections with Shackleton, Scott, Amundsen and Byrd it was to be taken for granted, when the International Geophysical Year was being planned, that New Zealand would participate. Sixteen years later we can say with some satisfaction that our scientists, servicemen, university people, Boy Scouts even—ordinary New Zealanders—have helped to clear away the mists from a little-known continent.

In general terms we are aware of the significance of what has been achieved since 1957, the work of mapping and surveying, the research that has impelled scientists to revise their earlier ideas of the earth's history, the forming of continents, the causes of earthquakes and future physical changes to the surface of the earth that can now be predicted with reasonable certainty. We know about Antarctic waters as a potential food source. We have a better understanding of how primitive life forms adapt and survive. Of direct importance to New Zealand, we have a better understanding of the part Antarctica plays in the world's weather pattern.

This has been an international co-operative effort. No one nation alone could possibly have achieved what has been done by 12 nations working together.

There has been adventure enough, even for New Zealanders, and idealism too.

New Zealand was also an original signatory of the Antarctic Treaty.

It seemed plain that to avoid conflict, and to make possible a continuing international scientific effort, a new regime was required. For 12 years this has worked remarkably well. Now we can speak with confidence of the significance of this initiative, noting that despite its shortcomings the Antarctic Treaty was a valuable precedent for the 1967 Treaty governing the use of outer space, the treaties covering the banning of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under the sea, and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Treaty precluding placement of weapons of mass destruction on the seabed, also, and current efforts

by the United Nations to establish an international regime for the deep seabed, can in certain respects be said to have a precedent in the Antarctic Treaty.

The provision in the Treaty for inspection to ensure that the objectives are being fully observed in practice is unparalleled in the field of modern disarmament diplomacy.

So what of the future?

It is easy enough to record the past, especially when there are noteworthy achievements to be listed. Do we have a reasonably clear idea of where we are going next?

A scientific programme will continue. It will not be so dramatic, so glamorous perhaps, but there is plenty to be done. The techniques of international co-operation can be extended and perfected.

There are new problems to think about, problems of our own creation. In large part they flow from increasing ease of access to Antarctica, and increased mobility. It is all too easy to forget that only a few short years ago flights to Antarctica were not simple routine affairs.

Today people fly in quite regularly, as a matter of course. Ships carry tourists to the continent.

Our responsibility therefore is to protect the continent we have discovered and explored, which is both a unique scientific laboratory and also a political laboratory, from too many visitors. How to manage this fairly and justly will exercise us for some while.

People all over the world are rapidly becoming aware of the damage that man has done and is still doing to his environment. Scientists, on the other hand, have understood for some while the importance of preserving Antarctica and minimising damage to the environment. They were somewhat ahead of most people. Now we must all work to prevent the dangers that are evident in other parts of the world.

Finally, we must preserve, or as need be, develop and elaborate, the regime created by the Antarctic Treaty, which may be regarded as the most hopeful development in international law, in international relations, for many years.

All the nations represented around this table have their adventurers and idealists. All have tales to tell of brave men who have explored Antarctica. All can be proud of the Antarctic Treaty.

I am confident that we can maintain in a changing world the traditions of co-operation in every aspect of endeavour that we have built up since 1957, and which are of so much importance and significance.

But this will not happen without conscious effort on our part. We must give thought to the problems and possibilities. The plant that we have grown we must continue to nurture.

Imagination, diplomacy, and thoughtfulness for others have been required to create the present regime; continued care and attention will be required to maintain and adapt it in new and changing situations.

This is the challenge to us. This is our responsibility to future generations.

On behalf of the Government and people of New Zealand I welcome to Wellington and to this Conference all the representatives of the consultative parties. I wish you well for the success of your discussions. I have explained to you, I hope, the importance that New Zealanders attach to them.

2. SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR J. C. BELTRAMINO, REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA

Mr Chairman,

In the first place I should like to express the satisfaction felt by the Argentine Delegation, at finding themselves in this country, whose Antarctic tradition, as well as her endeavour and dedication in the interests of science in this area, are well known by all. I would at once like to express my best wishes for a successful continuation of these activities.

Once again we, the representatives of the Contracting Parties, are called to a Consultative Meeting to agree upon the best way to apply the Antarctic Treaty, in accordance with its arrangements, endeavouring to perfect the measures already adopted, and to face up to the problems which appear from time to time due to changed circumstances.

Eleven years of smooth functioning of the Treaty show clearly how realistic and long-sighted were the decisions and agreements reached in the Conference in Washington in 1959, having as their objective the peaceful use and dedication of the Antarctic to scientific research.

The effort exerted then to agree in situations involving occasional disagreement was remarkable for the original solutions adopted in the different fields which have become precedents and cited as examples, and for the pattern established, as well as for the philosophy upon which it was founded.

The manner in which we face some of the subjects of the present meeting may well test this pattern and this philosophy. A real effort, in quietness and dedication, will undoubtedly be needed in order to preserve these not only for the benefit of the Contracting Parties, but for all mankind. But I am sure that we shall know how to face, in a realistic and pragmatic manner, as in the past, this new challenge to our imagination and to our will to co-operate and succeed.

Our best contribution to the world to which we belong will be the carrying on of research in an atmosphere of peace, removed from all conflict, as has been the case in the past.

We believe that scientific research should be protected, encouraged and developed in order to reach the maximum results both in pure and applied science, and that logistic aids should be improved for this purpose. My Government is firmly determined on such a course, in agreement with the arrangements of the Antarctic Treaty and the Recommendations adopted, and above all on a genuine, firm and deep interest in the Antarctic. This interest is evidenced by permanent activity for almost seven decades now, which is the result of historical and geographical association and which has resulted in continuous occupation of our sector of the Antarctic and the development in it of multiplied activities since the beginning of this century. As one of the Contracting Parties of the Treaty we have been and still are concerned with the strict fulfilment of its requirements and with a complete respect for the rights outlined in this instrument.

In conclusion I should like to express my confidence in the success of the task of this Consultative Meeting.

3. SPEECH BY HER EXCELLENCY DAME ANNABELLE RANKIN, REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA

Mr Chairman,

May I firstly congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. The Australian delegation looks forward to a most useful and constructive meeting, under your guidance.

I should also like to express my delegation's appreciation of the preparations New Zealand has made for this Meeting and to record our thanks to your Government for the welcome it has extended to us and for the facilities it has made available for this Meeting.

To be host to a group of people from different parts of the world, who have been brought together by their interest in Antarctica, is a familiar experience to New Zealand. This country has a long association with that southern continent. This association goes back to Captain James Cook who, two centuries ago, became the first man to cross the Antarctic circle, several years after he had sailed extensively in New Zealand waters. Balleny, Wilkes and d'Urville all called in at New Zealand early last century.

Later, Captain James Clark Ross called in at New Zealand's southern islands on the journey on which he discovered what we now know as the Ross Sea and Ross Island, the site of New Zealand's present Scott Base.

Later, in 1895, the first recorded landing on the Antarctic continent took place. Historical records mention that one of the first men to set foot on the continent was a settler from the Lake Wakatipu area, Alexander von Tunzelman, who had accompanied the expedition led by H. J. Bull, a Norwegian resident in Australia.

The nations who today are gathered to attend this Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting have done much to advance the knowledge and understanding of Antarctica. Under the Treaty, we have seen co-operation—to the mutual benefit of all parties—co-operation in science, in logistics, in the exchanges of plans and programs, in the preservation of the environment and in the overall co-ordination of man's activities in the Antarctic. Much has been achieved during the first decade of the Treaty but much remains to be done.

This Meeting has before it a large agenda. I am confident that the problems we will discuss will be resolved in the atmosphere of mutual trust and co-operation which has developed over the years. We have the advantage that the consultative process under the Antarctic Treaty is a living entity which we adapt to meet new situations. At every Consultative Meeting we break new ground as the range of our co-operation grows.

Mr Chairman, this Meeting is no exception. There are matters on the agenda before us which we have previously been unable to discuss in a formal way. My Government welcomes this development and my delegation looks forward eagerly to discussing these matters with our Antarctic colleagues.

4. SPEECH BY MR ALFRED VAN DER ESSEN, REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM

Mr Chairman,

In the name of the Belgian delegation I would like first of all to congratulate you sincerely on your unanimous election as Chairman of our meeting; this will ensure that our deliberations will be guided by an expert hand and that for this reason they cannot but produce excellent results.

It is with great satisfaction that Belgium is preparing to take part in the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting which for the fourth time is being held in the Southern Hemisphere. Historically New Zealand has played a considerable part in the discovery of the Antarctic Continent. Great expeditions have departed from here and nowadays New Zealand forms practically the only access route for air traffic. Providence, often acting in a paradoxical manner, has arranged it so that many men about to brave the ice of the Antarctic do so after one last look at one of the most beautiful, verdant and happy countries in the world. As far as the delegates to the present Meeting are concerned they certainly have no complaints.

Mr Chairman and Delegates,

The present Meeting is the first one held since the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty. Thus it is fortunate that it promises to be of importance in every respect. The provisional agenda is longer than it has ever been in the past. It contains some new items which are of great interest, such as that which makes provision for the study of the effects of possible mining ventures.

Having had the great privilege of personally taking part in the negotiations leading to the Antarctic Treaty as well as in all consultative meetings held since its entry into force, I know by experience that the problems which seem to be the most difficult are always solved in the end. Every time it has been possible to devise a formula which proved acceptable to all participants. This is due to what we call the "Spirit of the Antarctic Treaty" and this expression has almost become a cliché; however, often something very real will hide behind a cliché. I am sure that this spirit will be maintained and will continue to inspire us in bringing to a successful conclusion one of the most original and sincere manifestations of international cooperation.

Since 1971 Belgium has no longer directly undertaken any activities in the Antarctic but she does not see in this provisional situation any reason for no longer taking any interest in the consultative meetings. On the contrary, her representatives have come here inspired by the wish to contribute to the best of their ability to the development of our joint work.

5. SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR OSCAR PINOCHET, REPRESENTATIVE OF CHILE

The Seventh Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty is taking place at a time of effective scientific and technical progress.

The meetings in Paris, preparatory to the International Geophysical Year in July 1955, when for the first time the representatives of twelve countries ready to discuss a scientific programme for the Antarctic sat around the same table, lie behind us.

At that time science helped diplomacy.

Also behind us lies the year full of sessions preliminary to the meeting of the Antarctic Treaty held in Washington in 1958 and 1959, and the ninety days that this conference lasted until the legitimate rights of some, the aspirations of others and the love of science and of peace of the twelve signatory countries were fused into one legal document.

We gave the world an example of good sense which inspired other attempts in the international field.

We have now passed on to the age of fulfilment and the city of Wellington has received us into the southern hemisphere, in the vicinity of the continent whose future concerns us, and offers us an agenda from which I would underline the following points—in the first place, controlling the activity of man in such a way that pollution may never reach its shores, following closely on this occupying ourselves with a subject, even if only in a very elementary manner, which in the future could undermine the foundations of this Antarctic brotherhood which has cost so much to organise and of which we are proud—I refer to the mineral resources of the Antarctic. Finally, determining certain administrative procedures likely to simplify the handling of the Consultative Meetings.

In 1959 in Washington we pledged ourselves to dedicate the Antarctic Continent solely to peaceful and scientific ends. The Antarctic Treaty is a model of fine balance between equidistant positions, which could be damaged irreparably. Let us avoid this, preserving it from anything which might disturb its spirit.

Chile fulfils its clauses faithfully, giving greater importance each day to her scientific and technical investigations. Under the direction of the Chilean Antarctic Institute and with the co-operation of various organisations, she has just initiated a five year plan aimed at a better understanding of this continent.

In the name of the Government of Chile, an Antarctic neighbour of New Zealand across the Pacific, I offer a cordial greeting to the authorities of this country and our thanks for the preparations for the Seventh Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty.

6. SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR PIERRE CHARPENTIER, REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE

The French Delegation is happy to meet again in Wellington the numerous delegations of the signatory states of the Antarctic Treaty which every two years so conscientiously and diligently study the means of keeping this agreement in existence and of defending it against the dangers which threaten it, developing it further and rendering it more perfect.

This year the French Delegation feels that it should express its concern. To the extent that we envisage that one day mineral prospecting will take place on the Antarctic Continent, the formidable problem of national sovereignties will of necessity be raised. When negotiating the Washington Treaty we were able to avoid this danger, since we quickly became aware that it would have prevented any agreement being reached. We hope that

we will show as much wisdom and have as much success as our predecessors and that we will be successful also in our efforts to preserve in the Antarctic the good understanding and the peace which are so happily reigning there today.

This means that the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting is of real importance and we are very happy that it is being held in the admirable country of New Zealand with which France has for such a long time and by tradition maintained close bonds of friendship.

Please be assured, Mr Chairman, that the French Delegation will assist to the best of its ability in the carrying out of our work.

7. SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR TOSHIO MITSUDO, REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN

Mr Chairman, Diplomatic colleagues, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Japanese Delegation, I should like to express my congratulations to you, Mr Chairman, on your unanimous election.

I would also like to express my delegation's appreciation for the splendid preparations made by the Government of New Zealand for this important international conference, for the excellent facilities provided, and for the gracious and thoughtful hospitality extended to all of us.

It is the firm policy of the Government of Japan to support measures furthering the principles and purposes of the Antarctic Treaty and to promote international co-operation in this particular field.

The operations and researches carried out by nations in the Antarctic, and the various world conferences and programmes concerned with the environment, have I believe one common aim, that of creating one world—a world where all nations can share in its bounty, and in peace.

It seems vital therefore that in our discussions on the Antarctic, a peaceful continent where no nation has territorial ambitions, we should reach agreement. If we cannot do this, then our prospects for agreement in other vital areas of international interest are diminished.

There is at present little possibility of commercial development in Antarctica. But the scientific activities conducted by nations according to their resources are already proving of benefit to mankind, and will continue to do so.

As far as our Japanese Antarctic activities are concerned, the Wintering Party of 30 people is at present engaged in scientific research and observation at Syowa Station. They left Japan last November, as the 13th JARE, namely Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition.

This party is launching rockets for upper air observation. Already five rockets have been fired and one more will be launched in November.

In addition, four of these scientists are wintering at Mizuho Advanced Station, located about 280 km southeast from Syowa Station. They are carrying out glaciological and meteorological research.

It is appropriate for my delegation that we should meet in Wellington, because this city was the last port of call for the Japanese Polar exploration ship KAINAN MARU in 1911, before making the first Japanese voyage to the Antarctic.

Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, may I express my earnest hope for the success of the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

8. SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY DR EDVARD HAMBRO, REPRESENTATIVE OF NORWAY

Mr Chairman,

Allow me, Mr Chairman, on behalf of the Norwegian delegation, to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of this Conference. My delegation is convinced that under your guidance, the Seventh Antarctic Consultative Meeting will add to the series of previously successful consultative meetings. May I add as a personal note that I am extremely happy to renew my collaboration with Frank Corner who was a most exceptionally able Ambassador to the United Nations, his charm, eloquence and wit often changed the atmosphere of a meeting.

I wish also, Mr Chairman, to compliment New Zealand on the extensive and valuable work which has been done in preparation for this meeting and for the hospitality shown by the Government of New Zealand in receiving us here in Wellington.

New Zealand has for decades been closely connected with Antarctica and Antarctic Research. Men like Scott, Mawson and Shackleton made use of the parts of New Zealand before and after their journeys into the unknown white desert. Roald Amundsen made a short visit here and gave lectures after his return from his achievement at the Pole sixty years ago this year.

Impressive is also the work done by New Zealand in disclosing the secrets of Antarctica. Your extensive polar tradition has been reflected in the way your scientists have faced the challenges of Antarctica.

My country, Mr Chairman, follows the development in Antarctica with keen interest, partly because of our traditional and continuing interest in the exploration of the polar areas, and partly because of the benefits we gain from taking part in the unique experiment in international co-operation founded by the Antarctic Treaty. My delegation, Mr Chairman, is convinced that the value of this co-operation will be proved again during this consultative meeting, and that new steps forward will be taken in Antarctic co-operation.

9. SPEECH BY MR P. H. PHILIP, REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr Chairman,

The South African Delegation would like to associate itself with other Delegations in expressing to you, Sir, our sincere congratulations on your unanimous election as our Chairman. We feel confident that, under your distinguished chairmanship, the Seventh Consultative Meeting will prove as fruitful and rewarding as were those which preceded it.

We would also like to express to the Government of New Zealand our warm thanks for their generosity and hospitality as host Government for this Meeting, which we very much appreciate.

Mr Chairman, in December 1959 twelve States embarked upon an experiment in international relations. Now, after thirteen years and

six Consultative Meetings, I believe that these States can look back with modest pride at the progress which they have made in the field of Antarctic co-operation. The experiment has been a success.

One factor which contributed to that success was the relative isolation which Antarctica enjoyed during those early formative years while the Treaty was cutting its infant teeth. Except for the small and dedicated band of international scientists and polar specialists, this vast southern continent has been remote in the physical sense, and also in the sense that it has not attracted a great deal of attention from the general public or the publicity media. This happy circumstance has enabled the Contracting Parties to the Treaty to establish and develop the machinery of mutual assistance and co-operation in private as it were, without too much distraction from the complex tensions and pressures of the world outside.

However, one has only to look at the agenda before us to realise that we are reaching the end of an era. We can no longer expect to implement the Antarctic Treaty in the isolation to which we have grown accustomed. At least seven of the items that we are to discuss at this Meeting relate in one form or another to the problems generated by the impact of the world upon Antarctica, and by the increasing ease of access to that continent. It is attracting the attention of tourists, of scholars, of commercial enterprise, and of politicians. It is being drawn into the whirlpool of competition and rivalry which constitutes twentieth-century society. Antarctica is no longer the virgin territory that it used to be.

This development need not necessarily be a disaster, nor even a disadvantage, but it does of course bring with it a new and more complex pattern of problems and potential difficulties. We cannot halt the process, nor should we try to do so, but we can control it to a large extent and I suggest that some form of control will be absolutely essential.

In the first place, the Treaty Powers represent the only international body of governmental status with the necessary expertise and experience of Antarctica to exercise such control. Secondly, these States have created an efficient and valuable machine to promote international co-operation in scientific investigation and to ensure the continuance of international harmony in the region. We have a responsibility, and indeed a duty, to keep that machine running as smoothly and efficiently as it does at present. Finally, in a world which is grappling with the menace of creeping pollution and environmental destruction, we cannot allow this threat to encroach upon the one continent which has thus far escaped its destructive force.

All the indications are that the years to come will be far more challenging than the past thirteen years have been. Adjustment and adaption will be required, and so will firm and decisive action on occasion, if we are to uphold the principles enshrined in the Preamble to the Treaty. I am confident that these challenges will be met and overcome in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation, and that the twelve States represented round this table will recognise in the future, as they have always done in the past:

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

10. SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. A. I. IVANTSOV, REPRESENTATIVE OF U.S.S.R.

Mr Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to join with those who have warmly congratulated Mr Corner on his election to the post of Chairman.

Today we begin our work not so very far away from the Antarctic, and at this conference we will be discussing some of the problems of this inhospitable region. Thus the delegates to this conference have an auspicious opportunity to feel for themselves the breath of the white continent, to hear in unison, the heart beat of those courageous men of many nationalities fearlessly delving into the mysteries of that continent. The dangers and the severity of their environment have brought them together.

So then, let the spirit of the Antarctic, the spirit of solidarity, of co-operation, mutual aid and understanding, always be with us during our conferences and lead us to the best approaches to the problems which we shall have to solve.

The majority of the questions on the agenda of the Seventh Consultative Meeting are concerned with the preservation of the environment of the Sixth Continent. This is the demand of our time. As was noted at a session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in September this year, pollution of the air and the waters of the earth, erosion of the soil, damage done to animal and plant life, uneconomical use of land, resources of oil, gas and coal, metallic ores and other natural resources, have greatly concerned the peoples of all countries.

It goes without saying, that such concern has a weighty foundation. Insufficient attention to the preservation of the environment and to the rational use of natural resources, can do great damage to man's environment and in several instances can create almost irreversible consequences.

Since the first days of its formation, the Soviet Government has had the question of the conservation of nature in the centre of its attention. The basis of the Soviet Government's concern, is that we consider that not only we, but also future generations should have the opportunity to enjoy the riches which our planet provides. We are prepared to participate, and do indeed participate in collective international arrangements in this field.

On 20th September 1972 the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, enacted the following legislation: "Measures concerning the further Improvement of the Preservation of Nature, and the Rational Use of Natural Resources." The following is taken from this legislation: "That unremitting care for the preservation of nature and the best use of natural resources, strict observance of legislation on the preservation of the earth, both above and below its crust, forests, waters, both animal and plant life, and the atmosphere, must be considered one of the most important tasks of the Government, taking into account that scientific and technical progress must be combined with careful consideration of nature and its resources, to promote the creation of the most favourable conditions for the life and health, and for the work and rest of the work force".

The Supreme Soviet instructed the Council of Ministers to work out measures to intensify the preservation of nature and improve the use of natural resources, specifically to provide, "active participation of the

USSR in the elaboration and implementation of programmes of international co-operation in the field of the study of the natural environment and in its protection from harmful influences.”

It is on these principles that the Soviet Union approaches the subject of the conservation of fauna and flora in the Antarctic. In 1962 the Soviet Union, implementing the decision of the First Consultative Meeting on the Antarctic, adopted “The Interim Rules for the Preservation of the Animal and Plant Resources of the Antarctic”, which all Soviet citizens in the Treaty Area must follow. Violation of the rules is considered as poaching, and persons found guilty are called to account. Later, the Soviet Government was one of the first to ratify the recommendation of the Third Consultative Meeting, which set out “Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.” On the basis of these “Agreed Measures” new “Rules for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora” were published. These rules are strictly observed at all Soviet stations in the Antarctic.

At the present time the USSR has six Research Stations. The opening of another station, “Russkaya” is projected for Cape Burks in the Western part of the Continent. In a few days time the eighteenth Soviet Antarctic Expedition sets out on the ships the “Professor Zubov”, the “Navarin” and the “Ob”.

The first edition in the world of an “Atlas of the Antarctic” has been published in the Soviet Union. The scientific research of the Sixth Continent has been condensed into this work. Besides this, the results of Soviet research have been published in several large monographs and in more than 500 papers. A significant number of these have been translated into English and have been published in the USA, England and in other countries.

The international programme for research on the Antarctic ice cap deserves mentioning here. Scientists of the USSR, USA, Australia, France, and now scientists from England, are all taking part in this programme. This big scientific undertaking will allow us to delve into the secrets of the ice of the Sixth Continent, and into the important question of its stability.

The coverage of hydrometeorological studies of the Antarctic, has allowed the establishment of a centre at the “Molodyozhnaya” observatory, which disseminates hydrometeorological forecasts and information for all those who have need of it, including information received from artificial satellites of the Earth.

I would like to point out that the Antarctic Treaty, and the standards and principles for the work of the Consultative Meetings which it contains, have stood the test of time. Many of these standards have become normal procedure in international law. As in the past, the Treaty itself may serve as an example of the achievement of agreement in complex international problems for other areas of international co-operation in the interests of the whole world and progress.

In conclusion, allow me to wish the meeting success, and express the hope that the Seventh Consultative Meeting will make a new contribution to the further development of co-operation among countries in the study of the Antarctic.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

11. SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR GALSWORTHY, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mr Chairman,

I should like to add my congratulations on your election to the Chair for this Meeting.

With your long experience of Antarctic affairs, I know that we are in good hands.

I should like to say how grateful my Delegation is to the Government of New Zealand for the opportunity to meet here in Wellington.

Throughout this century your country has been involved in what might best be called the "international" aspects of Antarctic exploration.

New Zealand has been, and still is, the last port of call for the explorers of many nations on their way to the Antarctic, and your people have coped generously with their many demands.

For the last 17 years New Zealand has herself been notably active in the Antarctic and you have taken with you to that inhospitable continent the practice of good neighbourliness—a concept which those of us who have the good fortune to live in New Zealand can understand and savour to the full. Your experience has, I know, led you to appreciate that in the Antarctic there is room for all men of goodwill to work together towards common aims.

The Antarctic Treaty, Mr Chairman, provides a framework for the close co-operation which has now worked so successfully for more than a decade.

The fulfilment of the Treaty is the basis of my Government's Antarctic policy and so we are naturally concerned about any possible threats to its continued proper working.

In this connection we have noted the steadily increasing numbers of unofficial visitors to the Treaty Area—both tourists and adventurers. To them, the Antarctic Treaty is often vague and distant. They do not always realise that it has a relevance to their own actions.

Some of these people are citizens of the countries represented here today; some are not.

We have also noted the growing interest of countries which are not parties to this Treaty. A few of them appear to look upon Antarctica not so much as a peaceful scientific laboratory to be used for the benefit of all, but more as a potential source of untapped wealth.

This development presents many new problems which were not foreseen in Washington in 1959.

In the Antarctic Treaty Area, we cannot expect to deal with problems in the seas around Antarctica in the same way as we can deal with problems on the land.

We have adopted agreed measures under the Treaty for dealing with wildlife conservation on the land. The next natural step was to extend these measures to the sea.

But, after preliminary talks within the Treaty forum, the twelve governments represented here chose to negotiate a separate convention, outside the Treaty, for the conservation of seals in the Southern Ocean.

I should like to take this opportunity to say something more about this forward-looking convention relating to a Southern Ocean resource.

My government was happy to act as host in London last February for the conference at which this convention was agreed.

We had to recognise that this was a problem which could not be solved by the Antarctic Treaty machinery.

We needed to be able to take in a wider circle of nations in order to extend these conservation measures to cover possible future exploitation of Southern Ocean resources.

Otherwise we might have found ourselves in the position that we were restricting our own activities in the Treaty Area while leaving others—not represented here—quite free to ignore the agreed arrangements.

Assuming that the participating governments ratify the sealing convention and that its machinery develops effectively with the help of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, the seal populations in the Southern Ocean will be safe from any repetition of the great slaughter of the nineteenth century.

For once mankind will have set up a conservation regime for the world's largest remaining unexploited group of mammals *before* commercial exploitation is upon them.

This need to anticipate exploitation of resources is equally relevant to mineral exploration in the Antarctic Treaty Area. Unrestricted commercial exploration could seriously jeopardise the working of the Treaty. My delegation has some proposals to put forward about how we may avoid this danger.

Mr Chairman, it took us three years to adopt the "Agreed measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora", and eight years to achieve the "Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals".

We all know that internationally agreed arrangements for these things are essential.

We also know that it is much easier to agree on these *before* industrial activity has started than at later stages.

World events could easily overtake our rather slow and cautious arrangements to meet Antarctic problems.

We shall be entering these discussions at Wellington with the knowledge that we must accelerate our work quite considerably or find that events have overtaken our discussions.

The items listed in the Agenda and the informal preparatory discussions which have already taken place bear witness to the steady progress which the Treaty has been making.

We are now able to have frank and open discussions about many subjects which could hardly be mentioned in earlier years. We have come to appreciate each other's special difficulties and above all to trust each other as old friends. In this spirit, Mr Chairman, I am confident that at this Meeting we shall make real progress.

12. SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR KENNETH FRANZHEIM II, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My Delegation and I are deeply appreciative of the excellent preparations for this international conference made by the Government of New Zealand, for the honour bestowed on this Consultative Meeting in being granted the privilege of convening within the Halls of Parliament, and for the warmth

of the gracious and generous hospitality which we meet on all sides. We are particularly honoured by the presence at this opening ceremony of His Excellency Sir Keith Holyoake.

I should like, also, to express the satisfaction and pleasure of my delegation, Mr Chairman, on your election to preside over our deliberations.

On a personal note, I must say that I feel greatly privileged to serve as my country's ambassador to New Zealand while this Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting takes place. I never cease to be impressed by the degree of awareness of the great white continent on the part of these southward-looking people. New Zealand served during the era of heroic exploration and discovery as an important staging area for many illustrious polar explorers. I would like to make special mention of the immeasurably valuable support given the U.S. Scientific Research activities in Antarctica by the government and people of New Zealand. The difficulty of maintaining McMurdo Station and consequently of supporting most of the other U.S. activity in Antarctica would be magnified many times but for their generous help.

The Antarctic Treaty has now been in effect for over 11 years, and the passage of time only serves to prove the wisdom of those far-sighted statesmen who conceived it. The importance of consultation, which is a major pillar of the Treaty, has grown, and this mechanism is now utilised with greater confidence and effectiveness. The Consultative Meeting is becoming increasingly recognised as a forum in which ideas may be explored and questions aired, in which healthy and honest debate may flourish, and in which possible lack of complete unanimity need not be an impediment to the recognition and identification of areas of concern which require thoughtful consideration. My Government is much encouraged by this.

Most impressive is the degree to which the Treaty and the spirit which dominates these international diplomatic gatherings reflect the deep sense of true comradeship shared by all men who have braved the rigors and physical dangers of the severe Antarctic climate so that mankind's knowledge might be advanced. Some say the age of heroic exploration has passed, but all those hardy men who commit weeks, months or years of their lives to observing scientific phenomena in the Antarctic do so with fortitude and not without an element of peril. To these men, these scientists, from our several countries we owe a debt of gratitude.

It is never possible to predict the results of basic scientific research and it is equally impossible to foresee the ultimate value of the information obtained. A vigorous scientific programme must therefore be subject to continuing evaluation and change. The provision in the Treaty for the free and full exchange of information makes it possible for each of our national science offices to take account of all new data as it emerges from all of our investigations in Antarctica and to use this information in shaping our individual national research programmes.

But the Treaty has implications which reach far beyond the realm of pure science. Its provisions with respect to other areas of international co-operation and understanding are of utmost significance. On the frozen waste, the men who serve science are also serving the cause of international accord. Surely this situation must gratify all those concerned with Antarctic affairs and those on whom the main responsibility for the implementation of the Treaty falls.

The satisfaction we all quite justifiably feel has facilitated reaching solutions to other questions as they arise. Previous Consultative Meetings have dealt with a variety of problems with signal success. In the coming days we shall be dedicated to continuing this process of collaboration. Many of the issues before us are not new; some present challenging opportunities to explore new ground. I have every confidence that we shall be able to face these challenges and advance to new levels of co-operation and mutual understanding. For its part, the United States intends to do all it can to achieve that result.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

13. SPEECH BY MR CHARLES CRAW, REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND

Mr Chairman,

First, on behalf of the New Zealand Delegation, I would like to extend a very warm welcome to you who have travelled from overseas—some of you halfway around the world—to Wellington.

I would also like to thank all of the representatives, who have just spoken, for their kind words about New Zealand.

We are very pleased and honoured to be acting as host for this the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. The fact that this Meeting is being held in Wellington will gladden the hearts especially of those New Zealanders who are stationed in Antarctica (and who will be meeting some of you there after the Conference). It will also be a source of great pride and satisfaction to those New Zealanders who have served in Antarctica in the past or have supported our activities there.

The Antarctic Treaty, Mr Chairman, is a model for other international agreements which seek to achieve co-operation and understanding among nations of diverse backgrounds. Not least among the achievements of the Treaty has been the faithful implementation by Treaty Members of the clauses relating to non-militarisation and the prohibition of nuclear testing in Antarctica. New Zealand hopes to be able to continue to play a full part in the promotion of peaceful activities in the Antarctic continent in co-operation with our Treaty partners. One of the activities of particular interest to us is the Dry Valley Drilling project being conducted jointly by Japan, the United States, and New Zealand for the purpose of gaining a fuller understanding of the geological history of the Dry Valleys themselves and of the warm lakes that exist in some of them.

Mr Chairman, we have a long agenda and a number of difficult problems to deal with. I am sure, however, that in the same spirit of co-operation and understanding which has been shown at previous Meetings, we shall be able to produce satisfactory results and make this a fruitful and successful meeting.

IV.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Alternate Representative:

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Adviser:
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LIST OF DOCUMENTS

LIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE MEETING

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Provisional Agenda

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27 September (Original: French)

Antarctic Resources: Effects of Mineral Exploration: Note by France
(Item 8)

ANT/3

29 September 1972 (Original: English)

Historic Monuments: Note by Norway (Item 14)

ANT/4

1 October 1972 (Original: Spanish)

Administrative Arrangements: Draft Recommendation by Chile
(Item 19)

ANT/5

8 October 1972 (Original: English)

*Seals and Birds Killed and Captured in the Antarctic Treaty Area
1964-69: Extract from SCAR Bulletin, No. 41, May 1972 submitted by
United Kingdom* (Item 5a)

ANT/6

8 October 1972 (Original: English)

Conservation of Fauna and Flora: Note by United Kingdom (Item 5b)

ANT/7

8 October 1972 (Original: English)

*Extract from a letter of 16 May 1972 from the British Embassy,
Washington, addressed to Mr Lars-Eric Lindblad of Lindblad Travel
Inc.* (Item 7)

ANT/8

8 October 1972 (Original: English)

Purposes and Designation of Special Areas: Note by United Kingdom
(Item 9)

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8 October 1972 (Original: English)

*Evaluation of the Series of Specially Protected Areas in the Antarctic:
SCAR paper submitted by United Kingdom* (Item 9)

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8 October 1972 (Original: English)

*Types of Interference in Relation to B.A.S. Activities: Paper submitted
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8 October 1972 (Original: English)

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8 October 1972 (Original: English)

*Classification of Consultative Meeting Documents: Draft Recom-
mendation by United Kingdom* (Item 18)

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*Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals: SCAR paper
submitted by United Kingdom* (Item 20)

- ANT/14
10 October 1972 (Original: English)
Administrative Action for Implementation of the Agreed Measures: Paper submitted by United States (Item 5b)
- ANT/15
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Antarctic Treaty Recommendation VI-4: SCAR paper submitted by New Zealand (Item 10)
- ANT/16
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- ANT/17/Rev. 1
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- ANT/21
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- ANT/21/(Revised English)
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- ANT/23
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Co-operation in Transport: Draft Recommendation by South Africa (Item 15)

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Conservation of Fauna and Flora: Paper submitted by U.S.S.R. (Item 5b)

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30 October 1972 (Original: Russian)

Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment: Draft Recommendation by U.S.S.R. (Item 10)

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Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment: Draft Recommendation submitted by U.S.S.R. (Item 10)

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9 November 1972 (Original: Russian)

Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment: Draft Recommendation (Item 10)

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Antarctic Telecommunications: Draft Recommendation (Item 13)

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Exchanges of Information: Paper submitted by United States (Item 6)

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30 October 1972 (Original: English)

An environmental Assessment, Statement for Antarctica: Paper submitted by United States (Item 10)

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30 October 1972 (Original: English)

Airbus. An International Air Transportation System in Antarctica: Paper submitted by United States (Item 15)

ANT/33 (Revised Russian)

8 November 1972 (Original: English)

Airbus. An International Air Transportation System in Antarctica: Paper submitted by United States (Item 15)

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30 October 1972 (Original: English)

Historic Monuments: Draft Recommendation proposed by the Secretariat based on a proposal submitted by U.S.S.R. (Item 14)

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31 October 1972 (Original: English)

Historic Monuments: Draft Recommendation proposed by the Secretariat based on a proposal submitted by U.S.S.R. (Item 14)

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3 November 1972 (Original: English)

Historic Monuments: Draft Recommendation (Item 14)

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10 November 1972 (Original: English)

Historic Monuments: Draft Recommendation (Item 14)

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Draft statement for inclusion in Final Report of the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting proposed jointly by Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand and United Kingdom (Item 6)

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Telecommunications in Antarctica: Draft Recommendation by United States (Item 13)

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Conservation of Fauna and Flora: Review of Legislative and/or Administrative Action by Consultative Parties: Paper submitted by Australia. (Item 5b)

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Specially Protected Areas: Draft Recommendation submitted by New Zealand, South Africa, and United Kingdom (Item 9)

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9 November 1972 (Original: English)

Review of Specially Protected Areas: Revised Draft Recommendation submitted by Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, and United States (Item 9)

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3 November 1972 (Original: English)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Draft Recommendation submitted by New Zealand, South Africa, and United Kingdom (Item 9)

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9 November 1972 (Original: English)

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Antarctic Resources: Effects of Mineral Exploration: Draft Recommendation by Norway (Item 8)

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Antarctic Resources: Effects of Mineral Exploration: Draft Recommendation submitted by Norway and United Kingdom (Item 8)

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Effects of Tourists and Other Non-Governmental Expeditions to the Antarctic Treaty Area (Item 7)

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Speeches delivered at the Opening Session of the Seventh Consultative Meeting in Wellington on 30 October 1972

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8 November 1972 (Original: English)

Co-operation in Transport: Draft Recommendation (Item 15)

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Co-operation in Transport: Draft Recommendation (Item 15)

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8 November 1972 (Original: English)

Co-operation in Transport: Draft Recommendation (Item 15)

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Importation of Laboratory Animals and Plants: Draft Recommendation submitted by Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, and United States (Item 5)

ANT/56 (Revised French: Spanish)

8 November 1972 (Original: English)

Importation of Laboratory Animals and Plants: Draft Recommendation submitted by Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, and United States (Item 5)

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Conservation of Fauna and Flora: Paper submitted by Japan (Item 5b)

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8 November 1972 (Original: English)

South African Action Taken to Implement Antarctic Treaty Recommendations Relating to Conservation of Fauna and Flora: Note by South Africa (Item 5b)

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8 November 1972 (Original: English)

The Existing State of Changes by Man's Influence on the Syowa Station and its Vicinity: Paper submitted by Japan (Item 10c)

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10 November 1972 (Original: English)

Closing Address by the Chairman, Mr F. H. Corner.

2. INFORMATION CIRCULARS*

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26 October 1972

General Information for Delegates

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26 October 1972

Approval, as notified to the Government of the United States of measures relating to the furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Antarctic Treaty

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Private Expedition to the Antarctic: Dr D. Lewis. Information paper circulated by Australia

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Who's Where in the James Cook Hotel, Wellington

ANT/Inf/7

Address by the Foreign Minister of New Zealand, Right Hon. Sir Keith Holyoake, 30 October 1972

ANT/Inf/8

Conservation of Fauna and Flora, Instructions to Personnel of Japanese Expeditions and the Crew of the Icebreaker Fuji, 2 November 1972

ANT/Inf/9

Co-hosted Reception, 3 November 1972

ANT/Inf/10

SCAR July 1972 Interim Report. Revised 25 August 1972 SCAR Group of Specialists on Scientific and Technical Problems Affecting Antarctic Telecommunications

*Information circulars are produced in English only.

VI.

PRESS RELEASE

PRESS RELEASE

The Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting was held in Parliament Buildings, Wellington, from 30 October to 10 November 1972. The Consultative Meeting is held, customarily once in every 2 years, in accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty (signed in Washington in 1959) for the purpose of discussing, and recommending to governments, measures in furtherance of the principles and purposes of the Treaty.

The Meeting was attended by representatives of the following 12 countries:

Argentina	New Zealand
Australia	Norway
Belgium	South Africa
Chile	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Kingdom
Japan	United States of America

The Meeting was formally opened by the Right Hon. Sir Keith Holyoake, Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand. Mr F. H. Corner, leader of the New Zealand Delegation, was elected Chairman.

As in the past, the discussions were marked by a spirit of friendly co-operation. The Meeting adopted nine Recommendations which will be referred to governments for their approval, on various issues arising from man's impact on Antarctica, such as the preservation of areas of particular scientific interest, rules of conduct for people visiting the Antarctic Treaty Area, and the possible effects of mineral exploration. Other recommendations covered co-operation in transport arrangements, the organisation of telecommunications, and historic monuments. A number of other questions were also discussed; and delegates were able to review what has been achieved under the Antarctic Treaty.

The Meeting also adopted a commemorative message to the Antarctic stations of all the Consultative Parties, to be dispatched in a few days' time from Pole Station by delegates who would be participating in a post-conference tour arranged by the New Zealand Government.

The Meeting welcomed the generous offer of the Government of Norway to host the Eighth Consultative Meeting.

BY AUTHORITY:

A. R. SHEARER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND—1973

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