ANTARCTIC TREATY

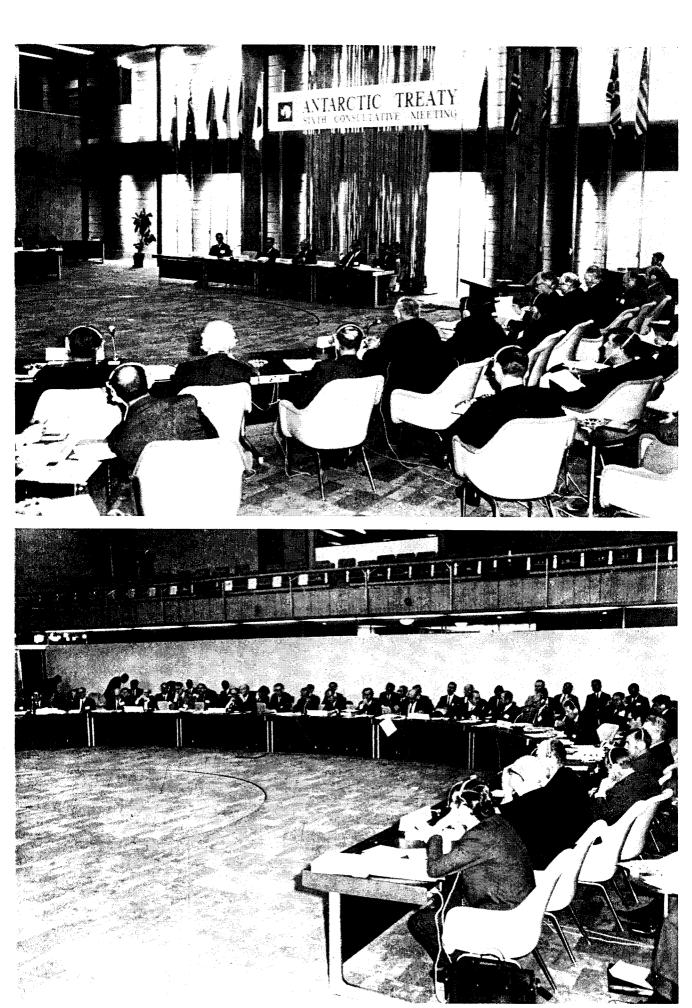
REPORT

OF

SIXTH CONSULTATIVE MEETING

TOKYO

19-31 OCTOBER 1970



The Opening Session of the Sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting

ANTARCTIC TREATY

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THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SIXTH ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

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- Page 22·····In the attached map, the latitude should read 62° 23' S, while the longitude remains 59° 41' W.
- Page 23......The whole section of RECOMMENDATION VI-12 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ROCKETS should come after RECOMMENDATION VI-11 NEW ISLANDS.

THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SIXTH 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, the French Republic, 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 Tokyo on 19 October 1970 for the purpose of discussing, and recommending to their Governments, measures in furtherance of the principles and purposes of the Treaty.
- 2. His Excellency Ambassador Akira Matsui, Representative of Japan, was appointed by the Japanese Government to act as Temporary Chairman of the Meeting pending election of a

Chairman.

- 3. The Meeting was formally opened by His Excellency Mr. Michita Sakata, Minister of Education of Japan.
- 4. Ambassador Matsui was then elected Chairman of the Meeting and Ambassador Hiroshi Yokota of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs was appointed as Secretary-General.

5. Opening statements were made by the Heads of all the Delegations.

6. The Meeting then adopted the following Agenda:

(1) Opening of the Meeting

- (2) Election of Officers
- (3) Opening Statements
- (4) Adoption of Agenda
- (5) Examination of a Draft Convention for the Regulation of Antarctic Pelagic Sealing
- (6) Antarctic Meteorology, with particular reference to WMO Document No. 17.823/T/AA/TP (July 23, 1969) including, inter alia, its Appendix B
- (7) Telecommunications
- (8) Review of Progress in Implementing the "Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora"
- (9) Historic Monuments
- (10) The Effects of Man and his Activities upon the Antarctic Environment
- (11) Experiments using Radio-Isotopes
- (12) The Effects of Antarctic Tourism on the Scientific Programmes and on the Environment of the Antarctic Treaty Area
 - (i) Exchange of Information
 - (ii) Effects on the Scientific Activities of the Contracting Parties
 - (iii) Effects on the Antarctic Environment
- (13) Review of the Purposes of "Specially Protected Areas"
- (14) Proposed New "Specially Protected Areas" (Chilean MFA Note 468 of April 20, 1970)
- (15) Advance Notification of the Launching of Scientific Research Rockets in the Antarctic Treaty Area
- (16) Exchange of Information on Ocean Research Vessels
- (17) Any Other Business
- (18) Date and Place of the Next Consultative Meeting
- (19) Adoption of the Final Report of the Meeting
- 7. The Meeting considered all the items on the Agenda in Plenary Session, appointing two Working Groups to assist it in reaching conclusions particularly with respect to Item 6, 7 and 9 of the Agenda. These Working Groups in each case comprised Representatives of all Delegations wishing to participate. The Working Group on Items 6 and 7 was chaired by Lt. Commander Jorge F. Busico of Argentina, while that on Item 9 was presided by Professor Takesi Nagata, Representative of Japan.
- 8. The Opening and Closing Plenary Sessions were held in public but all other Sessions were held in private.
- 9. The Meeting agreed unanimously to the adoption of the Recommendations, which are set forth at the end of the present Final Report.
- 10. As regards Item 5 on the Agenda, the Meeting decided to consider it outside the framework of the Antarctic Treaty, since the conservation of seals in the sea does not fall within the scope of the latter and is of interest to countries which are not Parties to the Antarctic Treaty. In this

connection, informal meetings were held, separate from the Consultative Meeting. All Delegations interested in this question participated in these meetings. Professor Alfred van der Essen of Belgium was elected Chairman of this informal meeting, which met several times concurrently with the Consultative Meeting for an unofficial exchange of views on a draft Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals. As a result of the exchange of views, a new draft Convention was drawn up. A consensus was reached at the meeting that the Representatives would transmit the draft Convention to their governments for consideration as a working paper.

11. The Meeting considered that on the occasion of the exchanges of information under the provisions of Article XII of the Agreed Measures on the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora or under any amendment to that Article by a subsequent Recommendation, it would be desirable that Consultative Parties which have no information to report should indicate this formally.

12. The Representatives took note of the following statement issued by the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Belgium and the United Kingdom:

"In the annual exchange of information under paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty, Recommendation I-VI or any other Recommendations approved by the Consultative Meetings, references to areas situated outside the Treaty area do not affect any rights or claims which Consultative Parties may have in such areas."

- 13. The Meeting further considered that a uniform system for numbering Recommendations, involving the use of Roman and Arabic numerals, as used since the Fourth Consultative Meeing, should be adopted. The Meeting felt that the question of the re-numbering of the Recommendations of the First, Second and Third Consultative Meetings in accordance with this system might usefully be discussed at the Seventh Consultative Meeting.
- 14. In commemoration of the Sixth Consultative Meeing, the Meeting adopted on 30 October 1970 a message to be sent to the stations in the Antarctic of all the Consultative Parties. The Meeting also adopted on 22 October 1970 another message to the SYOWA Station which has sent a congratulatory message to the Sixth Consultative Meeting. These messages adopted by the Meeting are attached hereto as Annexes I and II respectively.
- 15. The Final Report of the Sixth Consultative Meeting was unanimously adopted on 31 October 1970.
- 16. Closing statements were made on 31 October 1970 by or on behalf of the Heads of all the Delegations. The Chairman then declared the Meeting closed.

ANNEX I

MESSAGE FROM THE SIXTH CONSULTATIVE MEETING TO STATIONS IN THE ANTARCTIC

Note: The follwoing message, which was originally proposed and drafted by the Australian Delegation, was unanimously adopted by the Meeting on 30 October 1970. It was also agreed at the Meeting that the message would be transmitted to all the stations concerned through the SYOWA Station to which the message would be sent by the Japanese Government.

"Representatives of the Signatories to the Antarctic Treaty have just completed two-week discussions at the Sixth Consultative Meeting as guests of the Japanese Government. We have concerned ourselves primarily with the matters designed to continue the preservation of the Threaty area from unnecessary interference so that you may advance your scientific programmes, whose results make such a valued and admired contribution to man's knowledge of that area.

From this concluding meeting we send our cordial greetings."

ANNEX II

MESSAGE FROM THE SIXTH CONSULTATIVE MEETING TO THE SYOWA STATION

Note:

The SYOWA Station sent a congratulatory message to the Sixth Consultative Meeting. In response to this, the Meeting unanimously adopted on 22 October 1970 the following message, which was originally proposed and drafted by the Chilean Delegation. Subsequently, the message was cabled to the SYOWA Station by the Japanese Delegation.

"The members of the Sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting are grateful for your cordial message and express their best wishes for the success of the Japanese Expedition and send regards to the scientific members and personnel in charge of the SYOWA Station."

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT THE SIXTH ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

ANTARCTIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Representatives,

Considering that:

- (1) an Antarctic telecommunications system serves the administrative, operational, meteorological and other scientific needs of stations in the Antarctic;
- (2) there is a need to exchange meteorological information as soon as possible within the Antarctic Treaty area and to transmit that information with minimum delay to the Global Telecommunications System;
- (3) there is a need to organize technically compatible routes for telecommunications both within, and out of the Antarctic Treaty area;
- (4) an Antarctic tlecommunications system needs to respond, as may be appropriate, to future changes in requirements for transmission of meteorological information and advances in telecommunications technology;

Recommend to their Governments that:

- 1. They adopt as guide-lines the Proposals contained in the Final Report of the Second Antarctic Treaty Meeting on Telecommunications held in Buenos Aires in 1969;
- 2. In the plans for their expeditions they provide the organizational and technical arrangements necessary to implement these Proposals as soon as, and as far as practicable.

RECOMMENDATION VI-2

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

The Representatives,

Considering that:

- (1) there is a need to continue the annual exchange of information on telecommunications facilities;
- (2) this information should be made as useful as possible to radio operators at all stations in the Antarctic:
- (3) there is a need for a procedure for exchanging views on other matters pertinent to their respective telecommunications systems, but not affecting all Parties;

Recommend to their Governments that:

- 1. Information on telecommunications facilities be exchanged annually, under paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty and Recommendation I-VI (8), in accordance with the standard tabular format annexed hereto;
- 2. Information on telecommunications facilities be exchanged not later than 31 October of each year in accordance with Recommendation IV-23;
- 3. They authorize the addressees entered by each Consultative Party on the annexed standard tabular format also to correspond with other addressees on matters affecting their respective telecommunications systems, on the use of those systems and on the coordination of communications necessary for cooperative activities.

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ANTARCTIC METROROLOGY

The Representatives, Considering that:

- (1) the exchange of scientific observations is provided by paragraph 1 (c) of Article III of the Antarctic Treaty;
- (2) meteorological information for flight, marine and field operational forecasts is an important requirement at some stations in the Antarctic;
- (3) Antarctic meteorological information is required by adjacent continents for the preparation of weather analyses and prognoses;
- (4) meteorological activities in the Antarctic should be supported, to the greatest extent feasible, by transmissions of processed data to the Antarctic from the World Weather Watch;
- (5) the requirements of the Consultative Parties for meteorological information will change as the operational activities and the scientific programmes of their Antarctic stations evolve;
- (6) the requirements of the Consultative Parties for meteorological information will change as knowledge and understanding of the meteorology of the Antarctic Treaty area grow and with developments in meteorological technology;

Recommend to their Governments that:

- 1. They adopt Annex 1 to this Recommendation as a current basis for planning the exchange of available raw meteorological data;
- 2. They adopt Annex 2 to this Recommendation as a current basis for planning the exchange of available processed meteorological data;
- 3. They support, as far as practicable, such measures as will facilitate the speedy and effective implementation of Annexed 1 and 2 as a basis for planning;
- 4. They invite the World Meteorological Organization to review Annexed 1 and 2 from time to time and advise them of the results of such reviews.

ANNEX I TO RECOMMENDATION VI-3

REQUIREMENTS FOR AVAILABLE RAW METEOROLOGICAL DATA (Number of receptions per day)

REQUIRE	SME	SNI	S	OR	. A\	AI	LAI	3LE	I KA	\ W	ME	TE	UK) ĻŪ	GIC	JAL	ı DF	XTA	(N	umb	er of	recep	tions per day)
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Byrd	2 4	1							24	2 4	2 4	2 4			2 2		2 4		2 4	2 4	2	24	and upper air data once per day from each of the sta-
Hallett	2 4	1	2 2	1					2 4	24	24	2					2 4		2	2 4	24	2 4	tions shown. Future requirements will be
McMurdo	X	X	2 2	1					2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4		1			2 4		2 4	2 4	2	2 4	twice per day. (2) The data requirements
Pole	2 4	1	2 2	1					2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4		1 1	2 2		2 4	2 2	2	2 4	2	2	of Mirny, after about March 1971, will be reduced.
Dumont d'Urville	2 4	1	X	X	2	2.4	2		2	2 4	2 4	2					2 4	2 2	2 4	2 4	2 4	2	(3) 18 and 00 GMT data should be transmitted
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Davis	2 4	1			2 4	X	2 4		2 4	2	2	2 4		1			2 4	2 4	2	2 4	2	2 4	(4) In addition to surface and upper-air synoptic data,
Mawson	2 4	1			2 4	2 4	X	2 2	2 4	2	2	2		1			2 4	2 2	2	2	2	2 4	synoptic data, SHIP, AIREP and MOBIL reports are also required.
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Halley Bay	2 4	1							24	24	24	24	2		2 2	24	2	2 2	24	24	2	24	
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ANNEX II TO RECOMMENDATION VI-3

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NOTES AND KEY

A = As available

KEY:

X = When requested M = Monthly

- (1) Analyses only
 - (2) For 00 GMT
- (3) Alternatively from Molodezhnaya or McMurdo
- (4) For area between long. 90°E and long. 180° (by facsimile). Also special forecasts on
- (5) Numerical analyses and prognoses
- (6) Operational forecasts and facsimile broadcast from Canberra (AXM)
 - (7) For selected New Zealand aerodromes
 - 8) Alternatively from Brasilia
- (9) For area between longitudes 30° and 120°E
- 10) During Austral summer (1 October 31 March)
- (11) Monthly mean data required for Mawson, Molodezhnaya, Roi Baudouin, Novolazarevskaya and Sanae from either Molodezhnaya or Mawson
 - (12) Forecasts for aviation and shipping as necessary during Austral summer (1 October 31
- 13) Analyses and marine forecasts
- (14) Hazardous weather warnings (general)
- 15) Molodezhnaya will take over the functions of Mirny from about March 1971

MAN'S IMPACT ON THE ANTARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

The Pepresentatives,

Considering and Recognizing that:

- (1) in the Antarctic Treaty area the ecosystem is particularly vulnerable to human interference;
- (2) the Antarctic derives much of its scientific importance from its uncontaminated and undisturbed condition;
- (3) there is an increasingly urgent need to protect the environment from human interference;
- (4) the Consultative Parties should assume responsibility for the protection of the environment and the wise use of the Treaty area;

Recommend to their Governments that:

- 1. They invite the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research through their National Antarctic Committees:
 - (a) to indentify the types and assess the extent of human interference which has occurred in the Treaty area as a result of man's activities;
 - (b) to propose measures which might be taken to minimize harmful interference;
 - (c) to consider and recommend scientific programmes which will detect and measure changes occurring in the Antarctic environment;
 - 2. They encourage research on the impact of man on the Antarctic ecosystem;
- 3. They take interim measures to reduce known causes of harmful environmental interference:
- 4. They consider including on the agenda for the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting an examination of this matter in the light of any further available information.

THE USE OF RADIO-ISOTOPES IN THE ANTARCTIC

The Representatives,

Recognizing;

(1) the need to minimise harmful disturbance to the Antarctic environment;

(2) that the uncontrolled use of radio-isotopes in the course of scientific investigations

may jeopardise the conduct of subsequent investigations;

Recommend to their Governments that through their National Antarctic Committees, they invite the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research to consider the uses of radio-isotopes in Antarctic scientific investigations and to propose comprehensive principles for their control which can be considered under Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty.

RECOMMENDATION VI-6

COORDINATION OF ANTARCTIC SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING THE USE OF RADIO-ISOTOPES

The Representatives,

Recognizing that experiments involving the use of radio-isotopes may jeopardize subsequent scientific investigations in the same locality;

Considering that:

- (1) prior notification of the use of radio-isotopes is necessary to allow time for consultations between Consultative Parties whose investigators may wish to carry out experiments in the same locality at a later date;
- (2) interim measures are required before agreement is reached on the controlled use of

radio-isotopes in the Antarctic Treaty area;

*Recommend to their Governments that, when experiments involving the use of radioisotopes in the Antarctic Treaty area are planned, they should provide appropriate information on such experiments to other Consultative Parties as early as possible, preferably six months in advance, but in any event annually.

RECOMMENDATION VI-7

EFFECTS OF TOURISTS AND NON-GOVERNMENT EXPEDITIONS TO THE ANTARCTIC TREATY AREA

The Representatives,

à

Noting the increase in recent years in the number of tourists and also in the number of visitors who are not sponsored by the Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty area;

Considering that the activities of such visitors can have lasting and harmful effects on scientific programmes, on the Antarctic environment, particularly in Specially Protected Areas. and on historic monuments;

Desiring to ensure that such visitors are afforded the best view of stations in the Antarctic compatible with the research programmes being undertaken;

Recalling paragraph 5 of Article VII and Article X of the Antarctic Treaty and Recommendations I-VI and IV-27:

Recommend to their Governments that:

- 1. They should exert appropriate efforts to ensure that all tourists and other visitors do not engage in any activity in the Treaty area which is contrary to the principles and purposes of the Antarctic Treaty or Recommendations made under it;
- 2. They should inform, in so far as they are able, those responsible for expeditions to the Treaty area which are not organized by a Consultative Party but organized in, proceeding from, or calling at, their territory, of the following:
 - (a) that final arrangements to visit any station be made with that station between twenty four and seventy two hours in advance of the expected time of arrival:
 - (b) that all tourists and other visitors comply with any conditions or restrictions on their movements which the station commander may stipulate for their safety or to safeguard scientific programmes being undertaken at or near the station;
 - (c) that visitors must not enter Specially Protected Areas and must respect designated historic monuments;
- 3. Advance notice of all expeditions to the Treaty area not organized by a Consultative Party, but organized in, proceeding from or calling at that Party's territory, shall be given, in so far as is possible, to the other Consultative Parties. Such notice shall include the relevant information listed in Recommendation I-VI;
- 4. Until such time as this Recommendation becomes effective in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, it shall be considered, as far as feasible, as a guide-line.

PERMITS FOR ENTRY TO SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

The Representatives,

Recalling Article VIII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora annexed to Recommendation III-VIII ("the Agreed Measures") and the need to conform with paragraph 4(a) of that Article;

Considering that, in order to be effective, the existing prohibitions and measures of protection relating to Specially Protected Areas need to be strengthened:

Recommend to their Governments that:

- 1. They use their best endeavours to ensure compliance with those provisions of the Agreed Measures which relate to Specially Protected Areas;
- 2. They take such action as may be appropriate to prohibit the entry by their nationals into a Specially Protected Area, except in accordance with a permit issued under Articles VI and VIII of the Agreed Measures;
- 3. Until such time as this Recommendation may become effective in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, it shall, as far as feasible, be considered as a guide-line.

RECOMMENDATION VI-9

DATA ON THE CONSERVATION OF FAUNA AND FLORA

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations III-X and IV-19;

- (1) information is already being exchanged in accordance with the interim guide-lines contained in Recommendation IV-20;
- (2) this information may be freely published and it is desirable that it should be amalgamated in the form most useful for scientific analysis;

Recommend to their Governments that:

- 1. They transmit the information exchanged under Recommendation IV-19 to their National Antarctic Committees;
- 2. They invite the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, through their National Committees, to assemble the information exchanged under Article XII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, to arrange for its publication and, in accordance with Recommendation IV-19, to prepare reports from time to time on the status of species.

RECOMMENDATION VI-10

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA:

COPRERMINE PENINSULA, ROBERT ISLAND

The Representatives.

Considering that Coppermine Peninsula is a biologically diverse area, supporting rich vegetation, together with a variety of terrestrial fauna, and that the ecosystem, which includes a rich avifauna, is of outstanding scientific interest;

Recommend to their Governments that the following be included in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora;

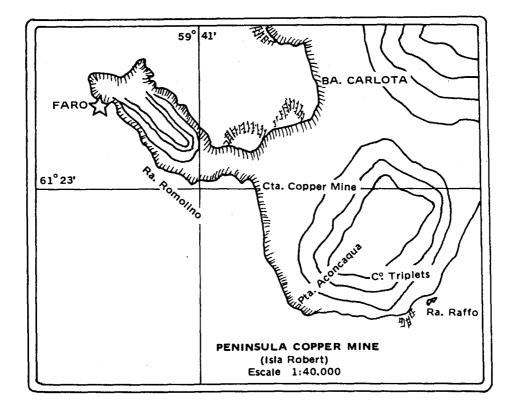
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA NO. 16

Coppermine Peninsula, Robert Island

Lat. 62° 23'S., Long. 59° 42'W.

DESCRIPTION: The area comprises all the land west of a line drawn from north to south across the Peninsula, 100 meters west of the two shelters found on the isthmus.

The area is shown on the attached map.



SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ROCKETS

The Representatives,

Recognizing the special scientific interest of new islands formed by geological processes in the Antarctic:

Recalling that the investigation of the colonization of an uncontaminated area by animals and plants can easily be spoiled by the presence of man;

Recommend to their Governments:

- 1. That any new island formed by geological processes in the Antarctic Treaty area should be the subject of immediate consultation through diplomatic channels with a view to its consideration at the next Consultative Meeting in order to accord it special protection. Until this can be done, they should use their best endeavors to avoid its contamination by human interference:
- 2. That they should use their best endeavors to prevent tourists from landing on such islands.

RECOMMENDATION VI-11

NEW ISLANDS

The Representatives, Considering that:

Antarctic:

- (1) in recent years a number of countries have launched scientific research rockets (sounding rockets) from the Antarctic Treaty area and that the number of such launchings is expected to increase along with the scale and importance of scientific research activities in the
- (2) it will be necessary to adopt adequate safety measures to prevent possible damage or injury to persons, fauna and flora, facilities, vessels and aircraft in the Antarctic Treaty area and in adjacent areas which might result from the launching of rockets from the Treaty area or from their residual elements;

Recommend to their Governments that;

1. Each Government which plans to launch rockets from the Antarctic Treaty area include in its annual exchange of information under paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty details of each planned launching, including *inter alia* the following information:

(a) the geographical co-ordinates of the place of launching;

(b) the time and date of launching or, alternatively, the approximate period of time during which it is planned to carry out the launchings;

(c) the direction of launching:

(d) the planned maximum altitude;

(e) the planned impact area;

(f) the type and other specifications of the rockets to be launched, including possible residual hazards;

(g) the purpose and research programme of the rocket,

2. During summer operations, and at other times when there are operations in its area, each station use its radio facilities to keep neighbouring stations informed, on a daily basis as appropriate, of its launching schedules.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

The Representatives,

Noting the growing importance of oceanographic research and the increasing activities of ships conducting scientific programmes in the Southern Ocean area;

Noting, in particular, the interest of the Consultative Parties in the Southern Ocean as set

forth in Recommendation V-3;

Bearing in mind that Recommendation I-VI includes provision for exchange of information regarding scientific investigation and areas of operation;

Considering that uniformity in the type and amount of data exchanged on ships and their

scientific programmes will greatly enhance the usefulness of this information;

Recommend to their Governments that in exchanging information annually, in accordance with Recommendation I-VI (1), (2), (4), (6), (7) and Recommendation II-VI, they include information about those ships which are carrying out substantial oceanographic research programmes in the area south of 60° South Latitude.

RECOMMENDATION VI-14

HISTORIC MONUMENTS

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations I-IX and V-4;

Recommend to their Governments that:

- 1. They adopt all adequate measures to preserve and protect from damage the historic monuments situated in the Antarctic Treaty area;
- 2. They arrange for each of these historic monuments to be appropriately marked with a notice indicating in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages that it is scheduled for preservation in accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty;
- 3. A list of historic monuments be prepared by consultation through diplomatic channels for consideration at the Seventh Consultative Meeting.

RECOMMENDATION VI-15

SEVENTH ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

The Representatives,

Recommend to their Governments that they accept the offer by the Delegation of New Zealand to hold the Seventh Consultative Meeting under Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty in Wellington, on a date in 1972 to be mutually decided upon by the Consultative Governments.

III.

SPEECHES AND STATEMENTS MADE AT THE OPENING SESSION

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1. OPENING SPEECH BY H.E. MR. MICHITA SAKATA, JAPANESE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Your Excellencies, Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me a great pleasure and honour to address to you today on this occasion of the opening of the Sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

I should like, first of all, to extned, on behalf of the Japanese Government and people as the

host country, the heartiest welcome to you all.

As you recall, the Antarctic Treaty was signed almost eleven years ago in December 1959 by the representatives of the twelve countries which are represented here today; the Treaty became effective in June 1961. This Treaty was conceived in the firm belief, as I quote from the Preamble, 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."

Needless to say, today Antarctica is still an unknown world to most of us in many respects. Still greater scientific efforts are needed to unveil the mystery of Antarctica. And I believe that further study and research on Antarctica will be an important key to the better understanding of the earth itself on which we all live.

It is from this point of view that, since the International Geophysical Year in 1957-58, scientific research activities in Antarctica have been carried out in world-wide cooperation and have accomplished many outstanding results. It was on the basis of these fruitful results of international cooperation that the Antarctic Treaty was concluded, in the hope that we should continue and develop more than ever international cooperation in Antarctica, and thereby reserve Antarctica exclusively to the use for peaceful purposes.

Nowadays, science and technology are making spectacular progress day by day. However, on the other hand, science and technology, if they are abused, can bring us mankind

immeasurable unhappiness and disaster.

Therefore, in the field of science and technology, it will become even more urgent and indispensable in the future to continue and enlarge international cooperation and goodwill among nations.

In this sense, I find it most significant that the spirit underlying the Antarctic Treaty was succeeded into another important treaty which was concluded subsequently, namely, "the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies".

Personally, as the Director of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition Headquarters, and also as Japanese Minister of Education who is in charge of science and education of this country, I hope and pray earnestly that nations throughout the world will continue to cooperate one another in scientific research in Antarctica, with the great cause in mind that there should be no boundary in the world of learning.

We, Japanese people, have been participating, for our part, in scientific research activities in Antarctica since the International Geophysical Year, and recently we have succeeded in a round-trip research expedition between our SYOWA Station and the South-pole and also in the test-launching of scientific research rockets.

More recently, we have taken one more important step to consolidate our organization for Antarctic research activities by establishing a Polar Research Center within the National Science Museum.

In view of these recent developments, I find it particularly fitting and proper that the Sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting is now being held here in Japan.

Before concluding, I wish to express my sincere hope that all of you here assembled will participate in active discussions on various problems which face us in the field of Antarctic research and, by so doing, will successfully make valuable contribution to the benefit of all mankind of this and next generation.

I now solemnly declare the Sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting to be open.

2. SPEECH BY H.E. DR. AKIRA MATSUI, REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN, ON HIS ELECTION TO CHAIRMAN OF THE SIXTH CONSULTATIVE MEETING

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would first like to express my deepest gratitude to you all, and in particular to the distinguished representative of France, Mr. Charpentier¹, who has kindly proposed my nomination as Chairman of the Sixth Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty. I also thank all members present here for the honour they have accorded me in agreeing to this proposal.

I am aware that this nomination is due to the fact that I am head of the Japanese delegation

and that the Consultative Meeting is being held in my country.

Although my knowledge of Antarctic problems dates back only to two years at the time when I represented my country as Ambassador of Japan in France, I was struck by the spirit of friendship and harmony that prevailed at that Fifth Consultative Meeting held in Paris in November 1968. I earnestly hope that this same spirit of cooperation will continue to prevail at the present meeting.

Certainly I shall do everything possible as Chairman to lead our meeting to a satisfactory

conclusion.

Allow me to express the hope that all delegations will be kind enough to give me their precious advice and support.

Thank you.

SPEECH BY MR. CHARPENTIER, REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE²

Mr. Chairman,

As Chairman of the Fifth Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty held in Paris two years ago, I have the honor and the pleasure to propose, for your approval, the nomination of His Excellency Mr. Matsui, head of the Japanese Delegation, as Chairman of our conference.

I do this with particular enthusiasm and warmth as Mr. Matsui is by no means unknown to us French. And I am happy to hail in him the distinguished Japanese Ambassador in Paris that he has been, whose sagacity and wisdom, and whose gracious welcome were known and appreciated by all.

His Excellency, Mr. Matsui, will, I am certain, be a remarkable Chairman for our conference, which is why I suggest that he be elected.

Thank you.

3. STATEMENT BY H.E. MR. ROBERTO ENRIQUE GUYER REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA

Mr. Chairman,

In the name of the Argentine delegation, I wish to congratulate Your Excellency on your election as Chairman of the Sixth Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty. The election of

Note 1: Speech by Mr. Charpentier, Representative of France, nominating Mr. A. Matsui as Chairman of the Sixth Consultative Meeting, is reproduced on this page.

Note 2: Translation from French.

Your Excellency is not only a token of the high esteem of those present here for your personal qualities but is also a tribute to Japan which has contributed so much to greater knowledge of the Antarctic.

Despite the fact that only a short time has elapsed since my arrival in Tokyo I have been able to presonally verify that the traditional reputation of the Japanese people for courtesy and generous hospitality is very well founded and I would like to express my gratitude to them through your good offices. It is hardly necessary for me to stress the bonds that unite our two countries, nor to recall to mind the great pleasure given us by the recent visit to Argentina of H.E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Kiichi Aichi.

For historical, juridical, political and scientific reasons, our government attaches utmost importance to Antarctica.

Argentina, because it is a land situated in the Southern hemisphere, has always been aware of its proximity of the Antarctic as that area is fundamentally an integral part of its national territory. This is the underlying reason for our special interest in this region, its proximity and what it means to us.

We are also aware that other countries close to Antarctica share our sentiments in this respect. That is why as early as 1916, an Argentine internationalist spoke of these countries as constituting a special entity.

Because of this, the then Foreign Minister of Argentina, at the Second Consultative Meeting held in Buenos Aires in 1962, said:

"If one looks at that particular region of the globe which is the South Pole from a certain vantage point, Antarctica seems to be a trasit territority uniting Chile and Argentina to Australia and New Zealand."

From that point of view, the Antarctic unites us with many other countries represented here today — countries which not so long ago appeared geographically far distant from us. Our common efforts in this area and the scientific activities being conducted there have created new bonds to bring us even closer to each other.

The application of the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty has proved to the wrold that, despite different points of view, harmonious collaboration is possible, bringing forth results beneficial to all mankind. Since the Washington Conference of 1959 it has been evident that these meetings and ever increasing scientific cooperation have resulted in better understanding not only between individuals but also between peoples.

Mr. Chairman, this is the fourth time that I have had the honor of making an opening speech in the name of my delegation at a Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty. Because of the ties created by frequent participation at these meetings, allow me to state that the results of our meetings have increasingly justified the hope we placed in the Washington Treaty. The results we have attained to date allow us to foresee that even more striking results will be possible in the future.

In the certitude that the same spirit of understanding and friendship will prevail at this Consultative Meeting as in preceding ones, I offer you my sincere wishes for success.

4. STATEMENT BY H.E. THE HONOURABLE GORDON FREETH, REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA

Mr. Chairman,

I should like to begin by congratulating you on your election as chairman of this Consultative Meeting. We look forward to two weeks of fruitful discussions under your guidance.

I should like also to record Australia's thanks to the Japanese government for its hospitality and for its arrangements for the Consultative Meeting. It augurs well for the success of this meeting that the preparatory work has been so thoroughly done.

Last year was the Tenth Anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty and next year will be the Tenth Anniversary of its coming into force. It is appropriate, therefore, that we consider, if only briefly at this meeting, what has been achieved.

Antarctica has indeed been used for peaceful purposes only. High on the list of achievements must be preservation of Antarctica as a place for scientific research and the conservation of its Fauna and Flora. There has also been fruitful co-operation in telecommunications, logistics, the exchange of scientists and a wonderful spirit of co-operation in the exchange of information on expeditions and many other matters.

The problems faced by the Antarctic Treaty powers since 1961 have been considerable but they have been overcome both by the ingenuity of the men in the Antarctic and the determination of our governments to make the spirit of co-operation which prevailed at the Washington Conference continue to enlighten our discussions. Since we last met, this spirit of co-operation has been demonstrated many times. This year, for example, might be called "The year of the ice-breakers", so many of them having suffered one form of accident or another. Those able to help, did so freely and willingly, in a way which we have come to take for granted but which owes a good deal to the climate created by the Antarctic Treaty. Australia feels particularly grateful to the French expedition for the assistance and co-operation Australia received in the relief of its stations during the last summer.

It is in all our interests that these patterns of informal co-operation under the Antarctic Treaty should be maintained. On an occasion such as this, when we are reviewing the achievements of the last ten years, it is proper to look also to the future. We have before us a large agenda with many important matters to discuss. This is indicative of the fact that as man's interest in Antarctica and his capacity to work there increases, so the matters to be discussed and the need for co-operation will grow. It is important that in seeking solutions we remember that our success so far has been in large measure due to our willingness to give genuinely sympathetic considerations to the views of all Treaty States. It is remarkable how successfully we have done this.

I am confident that this will be one of the most fruitful Consultative Meetings. Mr. Chairman, the Japanese government has already contributed much to making this so. For this we are all most grateful. My delegation is looking forward to joining with other delegations in the next two weeks to discuss the problems we have before us.

5. STATEMENT BY MR. ALFRED VAN DER ESSEN, REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM

Mr. Chairman,

I wish above all to offer you my most sincere congratulations on your unanimous election as Chairman of our meeting. The Belgian delegation is particularly happy and considers this to be a sure guarantee of successful deliberations.

I also wish to thank the Japanese government for the welcome we have received in this most interesting country. It is a great pleasure for us to see the present Consultative Meeting taking place here. In effect, the Antarctic expeditions of our two countries, being active in the same polar continent region, have met on several occasions. Although Belgium and Japan are geographically far apart, we have been neighbours in the Antarctic. As early as late 1957, a first friendly contact was made at Cape Town where the ships of the Belgian and Japanese expeditions, headed for the South, put into port. I am sure Professor NAGATA remembers that occasion. There have been many further meetings since. In October 1960, the crew of two airplanes on a reconnaissance flight from King Baudoin Station landed at SYOWA Station where they received a very warm welcome over a period of fifteen days, giving the chief of the Belgian Base, Lt. Colonel DEROM, the opportunity of holding numerous exchanges of view on Antarctic work with Dr. TORII.

In 1966, the Japanese ice-breaker "Fuji" made a courtesy call to King Baudoin Station which Dr. MURAYAMA and his colleagues visited while the Belgians were received on board.

Mr. Chairman; Distinguished Delegates,

Belgium attaches utmost importance to the development of the Antarctic Treaty which, put

into effect ten years ago, functions harmoniously. It has been a great innovation, being the first of its kind to assert the non-militarization of a sector of the world, to prohibit nuclear testing, and to give entire freedom for all research to be undertaken. But it was found appropriate to translate these principles into reality while maintaining the ideals they represented. Consultative Meetings have certainly contributed as much to this as the cooperation which arose spontaneously in the diverse Antarctic stations when confronted by indentical problems. The spirit of the Antarctic Treaty is, without doubt, the most warmly cooperative of all international political meetings held on our planet.

This explains why we attach so much importance to the Tokyo meeting. It also explains why the Belgian delegation will constructively participate in the deliberations which, inspired by an ideal shared by all, will doubtless be harmonious and fruitful. In all events, this is my most

sincere wish.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

6. STATEMENT BY MR. ALEJANDRO FORCH, ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHILE

In the first place, the Chilean Delegation regrets to excuse the absence of its President, Ambassador Mr. Fabio Vio, who, for reasons derived from his office as Director of Boundaries and Frontiers of the State, has as yet been unable to join the Meeting, but trusts to do so at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Chairman (President):

May I be permitted to congratulate you on your unanimous designation as Chairman of this Meeting. Your sound juridical background and vast experience in international affairs, are a positive guarantee that you will conduct its deliberations with wisdom, efficiency and equity.

The five Consultative Meetings held up to the present time in order to safeguard the application of the Antarctic Treaty and to improve and complement its provisions, have had the virtue of obtaining the best results, without there having been, until now, any frictions or conflicts that might have obstructed the normal course of this delicate instrument of International Public Law.

We trust that this Sixth Meeting, that we are inaugurating today under such splendid auspices, will achieve like success. Our Delegation fully understands how cautious we must be in favouring initiatives that are outside the framework of the Treaty that has brought us together; all such matters as are not clearly contemplated in the letter and the spirit of the Treaty, should be approached with the greatest possible amount of information at our disposal, so as not to incur in errors because of an unjustified haste. This, however, in no way hinders us from continuing the path drawn up by us of slowly and gradually bettering its provisions, making them ever more simple, more clear and more expeditious. We believe that heavy regulations and complicated recommendations only lead us to overwhelm Antarctic life, which is already under the vigorous pressure of scientific research, and is based on the wise principles of peace and cooperation that inspired the Antarctic Treaty.

This is the spirit that will guide our Delegation during the course of the discussions in this beautiful land that is JAPAN.

7. STATEMENT BY H.E. MR. PIERRE CHARPENTIER, REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE

Mr. Chairman,

It is a great pleasure for me, in the name of the French delegation — and in the midst of numerous friends who were in Paris for the Fifth Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty

whom we are happy to see again here — to present my heartfelt congratulations and warm wishes for the success of this conference.

The French delegation is particularly happy that this Sixth Consultative Meeting is being held in the capital of Japan — a country making news headlines and which offers today's world a marvellous example of dynamism and progress.

On this occasion, in the name of the French delegation, I wish to thank the Japanese authorities for having so well prepared and organized this conference. I thank them also for their welcome and the measures they have so kindly taken to make our stay here as pleasant as possible.

As you know, France attaches the utmost importance to the Washington Treaty to which she has been and remains faithful. It is not a small matter for her to be a party to this international agreement whose objective is the promotion of peaceful activities and which, evading the delicate problem of sovereignty, lays stress on scientific and technical cooperation between researchers who are endeavoring to resolve the difficult problems posed by Antarctica.

My country, is particularly pleased to see that the objectives determined upon by the twelve signatory governments of the Washington Treaty are being maintained in respect to non-militarization and the prohibition of nuclear arms in the Treaty Area.

In concluding, I express the hope that agreements reached at preparatory meetings will be a happy prelude to the conclusion of our work and will lead to the adoption of useful Recommendations in the pursuit of freindly and peaceful cooperation to which we all, and my country in paricular, attach utmost importance.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

8. STATEMENT BY H.E. MR. R.H. WADE, REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND

First, Mr. Chairman, I want to express my delegation's pleasure at your election. Having myself had some experience of your chairmanship in the past, I can say with confidence that we are very fortunate to have you as our Chairman for this Meeting. I know that your very great skill and experience will contribute materially to its success.

I also take this opportunity to thank the Government of Japan most warmly for acting as host to the Sixth Consultative Meeting. To those of us who know Japan's organizing ability—and this is the third international conference hosted and organized by the Japanese Government that I have attended in the past twelve years—the smoothness and efficiency of the arrangements made for our discussions, and also for our enlightenment and our entertainment outside these rooms, will come as no surprise.

In the decade since the Antarctic Treaty was signed, we have experienced an impressive growth in our knowledge of Antarctica. The research programmes of the nations represented here, and the spirit in which they are conducted, offer a persuasive example of the type of development the Treaty was intended to stimulate. International coordination and cooperation in the pursuit of scientific goals are worthy ideals which the New Zealand Government fully supports. Today, as the Sixth Consultative Meeting gets under way, it is our responsibility to ensure the continuance of these ideals which the Antarctic Treaty embodies.

New Zealand's own scientific programme reflects a recognition of the continent's importance to our country in every way, not least as an area of research. From two stations in Antarctica, New Zealand scientists carry out an extensive work programme in many fields. We learn from our scientific programmes not only the lessons of science and human endurance, but also the value of our contacts with other nations which are similarly involved in the area. May I say at this juncture, Mr. Chairman, how delighted New Zealand was to be able to welcome at Scott Station, on the first of December last year, distinguished scientists and administrators from a high proportion of the signatory countries, who gathered at Scott Station on that day to mark the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty.

The Antarctic stations of the treaty signatories form a network; the research of all of these

stations is necessary for our understanding of the whole continent. It is now true to say that the sum of these research programmes has provided a fairly clear picture of the meteorological conditions of the whole of Antarctica, and of the upper atmosphere which is important for radio communications. In addition, close collaboration among all our field parties has resulted in reconnaissance maps of the whole area — geological and topographical — and even of the rock surface under the thick ice cap. In many disciplines, emphasis is now shifting to special problems which field work has shown to be important.

In this context I should like to mention the Dry Valley area on the western side of McMurdo Sound, where Japanese, American, Russian, and New Zealand scientists have spent many summers studying the abnormal climatic conditions and the warm lakes. At the Fifth Consultative Meeting, the New Zealand representative announced that a party of four New Zealanders and one American would winter over at Vanda Station to obtain the complementary data for the other seasons. This project was carried out last year. Some of the results were unexpected, however, so another party is wintering over this year in case last year was not typical. We believe that these results will be of interest to many countries.

It is now time to look ahead to the tasks and problems of the next decade. Scientists of all the Treaty nations, working through SCAR, are in general agreement about the scientific programme which should be implemented. It is to be hoped that Governments will be able to handle the other issues which will inevitably arise with the same promptness. I do not under-estimate the seriousness of some of the problems which may face us, including increasing interest in commercial activities in the Antarctic continent, but we have established a tradition of consultation and cooperation which will serve us well.

At this Consultative Meeting, therefore, we have a duty to see that the conditions which allow such international cooperation are maintained and developed. We have witnessed a steady and natural extension of activities to which the Treaty's provisions are relevant. For example, in 1959 tourism to Antarctica seemed like a pipedream; in 1970 we are faced with regular tourist cruises, growing in number and size each year, and there are aspects of this new development which necessarily concern us all within the context of the Treaty. We need, therefore, to look to ways in which the Treaty and its provisions can be made more effective to deal with new and changing circumstances as they arise.

These meetings were begun with the intention of providing Governments with the opportunity for — in the worlds of the Treaty — "consulting together on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica". They do, indeed, provide an ideal form for such discussions. Let us make the most of this opportunity.

9. STATEMENT BY H.E. MR. KNUT THOMMESSEN REPRESENTATIVE OF NORWAY

Mr. President,

On behalf of the Norwegian Delegation I have the honour to express to the Government of Japan my sincere gratitude for the generous hospitality shown in organizing the Sixth Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty powers here in Tokyo.

Allow me, Mr. President, to compliment Japan for its vigorous and extensive activity in Antarctic exploration and research. The Sixth Continent's secrets and problems are increasingly being uncovered these days through the efforts of the nations assembled around this table and for the benefit of scientific and economic progress of the whole world.

The remarkable development of Japanese science and economy during the last decades has even been reflected in the way your scientists have faced the challenge of Antarctica.

My country, Mr. President, has long traditions and continuing interests in the exploration of the Polar areas, both northern and southern. For obvious reasons we have generally had to give priority to the Arctic. A certain increase in Norway's activity in the Southern Polar area has, however, been forthcoming during the last few years, and will, we hope, continue.

Mr. President, it is our sincere hope that this Consultative Meeting will signify a new step forward in a friendly and fruitful cooperation based on the Antarctic Treaty.

10. STATEMENT BY MR. J. DRIESSEN, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates:

May I first of all add my congratulations to those of preceding speakers on your unanimous election as Chairman of our meeting, and express the appreciation of my delegation for your kind offer and hospitality to invite us to come to Tokyo for this meeting, to discuss matters pertaining to Antarctica. This vast continent on which our scientific programmes are being protected by a treaty.

Every year ships of Antarctic Treaty powers come past Cape Town. we are happy to have you there.

And we are grateful to those countries who have assisted us in the past. As far as South Africa's programme is concerned we are endeavouring to maintain Scientific research and to increase our efforts every year. The number of members in our Antarctic team has steadily been increased.

We intend building a new and more sophisticated base at SANAE this summer to provide better facilities for our research workers. At the same time we are proceeding with our plans for a new and bigger relief ship.

Through the efforts of the twelve treaty powers we have progressed a long way since Borchgrevink, Amundsen, Scott and others, but our very efforts have brought Antarctica to the notice of the man in the street.

Thousands have become interested in Antarctica and not necessarily in Scientific research there.

I trust Mr. Chairman that this meeting will contribute towards our efforts to protect. Antarctica specially for future peaceful scientific research in the interest of all mankind.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

11. STATEMENT BY MR. E.I. TOLSTIKOV, ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S.S.R.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Allow me to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as Chairman of the Sixth Consultative Meeting. At the same time allow me to express the regrets of our representative, Mr. Troyanovsky, for his inability to attend the opening of our meeting, since he is not in Japan at the present time.

On behalf of my government I would like first of all to express to the Japanese Government deep gratitude for having provided us with an opportunity to hold our regular Consultative Meeting in this beautiful and hospitable country.

Our meeting is being held at a noteworthy time. Last year the Tenth Anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty was celebrated, and next year we shall observe the Tenth Anniversary of entry into force of the Treaty.

The Treaty has presented a good ground for co-operation among States in Antarctica. We are sure that at the present meeting the same spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation will prevail as in all previous meetings, and as a participant in previous Consultative Meetings, I am certain this harmony will prevail.

We must discuss and agree on recommendations concerning a great number of very serious issues.

In considering the issue of pelagic sealing in Antarctica, we should bear in mind that the history of mammal hunting in the waters of world oceans has confirmed that it is necessary to utilize rationally and in a controlled manner on our globe economic resources which are potentially important for mankind.

The yearly broadening sphere of man's activities in Antarctica and the increasing needs for knowledte of meteorological phenomena in the area of the Sixth Continent demand more

efficient organization to satisfy the material needs of various expeditions.

We must therefore discuss the matters touched upon in the WMO document and consider the proposals prepared last year by the telecommunication specialists.

Exploitation of the antarctic Continent was and is not easy, and we must take care that the endeavours of our predecessors and comrades be remembered by their successors.

Today a distance of ten thousands kilometers is no longer an obstacle for interested tourists who wish to look at everything with their own eyes and touch with their own hands. But because it is not recommended that they touch everything when visiting Antarctic stations, we must aid tourists to gain a rapid understanding and become familiar with Antarctic conditions.

Mr. Chairman, we have also a great number of other important matters to discuss, but I will not touch on them to avoid boring those present.

The year 1970 has double significance for members of the Soviet Polar Expeditions with relation to the exploitation and the investigation of the Sixth Continent. One hundred and fifty years ago the Antarctic Continent was discovered and our country this year celebrated the anniversary of this event. In particular, medals commemorating this anniversary have been issued, which we have awarded those who have conducted studies and actively contributed to further knowledge of the Antarctic Continent. And also in this year 1970 the program established by a large group of scientists has been completed and the results of their work has been published in the Soviet Union, namely, the second Volume of the unique Antarctic Atlas, which I will be very happy to present to you, Mr. Chairman.

In conclusion, allow me once again to wish you every success at this Sixth Consultative Meeting.

Thank you for kind attention.

12. STATEMENT BY MR. D.R. ASHE, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. Chairman,

I, also, would like to offer my congratulation on your unanimous election. I am sure that under your wise guidance this meeting will provide another example of international co-operation which will benefit all of us. Through you, I offer my sincere thanks and those of my delegation to the Government of Japan for the generous welcome which they have given to this meeting and to earlier ones held in this city with the object of furthering Antarctic co-operation.

It is most appropriate that we should be meeting in Japan in 1970, for it is now exactly sixty years since the first Japanese Antarctic expedition, led by Lieutenant Nobu Shirase, sailed for the south. This Japanese enterprise took place at the same time as the Norweigian expedition under Roald Amundsen and the British expecition led by Robert Falcon Scott. Their journeys resulted in man's first attainment of the South Pole. These leaders could scarcely have imagined that one day there would be a permanently occupied research station in this remote and awe-inspiring spot. Nor can they have envisaged a future for that continent involving the peaceful co-operation of the twelve nations now represented in this room.

In those earlier years, we all had a rather explosively competitive national approach to affairs in the Antarctic. This attitude has gradually given way to a much more rational approach which the Antarctic Treaty has made possible. We can now make practical suggestions for international co-operation which only a few years ago would have seemed quite out of the question.

My delegation wishes to pay tribute to the major Japanese contributions to Antarctic research during and since the International Geophysical Year. These contributions have been massive and have added substantially to our knowledge of the physics of the Earth.

My Delegation is deeply aware that developments in the Antarctic Treaty Area are moving forward rapidly; much more rapidly, in fact, than the arrangements we are making at our Consultative Meetings to find agreed solutions to the problems. So we need a greater sense of urgency in this most successful forum for international co-operation if the impetus already achieved is not to be lost.

Mr. Chairman, I think we have all been encouraged and impressed by the favourable

reception which the proceedings and Recommendations of these Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings have received in the past.

At this meeting we have an Agenda which contains a number of difficult items. These difficulties will not go away if we ignore them: indeed they only become more intractable as events overtake us.

My Delegation hopes, for instance, that real progress can be made during the next two weeks with the proposed Convention relating to the conservation of seals on floating ice: a subject which we have now been discussing for more than six years.

My Delegation will also have some proposals to make about the "Specially Protected Areas". My Government believes that at the present Meeing we should review progress and consider how successfully the "Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora" are affording the protection which we think is necessary. Our scientists have been closely studying this problem and we have been advised that the Agreed Measures need amendment and clarification in small but important details if they are to achieve the purposes which we all desire.

During the past two years, world opinion has been increasingly alerted to the urgency of conservation problems. There are far too many examples of species and environments which man has destroyed. Let us make sure that this does not happen again in the Antarctic — a region which is probably more vulnerable than anywhere else in the world. It is in this spirit that my Delegation will approach the present discussions in Tokyo.

Many of the problems we are trying to solve at these Consultative Meetings are new to all of us. There are no exact precedents which we can follow and it is perhaps inevitable, therefore, that from time to time we may make mistakes which can only be recognized with our rapidly growing understanding and experience of the Antarctic environment itself and of the kinds of international co-operate arrangements that prove to be practical. In these special circumstances, we can afford to try out experiments, but let us not be afraid to admit mistakes if we discover them and can improve our arrangements. It is important, I suggest, that we should not merely go on adding new, even though positive, Recommendations to our governments. We should also keep the older Recommendations under constant review and feel free to revise or cancel those which have become outdated. Otherwise, there is a danger that each of us may fail to carry out some of the aggreements which our governments have approved during the past ten years. The strength of the Treaty will be judged on these issues.

In this connection, my Delegation is impressed with the successful progress we have been able to make with the idea of agreed "Interim Guidelines". We believe that this idea of Interim Guidelines may well provide the best approach to problems where we are still feeling our way towards the right solutions. This is the spirit, Mr. Chairman, in which my Delegation enter upon this meeting, and I am confident that it is shared by the other delegations here. We in the British Delegation look forward to another valuable step in international co-operation.

13. STATEMENT BY MR. RICHARD L. SNEIDER, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. Chairman, my colleagues from the Diplomatic Corps, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

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

I should also like to express my delegation's congratulations to you, Mr. Chairman, on your well deserved election to preside during this meeting. Your past efforts on behalf of Antarctica are well known and justify the responsibility we have given you.

We meet today under the auspices of the Antarctic Treaty. This treaty, for the first time in modern history, ensured that a major area of the world be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. It served as a model for other international agreements seeking to extend the horizon of peaceful cooperation on this planet, as well as others in outer space. It truly serves as a beacon in the search for international peace and security.

Those of us participating in this Consultative Meeting have deep responsibility, for, as a result of our deliberations, we are gradually developing a body of law governing peaceful, international activities on the Antarctic continent. We must therefore not only consolidate and preserve, but also advance the progress we have made in international cooperation in this challenging area of the world.

The pursuit of peaceful scientific investigation is the aim of all countries with expeditions and stations in Antarctica. Enormous strides have been made in the exploration and study of the Antarctic environment since the treaty came into force. This is due largely to the spirit of cooperation shown by all parties concerned, to the exchange of scientists, and to the exchange of information among all of us engaged in scientific activities in this challenging area of the world.

To achieve even greater success in our endeavors I am certain that we agree on the mutual benefits to be derived by the exchange of scientists and, perhaps even more important, by the prompt, uniform and full exchange of scientific information. Such cooperation not only enhances the quality of scientific investigation but also accelerates progress in a broad front.

The topics which we will be discussing are of the greatest importance for the conservation of the Antarctic continent as a natural laboratory for scientific investigation. The quality of the environment has in the past few years become a common phrase, causing much concern throughout the world. In this area there was foresight within this group as demonstrated by the adoption of agreed measures for the conservation of the Antarctic fauna and flora. It seems only fitting then that we should now turn to a discussion of the effects of man and his activities upon the Antarctic environment. Equally important in this connection is the examination of a draft convention for the regulation of pelagic sealing, the consideration of new specially protected areas and the study of the effects of tourism on the continent. These are important topics designed to preserve Antarctica as near as possible in its pristine state.

We, therefore, have before us a large task: that of ensuring that Antarctica is maintained as near as possible as a natural scientific laboratory. To this end, we must ensure that the Antarctic Treaty will continue to provide a framework in which scientific activities can be maintained and strengthened, and will continue to serve as an example of how peaceful cooperation can benefit

mankind.

It is with this spirit that my delegation looks forward to our deliberations.

14. STATEMENT BY DR. TAKESI NAGATA. REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen;

On behalf of the Japanese Delegation, I would first like to extend my heartfelt welcome to you who have come from overseas to this country.

I would also like to thank, in the name of the Japanese Delegation, all the Representatives who have just spoken, and to say how much I myself was moved on hearing the very kind words which they employed in their reference to my country.

It is my great pleasure that the Sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeing is held here in Tokyo, and I am sure that the 11th Wintering Party of Japan Antarctic Research Expedition now in Antarctica is also much delighted to hear that this Meeting is now being held in Tokyo.

Now, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make use of this opportunity to look back briefly on the past activities of Japanese scientists in the Antarctic region.

Japan has a long-standing interest in scientific research and exploration of Antarctica; its scientific activities in the region began when the first Expedition Team of Japan was sent to Antarctica in the framework of the International Geographical Year. Although the dispatch of our Expedition Team was interrupted in 1962 after the Sixth Expedition Team returned to Japan, it was resumed in 1965, when the Seventh Expedition Team went down to Antarctica. Thereafter, Expedition Team has been sent every year and the 12th Expedition Team is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Antarctica next month.

I am particularly happy to report here that, last year, the 10th Wintering Party successfully accomplished South Pole Traverse with the generous support of the United States Team.

It may be recalled that last Feburary, icebreaker "Fuji" was beset in ice, off SYOWA Station, and we asked for rescue to the Governments of Argentina, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Although the "Fuji" was freed from ice by herself, I would like to express my deepest gratitude for the quick and kind cooperation which was afforded to us by these governments.

5. Mr. Chairman,

It is the basic policy of Japan to promote international cooperation in the field of science for peaceful purposes. Antarctica is, at present, one of the most typical places on the earth, where international cooperation is successfully carried out in a desirable manner.

It is my Delegation's hope that this Consultative Meeting will come to some arrangements which will further enhance such international cooperation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

IV.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

I. BUREAU

Chairman of the Sixth Consultative Meeting: H.E. Dr. Akira Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Leader of the Japanese Delegation

Secretary-General:

Mr. Hiroshi Yokota, Ambassador; Assistant Director-General of the United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Deputy Secretary-General:
Mr. Noboru Nakahira
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

II. DELEGATIONS

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Representative:

H.E. Roberto E. Guyer, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representative:
Mr. Carlos G. Louge,
Secretary of Embassy,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Advisors:

Colonel (Army) Gustavo J. Caceres, National Direction of the Antarctica

Lt. Colonel (Air Force) José Eugenio Echeveste, National Meteorological Service

Lt. Commander (Navy) Jorge F. Búsico, Naval Communications Service

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Representative:

H.E. the Honourable Gordon Freeth, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Japan Alternate Representatives:

Mr. T.F.C. Lawrence, (Deputy Leader of the Delegation) Deputy Secretary, Department of Supply

Mr. M.I. Homewood,

Assistant Secretary, Department of Supply

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Advisors:

Mr. G.S.F. Harding, First Secretary, Australian Embassy, Tokyo Mr. R.H. Wyndham, External Affairs Officer

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M. Alfred van Der Essen, Directeur d'Administration au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et du Commerce Extérieur

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Alternate Representative:

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Captain Mario Macchiavello, Commander, Chief of the Antarctic Department of National Defense Headquarters

Mr. Vladimir Hermosilla, Professor, Chilean Antarctic Institute

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Représentant:

S. Exc. M. Pierre Charpentier, Ambassadeur de France

Représentant-Adjoint:

M. Jacques Fesquet, Sous-Directeur au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

Délégués:

M. Pierre Rolland Chef du Territoire des Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises

M. Georges Laclavère, Ingénieur Général, Directeur de l'Institut Géographique National, Président du Comité National Français des Recherches Antarctiques

Dr. Marc Dupuis, Conseiller Scientifique de l'Ambassade de France au Japon

M. Jean-Claude Fabry, Secrétaire de l'Ambassade de France au Japon

Conseillers Techniques:

M. Albert Chaussard, Ingénieur en Chef de la Météorologie Nationale

M. Moulaert, Ingénieur, Expert en Télécommunications

JAPAN

Representative:

H.E. Dr. Akira Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Associate Representative:

Dr. Takesi Nagata, Professor, Science Department, University of Tokyo, Member of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expendition Headquarters

Alternate Representatives:

Mr. Masayoshi Murayama, Director of the Polar Research Center, National Science Museum

Dr. Kou Kusunoki,

Chief, Department of Polar Research and Information,

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Mr. Yasuo Nomura,

Head of the Technical Investigation Division,

Radio Regulatory Bureau, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

Mr. Atsuhiko Yatabe, Head of the Scientific Affairs Division, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Kenichi Kakudo,

Head of the First Ocean Fisheries Division.

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Mr. Chusei Yamada, Head of the International Conventions Division, Treaties Bureau, Ministry of

Division, Treaties Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Motohiro Shitchida,

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Mr. Hideto Jokura,
Deputy-Head of the General Affairs Division,
Commissioner's Scorntariat Agency for

Commissioner's Secretariat, Agency for Cultural Affairs

Mr. Mitsuru Eguchi, Deputy-Head of the Scientific Affairs Division, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Kiyoshi Ito, Secretary, Scientific Affairs Division, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Mr. J. C. Ryan, First Secretary, New Zealand Embassy, Tokyo

NORWAY

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H.E. Mr. Knut Thommessen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Japan

H.E. Mr. Per Vennemoe, Ambassador, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Tore Gjelsvik, Director, Norwegian Polar Institute

Mr. Arne Bée, Chief Engineer, Directorate of Telecommunications

Mr. Torger Øristsland, Ocean Researcher, Ocean Research Institute, Directorate of Fisheries

Mr. Jon A. Gaarder, First Secretary, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Tokyo

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Mr. J. Driessen, Secretary for Transport

Alternate Representative and Deputy Leader of Delegation:

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Alternate Representatives:

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Director of the Weather Bureau,
Pretoria
Mr. H.B. Gaerdes,
Consul in Tokyo

Advisor:

Mr. P.J. Cillie Private Assistant to the Secretary for Transport

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First Secretary of the Treaty and Legal
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of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR
Mr. Y.A. Khabarov,
Chief of the Department of Telecommunication,
Hydrometeorological Service of the
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Dr. I. A. Benev

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Mr. Felix I. Toumakhovitch Second Secretary of the USSR Embassy, Tokyo

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Representative:

Mr. D.R. Ashe, CMG, The British Chargé d'Affaires

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Dr. J.A. Heap, Polar Region Section, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr. D.M. Edwards, Assistant Legal Adviser, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Dr. D. Packham, Scientific Attaché, British Embassy, Tokyo

Mr. R.S. Gorham, First Secretary, British Embassy, Tokyo

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Advisors:

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Mr. Guy Ferri, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

Captain James E. Heg (U.S. Navy), Assistant for Ocean Affairs, Policy Planning and National Security Council Affairs, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

Mrs. Eleanor McDowell, Office of Legal Advisor, Department of State

Mr. Horace F. Shamwell, Attorney Advisor, Office of Legal Advisor, Department of State

Mr. George Knox, Third Secretary of United States Embassy, Tokyo

III. SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General:

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Deputy Secretary-General:
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Asian Affairs Bureau,
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Special Advisor to the Secretariat: Dr. Tetsuya Torii Professor, Chiba Institute of Technology Assistant Deputy Secretary-General:

Mr. Kumao Kaneko Scientific Affairs Division, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Liaison Officer:

Mr. Tsuneo Nishida, Scientific Affairs Division, United Nations Bureau

Protocol Officer:

Miss Rika Kitamura, Economic Affairs Division, United Nations Bureau

Documents Officers:

Mr. Tadanori Inomata, Economic Affairs Division, United Nations Bureau

Mr. Yasuyoshi Komizo, Economic Affairs Division, United Nations Bureau

Mr. Jun Yokota, Law Department, University of Tokyo

Administration Officers:

Mr. Ichiro Higashi, Scientific Affairs Division, United Nations Bureau

Mr. Isamu Yamamoto, Disarmament Division, United Nations Bureau

LIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE MEETING

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- I. Official Documents: 1
 - 1. ANT/1/Rev.1

1 October 1970 (Original: English)
Provisional Agenda

2. ANT/2

8 October 1970 (Original: English) ANT/2/Corr. 1

16 October 1970 (Original: English)

Annotations of the Provisional
Agenda

3. ANT/3

19 October 1970 (Original: English) ANT/3/Add.1

20 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the United States:
Exchange of Information on
Telecommunications Facilities
(item 7)

4. ANT/4

19 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by Chile: Specially Protected Areas: Island Deception
and Island Robert (Copper Mine
Peninsular)) (item 14)

5. ANT/5

19 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the United Kingdom:

Historic Monuments (item 9)

ANT/5/Rev.1

22 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation on

Historic Monuments

(As amended by the Working

Group on item 9 on 22 October

1970)

6. ANT/6

19 October 1970 (Original: English) ANT/6/Rev.1

21 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the United States: Exchange of Information on Ocean
Research Vessels (item 16)

ANT/6/Rev.2

28 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the Working Group: Exchange of Information on Ocean
Research Vessels (item 16)

7. ANT/7

19 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by New Zealand: Experiments Using Radio-Isotopes (item 11)

Note ¹: Official Documents are produced in four official languages.

8. ANT/8

19 October 1970 (Original: English) ANT/8/Rev.1

26 October 1970 (Original: English)
Draft Recommendation submitted by Japan: Advance Notification of the Launching of Scientific Research Rockets in the Antarctic Treaty Area (item 15)
ANT/8/Rev.2

27 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the Working Group: Scientific Research Rockets (item 15)

9. ANT/9

19 October 1970 (Original: English) ANT/9/Rev.1

29 October 1970 (Original: English)

Amalgamated List of Historic

Monuments in Antarctica (Revised) (item 9)

10. ANT/10

19 October 1970 (Original: Russian) ANT/10/Rev.1

20 October 1970 (Original: English) ANT/10/Rev.2

21 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the U.S.S.R.: Telecommunications (item 7)

11. ANT/11

19 October 1970 (Original: Russian) ANT/11/Rev.1

19 October 1970 (Original: Russian)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the U.S.S.R.: Antarctic

Meteorology (item 6)

ANT/11/Rev.2

23 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted to the Working Group on items 6 and 7 by Argentina,

Australia and the U.S.S.R.:

Antarctic Meteorology (item 6)

ANT/11/Rev. 3

23 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation on

Antarctic Meteorology (item 6)

12. ANT/12

19 October 1970 (Original: English)
Co-ordinated schedule for meteorological traffic (Proposal 3 of the Second Antarctic Treaty Meeting on Telecommunications, Buenos Aires, 1969) (the U.K. Paper) (item 6)

13. ANT/13

19 October 1970 (Original: English) ANT/13/Rev.1

23 October 1970 (Original: English)

Review of Progress in Implementing the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora (submitted by the United Kingdom) (item 8)

14. ANT/14

19 October 1970 (Original: English)
Statistics of animals killed and
captured in the Antarctic Treaty
Area, 1964-69 (Submitted by
the United Kingdom) (item 8)

15. ANT/15

19 October 1970 (Original: English) ANT/15/Rev.1

27 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation: Permits
for entry to Specially Protected
Areas (Submitted by the United
Kingdom) (item 8 and 13)

16. ANT/16

19 October 1970 (Original: English)
The United Kingdom Conditions
for visits of tourists to British
Antarctic Survey stations at
Argentine Islands, Deception
Island and Hope Bay, 1968-69
(item 12)

17. ANT/17

19 October 1970

Speeches delivered at the Opening of the 6th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting on 19 October 1970

18. ANT/18

20 October 1970 (Original: French)

Measures taken by French

Authorities for the Conservation

of Antarctic Fauna and Flora

(item 8)

19. ANT/19

21 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the United States: Man's

Impact on Antarctic Environmentnt (item 10)

ANT/19/Rev.1

26 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by Chile and the United
States: Man's Impact on Antarctic Environment (Item 10)

20. ANT/20

21 October 1970 (Original: Spanish)
Rules of Conduct for Tourists
on board the "Rio Tunuyan" (to
be observed during their visit to
Argentine stations in Antarctica)
(item 12)

21. ANT/21

22 October 1970 (Original: Spanish)

Message to be sent to the

SYOWA Station (proposed by

Chile and adopted unanimously

by the Meeting on 22 October

1970)

22. ANT/22

22 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the U.K.: Co-ordination of Antarctic scientific investigations involving the use of radioisotopes (item 11)

ANT/22/Rev.1

28 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by New Zealand, the U.K.

and the U.S.A.: Co-ordination of

Antarctic scientific investigations involving the use of radioisotopes (item 11)

23. ANT/23

22 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the U.S.: The use of radio-isotopes in the Antarctic (item 11)

ANT/23/Rev.1

27 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by Australia, New Zealand and the U.K.: The use of radioisotopes in the Antarctic (item 11)

24. ANT/24

23 October 1970 (Original: Spanish)

Draft Recommendation submitted by Chile: Environmental Pollution and Biological unbalance in the Antarctic (item 10)

25. ANT/25

24 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the United Kingdom:

Effects of Tourists and other

Non-Government Expeditions to
the Antarctic Treaty Area (item
12)

ANT/25/Rev.1

28 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the Working Group:

Effects of Tourists and other

Non-Government Expeditions to

the Antarctic Treaty Area (item
12)

26. ANT/26

26 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by Australia and the United Kingdom: Conservation Data (item 8)

27. ANT/27

29 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation: Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative
Meeting (item 18)

28. ANT/28

28 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Recommendation submitted by the U.K.: Specially Protected Areas (item 13)

29. ANT/29

29 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Final Report of the Sixth

Antarctic Treaty Consultative

Meeting

30. ANT/30

30 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Message to be sent to

Stations in the Antarctic

31. RECOMMENDATIONS (adopted by the Sixth Consultative Meeting on 31 October 1970)

VI-1 ANTARCTIC TELECOMMU-NICATIONS

VI-2 EXCHANGE OF INFORMA-TION ON TELECOMMU-NICATIONS FACILITIES

VI_3 ANTARCTIC METEORO-LOGY

VI-4 MAN'S IMPACT ON THE ANTARCTIC ENVIRON-MENT

VI-5 THE USE OF RADIO-ISO-TOPES IN THE ANTARCTIC

VI-6 COORDINATION OF AN-TARCTIC SCIENTIFIC IN-VESTIGATION INVOLVING THE USE OF RADIO-ISO-TOPES

VI-7 EFFECTS OF TOURISTS AND NON-GOVERNMENT EXPEDITIONS TO THE AN-TARCTIC TREATY AREA

VI-8 PERMITS FOR ENTRY TO SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

VI-9 DATA ON THE CONSERVA-TION OF FUANA AND FLORA

VI-10 SPECIALLY PROTECTED

AREAS: COPPERMINE

PENINSULA, ROBERT ISLAND

VI-11 NEW ISLANDS

VI-12 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ROCKETS

VI-13 EXCHANGE OF INFORMA-TION ON OCEANOGRAPH-IC RESEARCH

VI-14 HISTORIC MONUMENTS

VI-15 SEVENTH ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

32. THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SIXTH ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING (adopted by the Meeting on 31 October 1970)

II. Information Circulars:²

1. ANT/INF.1

19 October 1970

General Information for Participants

2. ANT/INF. 2

19 October 1970

List of Members of the Secretariat

3. ANT/INF.3

12 October 1970

Provisional Schedule of Reception, etc. during the Session of the Consultative Meeting

4. ANT/INF. 4

12 October 1970 ANT/INF. 4/Corr. 1

15 October 1970

ANT/INF.4/Add.1

20 October 1970

List of Participants (Provisional)

ANT/INF.4/Rev.1 29 October 1970

List of Participants (Revised)

5. ANT/INF.5

19 October 1970

Speech by H.E. Mr. Michita Sakata, Japanese Minister of Education, at the Opening of the 6th Consultative Meeting on 19 October 1970

6. ANT/INF.6

19 October 1970

Personal History of Dr. A. Matsui, Leader of the Japanese Delegation and Chairman of the 6th Consultative Meeting

7. ANT/INF.7

19 October 1970

Personal History of Mr. H. Yokota, Secretary-General of the 6th Consultative Meeting

8. ANT/INF.8

19 October 1970

Invitation to A Sunday Excursion

9. ANT/INF.9

19 October 1970

Speech by Mr. A. Matsui, Chairman of the 6th Consultative Meeting

Note ²: Information Circulars are produced in English only.

10. ANT/INF.10 16 October 1970 ANT/INF.10/Rev.1 22 October 1970 ANT/INF.10/Rev.2 28 October 1970 ANT/INF.10/Rev.2/Add.1

31 October 1970

List of Documents of the Meeting

11. ANT/INF.11 28 October 1970

Date of the SCAR Meetings and Consultative Meetings (item 18)

12. ANT/INF.12

31 October 1970

Closing Speech by Ambassador A. Matsui, Chairman of the Sixth Consultative Meeting, on 31 October 1970

13. ANT/INF.13

31 October 1970

Closing Statement by Professor T. Nagata, Representative of Japan, on 31 October 1970

III. Miscellaneous Documents:3

1. ANT/MISC.1

21 October 1970 (Original: English) ANT/MISC.1/Corr.1

22 October 1970 (Original: English)

The Question of Inviting Canada
to Participate in the Examination of a Draft Convention
for Regulation of Pelagic Sealing: Japanese Note Verbale and
Canadian Reply (item 5)

2. ANT/MISC.2

21 October 1970 (Original: English)

Message sent from the SYOWA

Station to the 6th Consultative

Meeting

3. ANT/MISC.3

30 October 1970

Press Release (approved by the Meeting on 31 October 1970)

Note ³: These documents are produced only in English in addition to the original language.

IV. Antarctic Pelagic Sealing:4

1. APS/1

20 October 1970 (in English only)

Japanese Comments on the

Question of Conservation Seals
in the Antarctic Area

2. APS/2

23 October 1970 (Original: English)

DRAFT CONVENTION FOR

CONSER VATION OF ANTARCTIC SEALS

APS/2/Rev.1

30 October 1970 (Original: English)

DRAFT CONVENTION FOR

THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC SEALS (REVISED)

3. APS/3

28 October 1970 (Original: French)

Draft Report

APS/3/Rev.1

30 October 1970 (Original: English)

Draft Report

APS/3/Rev.2

31 October 1970 (in English only)
Report

4. APS/4

30 October 1970 (in English only)

Measures to be considered for
the regulation of sealing
methods (paragraph 7 of the
Annex to the Draft Convention)
as suggested by Norway

Note 4: These documents are, in a strict sense, not the documents of the Consultative Meeting. Unless otherwise indicated, however, they are produced in four official languages.

VI.

PRESS RELEASE



PRESS RELEASE

(approved by the Meeting on 30 October 1970)

The Sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting was held at the Keidanren-Kaikan in Tokyo from 19 to 31 October 1970. The Consultative Meeting is held once in every two 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 respective Governments, measures in furtherance of the principles and purposes of the Treaty.

The Sixth Consultative Meeting was attended by the Representatives of the following twelve

countries:

Argentina

Australia

Belgium

Chile

France

Japan

New Zealand

Norway

South Africa

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom

United States of America

The Meeting was formally opened by His Excellency Mr. Michita Sakata, Minister of Education of Japan.

His Excellency Ambassador Akira Matsui, Representative of Japan, was elected Chairman of the Meeting. Ambassador Hiroshi Yokota and Mr. Noboru Nakahira, both of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were appointed Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General respectively.

All the discussions in the Meeting were marked by the spirit of friendly co-operation in which they were conducted. As a result of these discussions, the Meeting adopted fifteen Recommendations which will be presented to respective Governments for their approval. These Recommendations cover various areas, such as the exchange of information on Antarctic meteorology and telecommunications facilities, the protection of the Antarctic environment, the effects of tourism, the conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora, advance notification of the launching of scientific research rockets.

The Meeting also adopted a commemorative message to be sent to the Antarctic stations of all the Consultative Parties.

Finally, a Recommendation was adopted unanimously by the Meeting that the Consultative Governments accept the offer of New Zealand Government to hold the Seventh Consultative Meeting in Wellington in 1972.