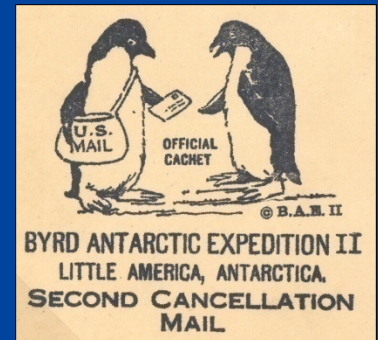
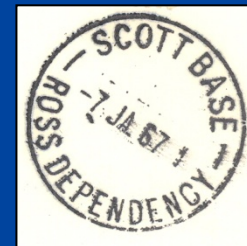


# ANTARCTICA

## TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

Michèle Cartier FRPSC

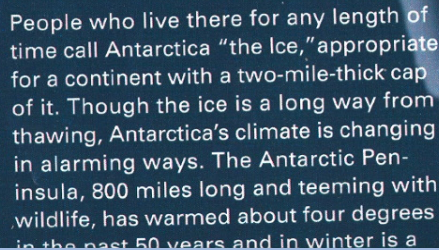


Map 1



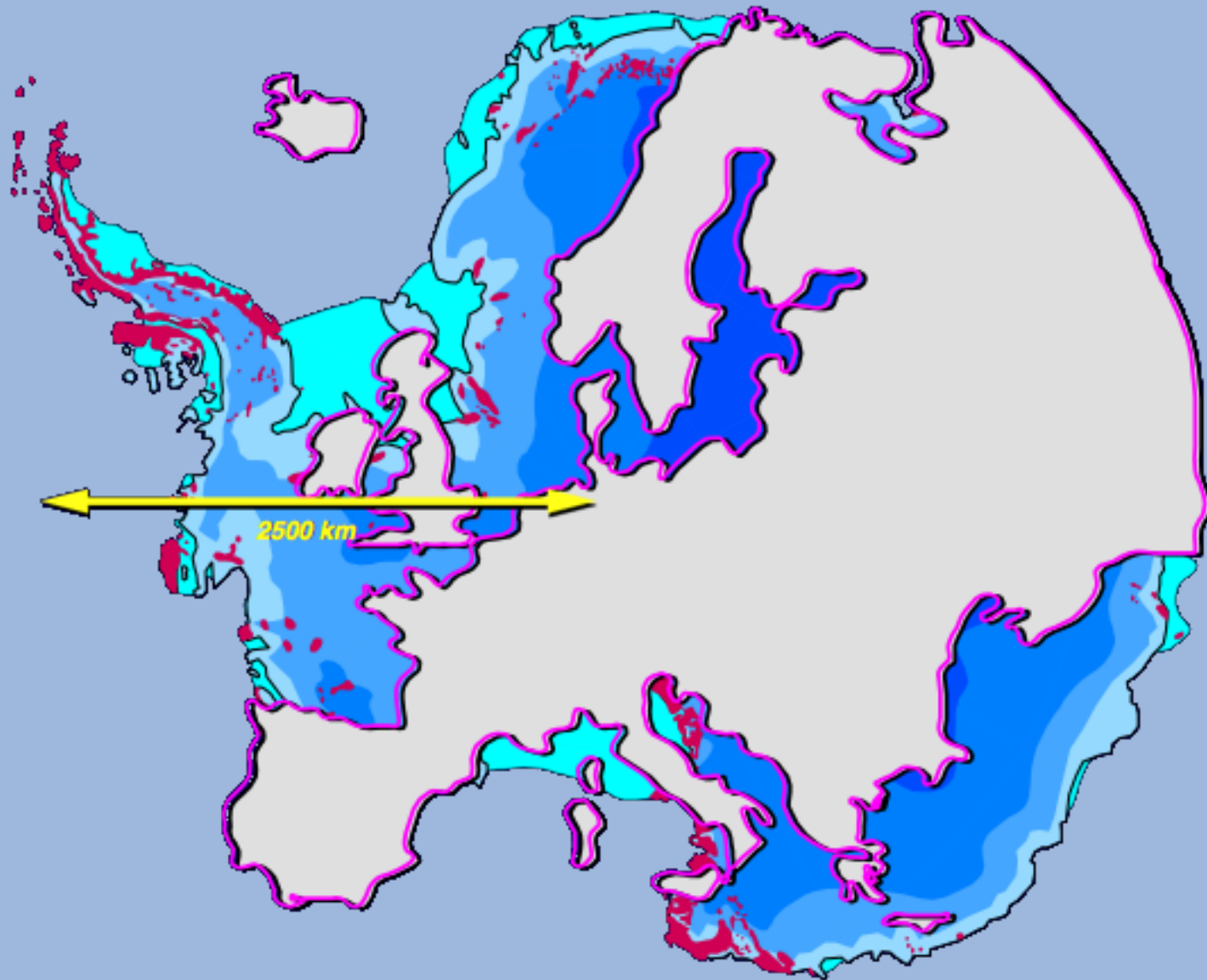


## Antarctica's Life Adapting to Change





# EUROPE IN ANTARCTICA



# FSAT      Discovery of Kerguelen islands in 1772 by Yves Joseph de Kerguelen-Trémarec





## Jules-Sébastien Dumont D'Urville

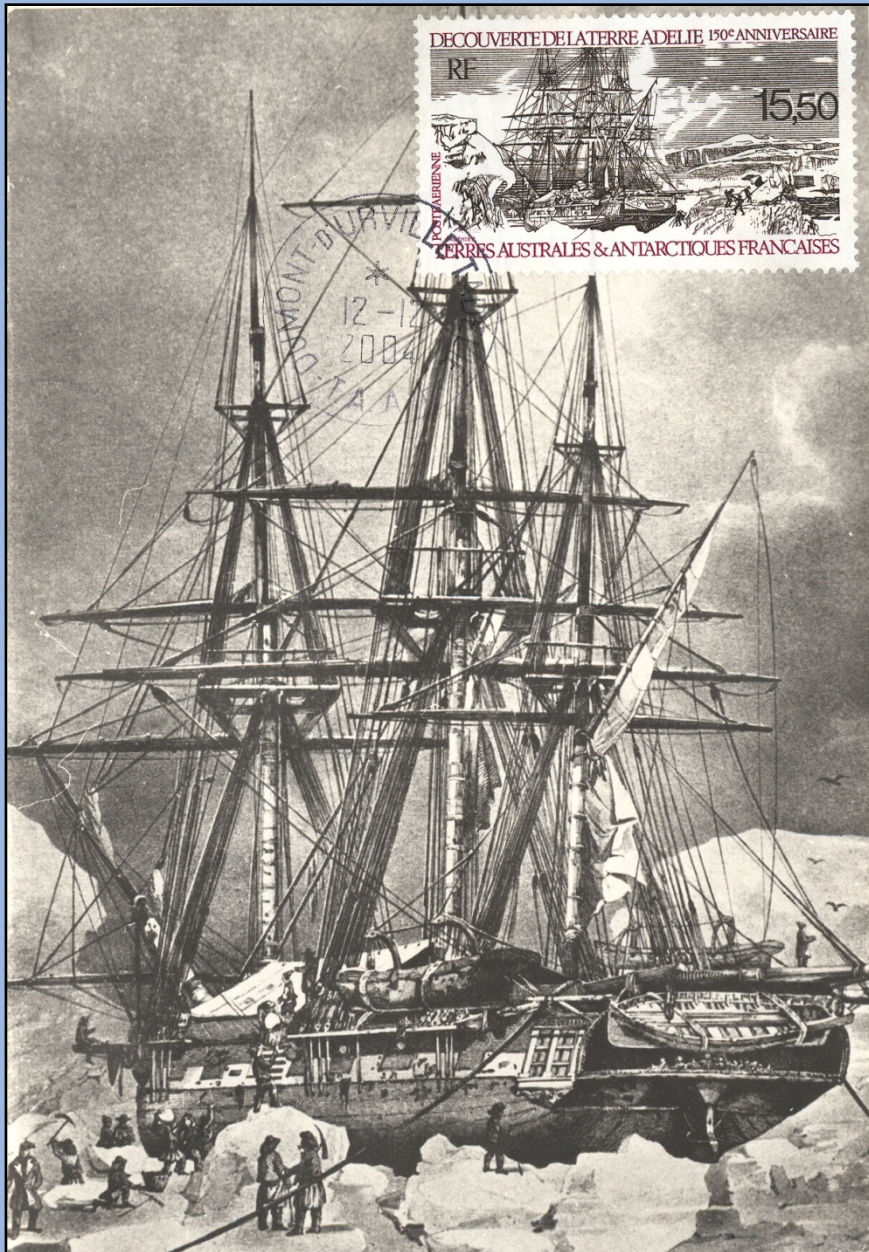
Claims for France part of the continent named *Terre Adélie* after is wife Adèle in January 1840



Presidential Decree March 27 1938



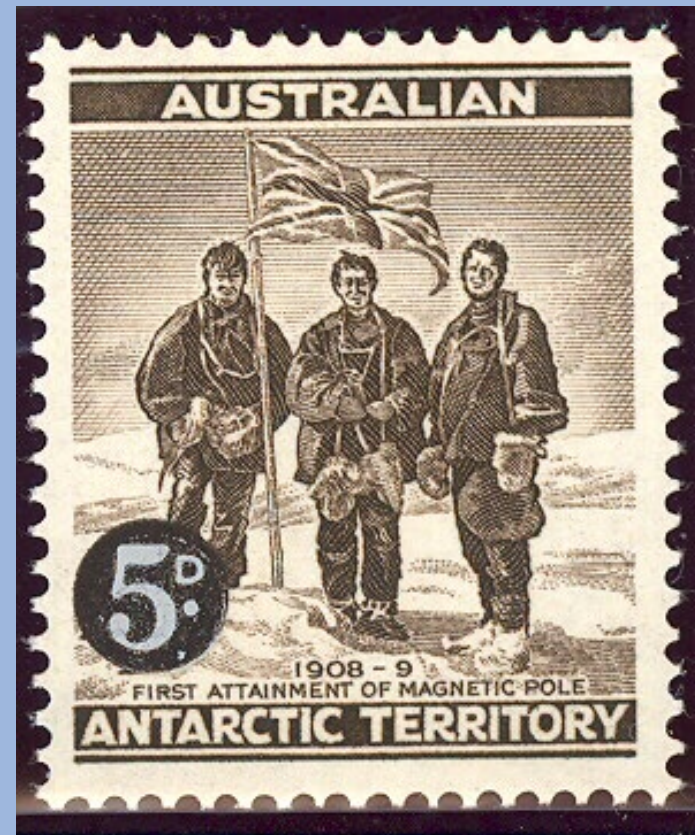
# FSAT Discovering Terre Adélie in 1840





## Sir Douglas Mawson

«*I hearby take possession of this area now containing the Magnetic South Pole for the British Empire*» and then gave three cheers for His Majesty King Edward VII...» 1909



During Ernest H. Shackleton's *Nimrod Expedition* (1907-1909)

# Roald Amundsen

First to reach the South Pole and to plant the  
Norwegian flagpole on December 1911





# MAP 3 TERRITORIAL CLAIMS





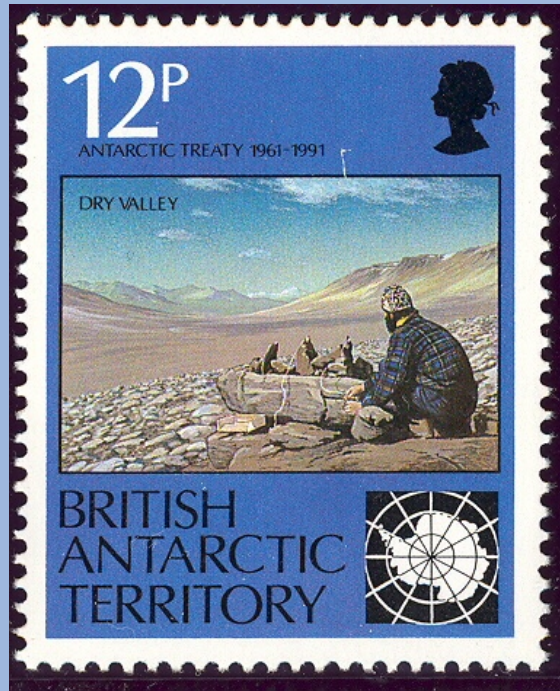
❖ Why these claims ?

❖ What could possibly motivate these countries to claim a sector of Antarctica known as the coldest, driest and windiest continent ?

❖ How could they justify these claims ?

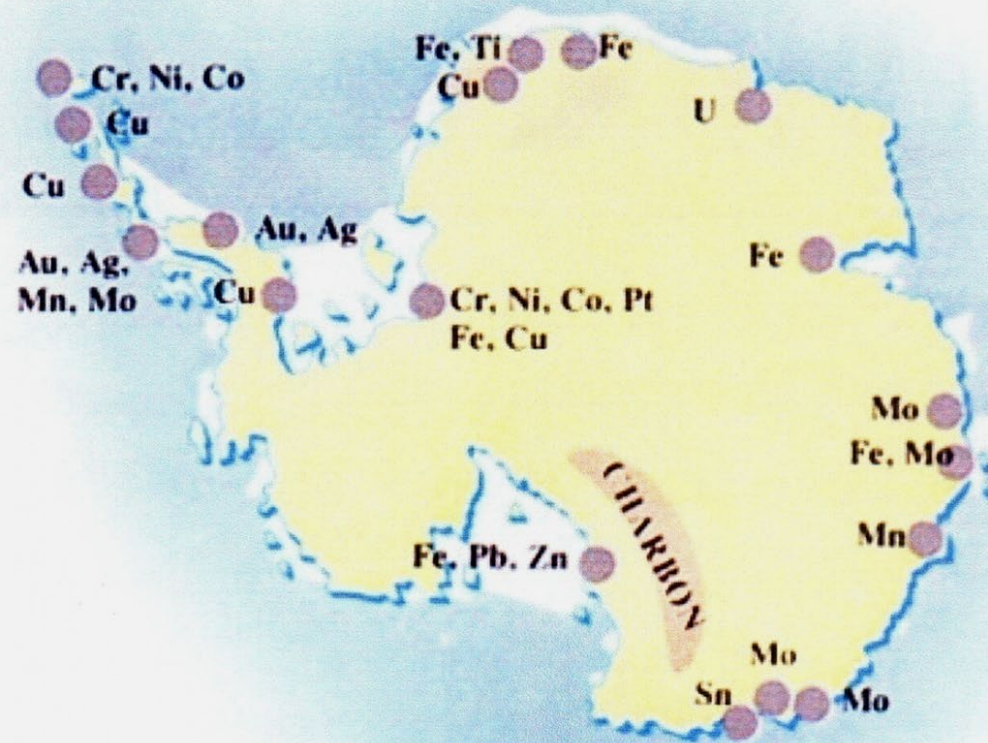
❖ These demands are treated in high political spheres. The use of stamps, cancellations and cachets shows openly to the world their willingness to assert their claims.

# GEOLOGY: research





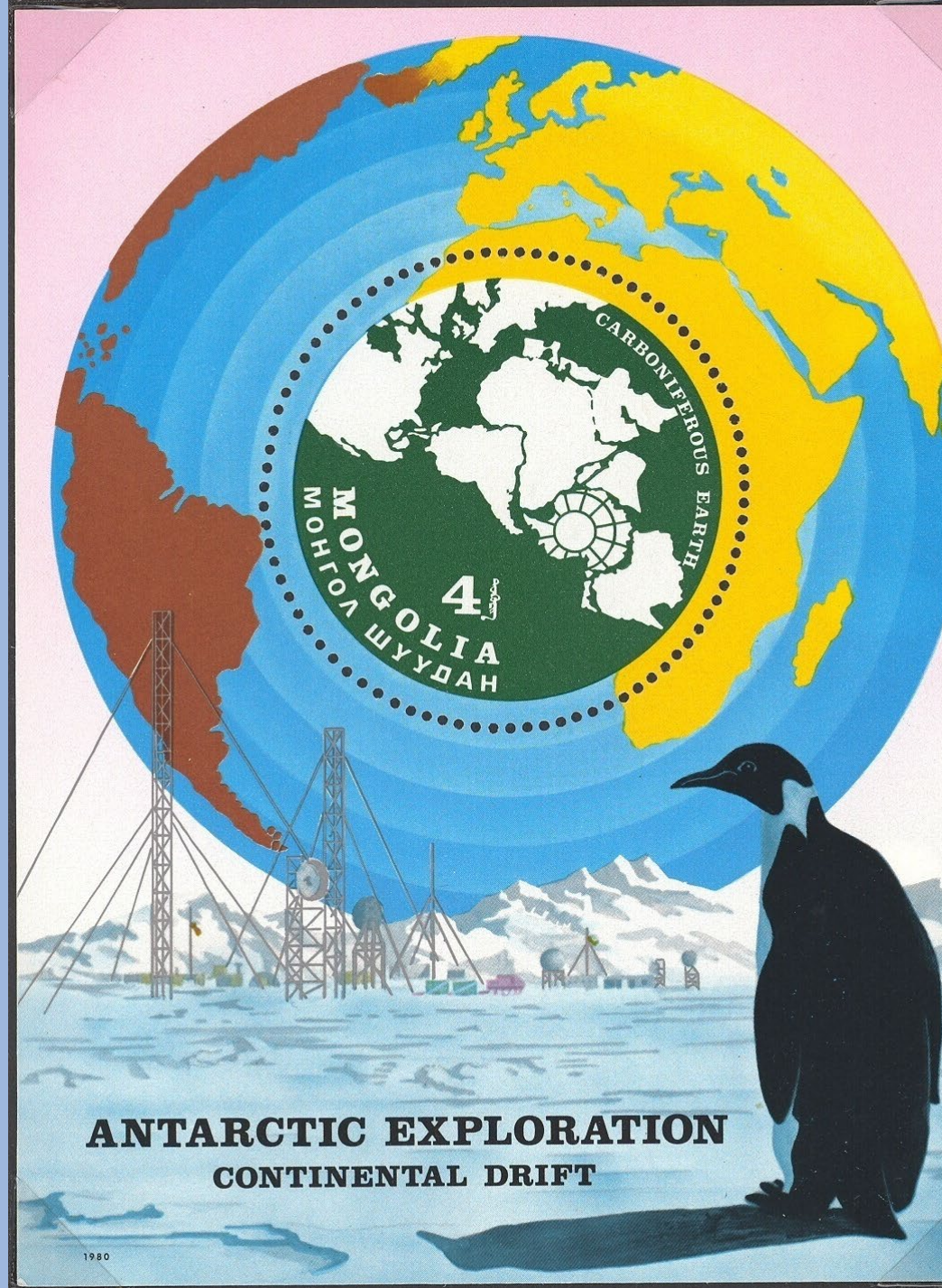
# MINERALS FOUND IN ANTARCTICA



<b>Ag</b>	Argent	<b>Ni</b>	Nickel
<b>Au</b>	Or	<b>Pb</b>	Plomb
<b>Co</b>	Cobalt	<b>Pt</b>	Platine
<b>Cr</b>	Chrome	<b>Sn</b>	Étain
<b>Cu</b>	Cuivre	<b>Ti</b>	Titane
<b>Fe</b>	Fer	<b>U</b>	Uranium
<b>Mn</b>	Manganèse	<b>Zn</b>	Zinc
<b>Mo</b>	Molybdène		

# GONDWANA

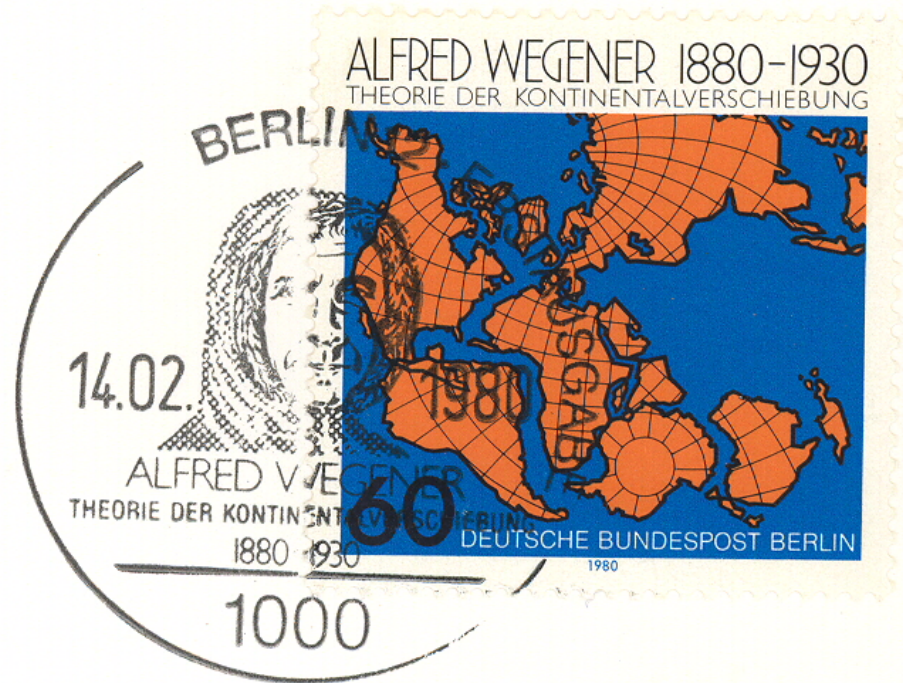
- ♦ ‘supercontinent’
- ♦ more than 200 million years ago
- ♦ breakup:
  - Africa
  - South America
  - Australia
  - New Zealand
  - Madagascar
  - Antarctica



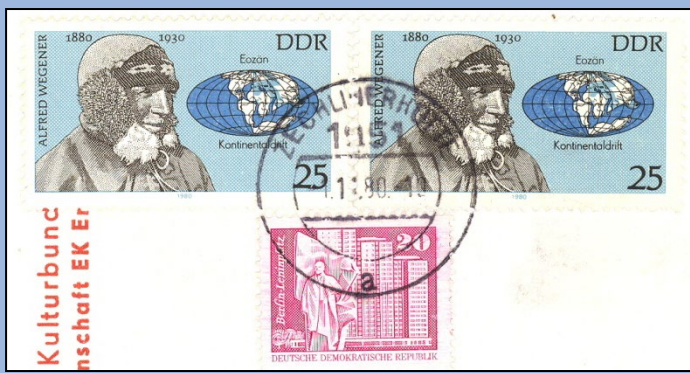


## Alfred Wegener (1880-1930)

- German geophysicist
- founded the theory of continental drift in 1915
- dated: 1980 for the 100th birth anniversary
- issued for use in the American, British and French Occupation Sectors of Berlin







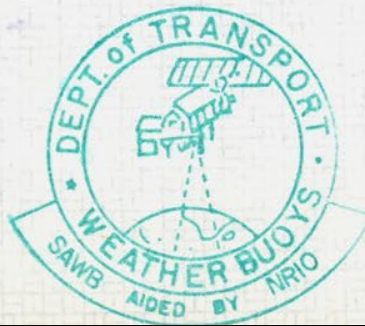
# Continental Drift

## South African research in the Weddell Sea

PER LUGPOS  
BY AIRMAIL  
PAR AVION



m/s S.A. AGULHAS	Vaar. 27
KAAPSTAD 350810	Voyage
CAPE TOWN	
ROEP - CALL ZRRT	(Brutto - Gross)
TONNEMAAT - TONNAGE	5 353,13t
HOOFENJINS	
MAIN ENGINES	2 x 2 238kW
LENGTE - LENGTH	103,88m
BREEDTE - BEAM	18,05m





# Minerals: Australia

- Edward Hargraves discovers gold

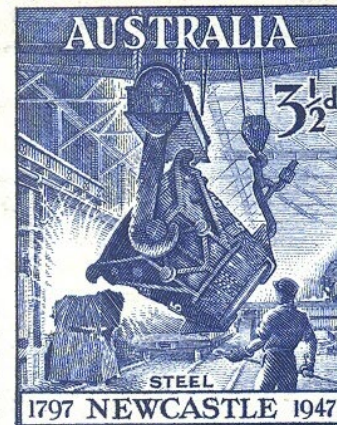




# Minerals: Australia

iron

coal



PRINTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



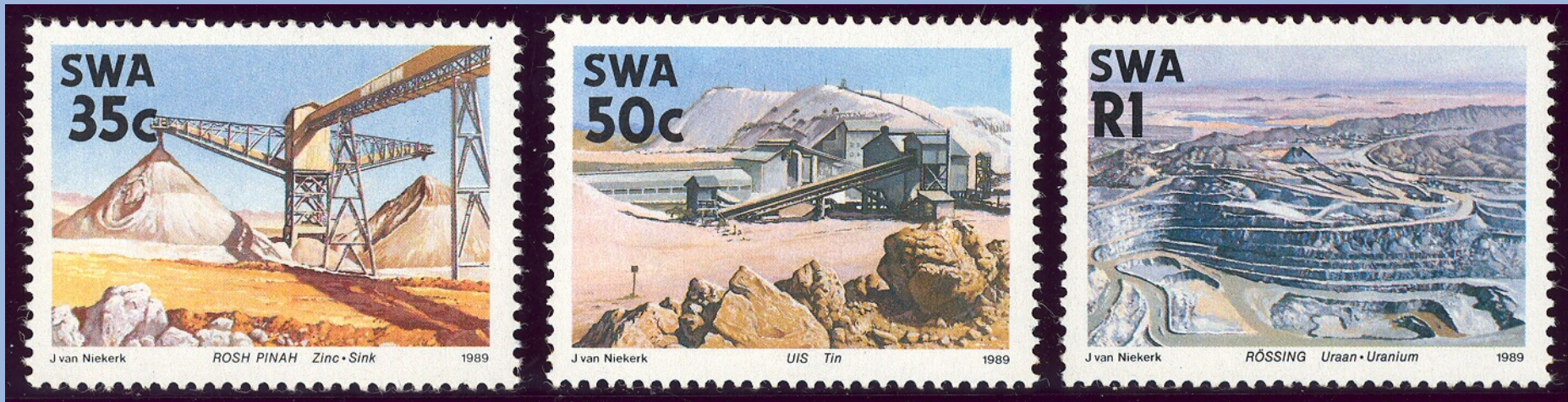


# Minerals: South West Africa (Republ. of Namibia)



diamond mine

Pb, Cu, Zn mine



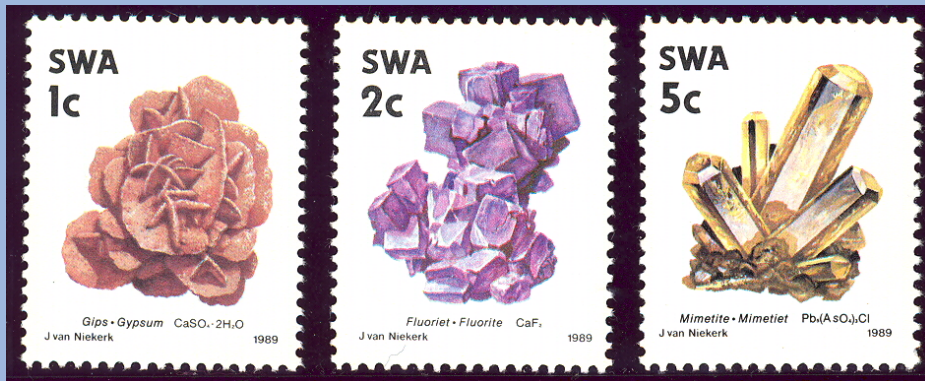
zinc mine

tin mine

uranium mine



# Minerals: South West Africa (Republ. of Namibia)



gypsum

fluorite

mimetite



cuprite

azurite

boltwoodite



diopside

diamond

wulfenite

gold



## Minerals: South Africa



gold mine



diamond



# Minerals: FSAT



mesotype

analcite



amazonite

amethyst



magnetite



nephelite



mordenite

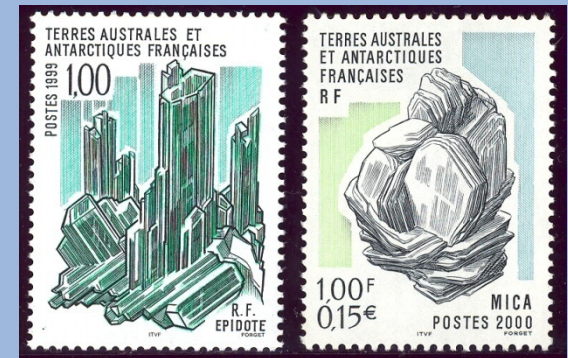


apatite



almandine garnet

olivine



epidote

mica



chalcedony

spinel

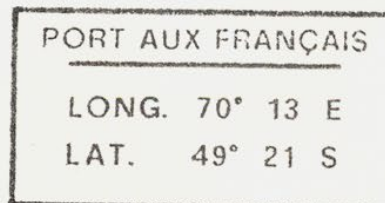


Minerals: **FSAT**

aragonite



Aragonite  $\text{CaCO}_3$



F. BRISSE  
P.O. Box 145  
BEACONSFIELD, Canada  
H9W 5T7



Minerals: Peru

gold objects of the Chimu culture





# GOLD FROM TIERRA DEL FUEGO

authentic stamp of 1891

irregular perforations



forgery

regular perforations 11½

very thin paper

opaque paper

(back)



‘ORO’ semi-official stamp (Stanley Gibbons)

- Julius Popper issued gold coins and ``started a private postal service for the conveyance of letters and packets of gold dust from various mining encampments to Punta Arenas, the nearest point on the mainland`` (Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue)



Minerals: **Chile**

coal





# Minerals: Chile

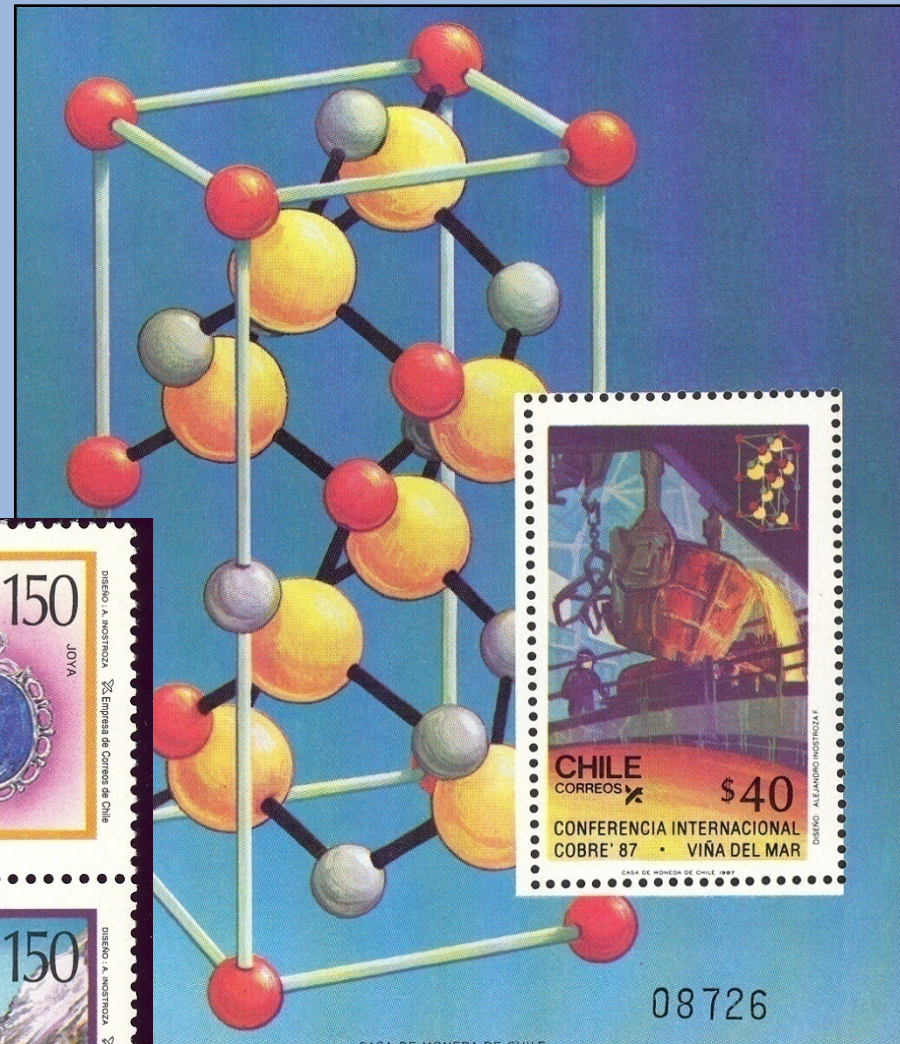
kroehnkitita

lapis-lazuli



bornite & calcite

lazurite & atacamita



copper



## Minerals: Madagascar



calcite & quartz

On the continental shelf, oil and natural gas may be plentiful





# Abundance from the sea FISHING...



...whales





Abundance from the sea

FISHING...



... krill

... toothfish





# EEZ. Exclusive Economic Zone

- seazone over which a state has special rights over the exploration and use of marine resources
- 200 nautical miles (370,4 km) out from its coast
- recognition by the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*
- 1982 (UNCLOS)





# FISHING CONTROL



COURRIER POSTÉ A BORD

MARTIN DE VIVIES

LONG. 77° 32 E

LAT. 37° 41 S

RÉHABILITATION ÉCOLOGIQUE DE L'ILE SAINT-PAUL



Henri Pagnier  
Desesplans  
13250 SAINT CHAMAS  
France



# TERRITORIAL CLAIMS





# PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

## The Hague, Netherlands

Judgement:

- territorial claim is not enough
- country must show activities demonstrating a clear intention to keep the territory under administrative control





# CLAIM

BY

# CHILE



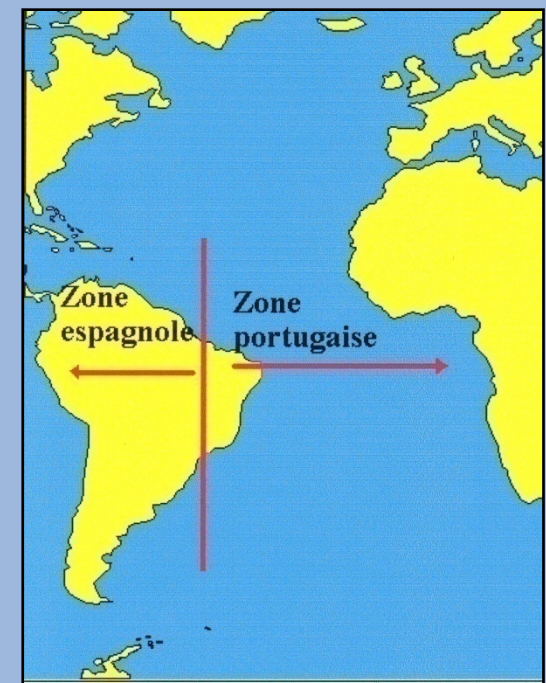


# TREATY of TORDESILLAS 1494



1958

- signed by the Spanish and the Portuguese
- determines the limits of the New World
- Pope Alexander VI decreed these claims in the papal bull *Inter caetera*
- This treaty displeases greatly France, England and Holland who cannot have part of the wealth of the New World





# LA ARAUCANA

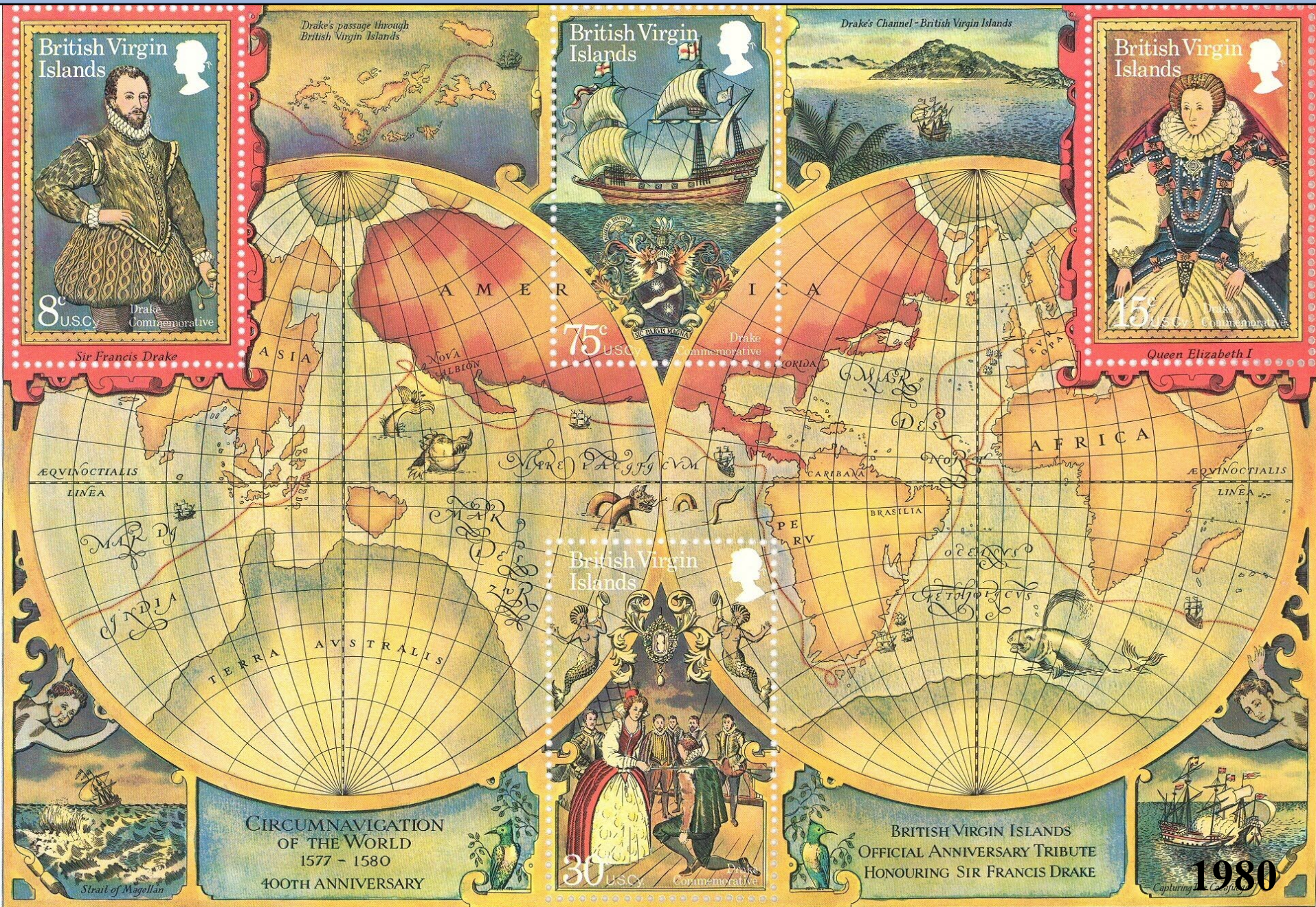


- Spanish epic poem by Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga published in 1569
- consists of 37 *cantos* describing Spanish conquests; mention of a *región antártica famosa*

1958



SIR FRANCIS DRAKE 1578





# SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON

*BRITISH IMPERIAL TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 1914-17*



photograph: Frank Hurley

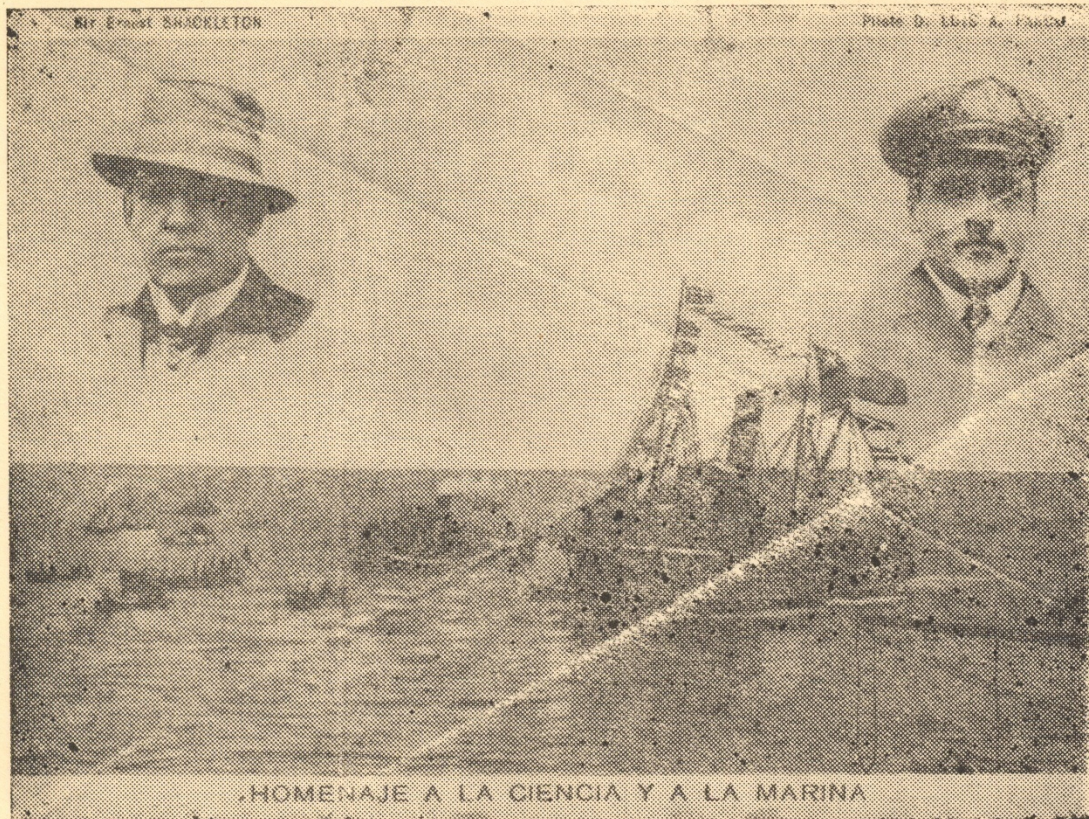
booklet 2004



# Rescue by Captain Luis Pardo

## CINCUNETENARIO

del salvamento de la Expedición Inglesa al Polo Sur, de Shackleton, por la escampavía de la Armada Chilena "Yelcho" comandada por el Piloto D. Luis A. Pardo C. (30 de Agosto de 1916).



Entrada triunfal de la "Yelcho" a Valparaíso conduciendo los naufragos de la Expedición Shackleton, el 27 de Septiembre de 1916.



103



# Chilean Territory



1947

**Presidential Decree**  
on **November 6 1940** establishing  
*Territorio Chileno Antártico*  
from  $53^{\circ}$  W to  $90^{\circ}$  W





# CHILE - 1st cancellation of *Soberania* station (Sovereignty)

After the first year the name was changed to *Capitan Arturo Prat* Base



Feb. 6 1948

Station opened on Feb. 1947  
Feb. 24 1947  
(first known postmark)





**CHILE-** 1st cancellation of *Bernardo O'Higgins* station  
- opening of the post office on February 18 1948





# CHILE – cancellation of *Bernardo O'Higgins* station



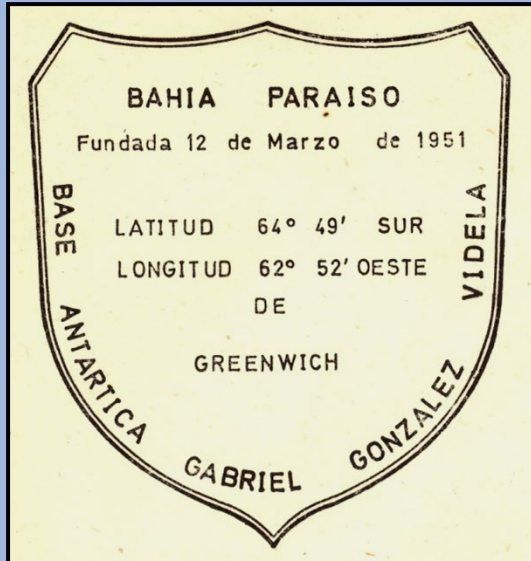
Upper left: cachet *Base Militar Antártica del General O'Higgins*



# CHILE - *González Videla* station

circular postmark from 1952 with  
*Expedición Gabriel González Videla*

- very few postmarks are known



Shield cachet





# CHILE

1958 issue for  
International Geophysical  
Year





# CHILE *Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva station*



- *Antártica Chilena Province* is created in 1975
- capital: *Villa Las Estrellas*, ‘village’ near *Eduardo Frei Montalva* station
- presence of families: men, women and children
- installation of permanent housing, along with a school, bank, hospital.... in order to support its territorial claim.

{King George Island (*isla Rey Jorge*), South Shetlands}



# CHILE

The Chilean's numerous stations testify to their desire to maintain  
a strong presence in Antarctica

ANTARTIDA CHILENA - CAMPAÑA 1962-63



Señor d.  
Eduardo Premoli  
Av. Juan. B. Alberdi, 14  
Buenos Aires  
ARGENTINA.



EDIC. 1 POLO SUR - 1962 - 1000 EJEMPLARES



# CLAIM

BY

# ARGENTINA



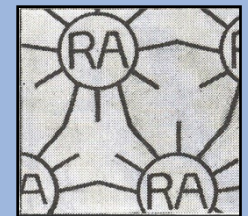


# National territory of *Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur*

Decree Nr. 2129 – February 28 1957



1964



wmk Sc #90



# RESCUE OF THE SWEDISH EXPEDITION LED BY OTTO NORDENSKJÖLD in 1903 by Commander J. Irizar on board Argentine ship *Uruguay*



souvenir sheet issued in 2003 for the 100th anniversary

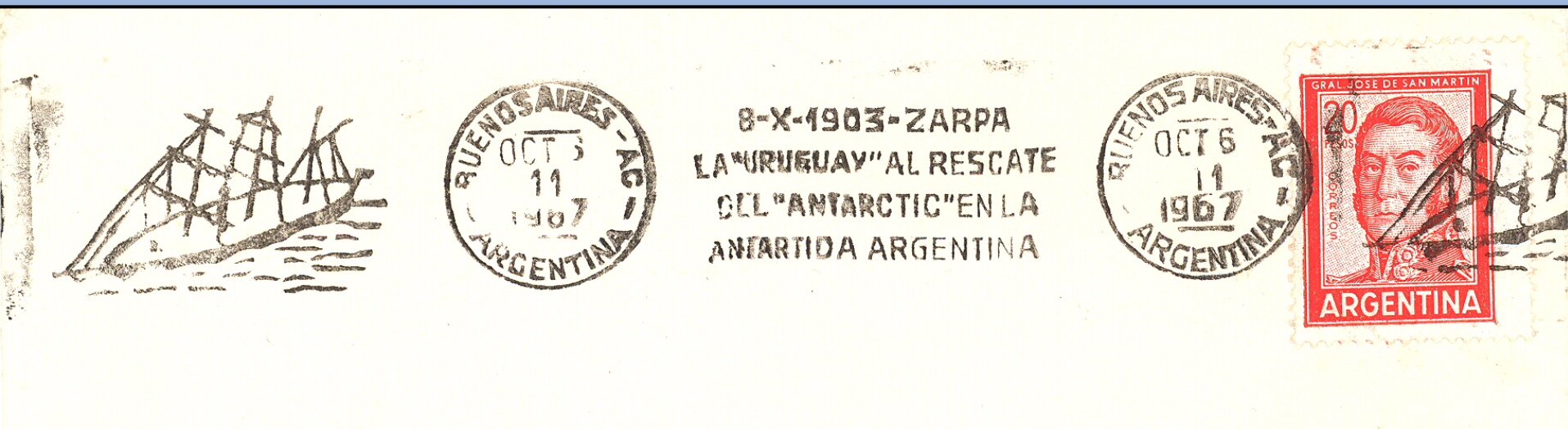




October 8 1953

## RESCUE OF NORDENSKJÖLD'S EXPEDITION

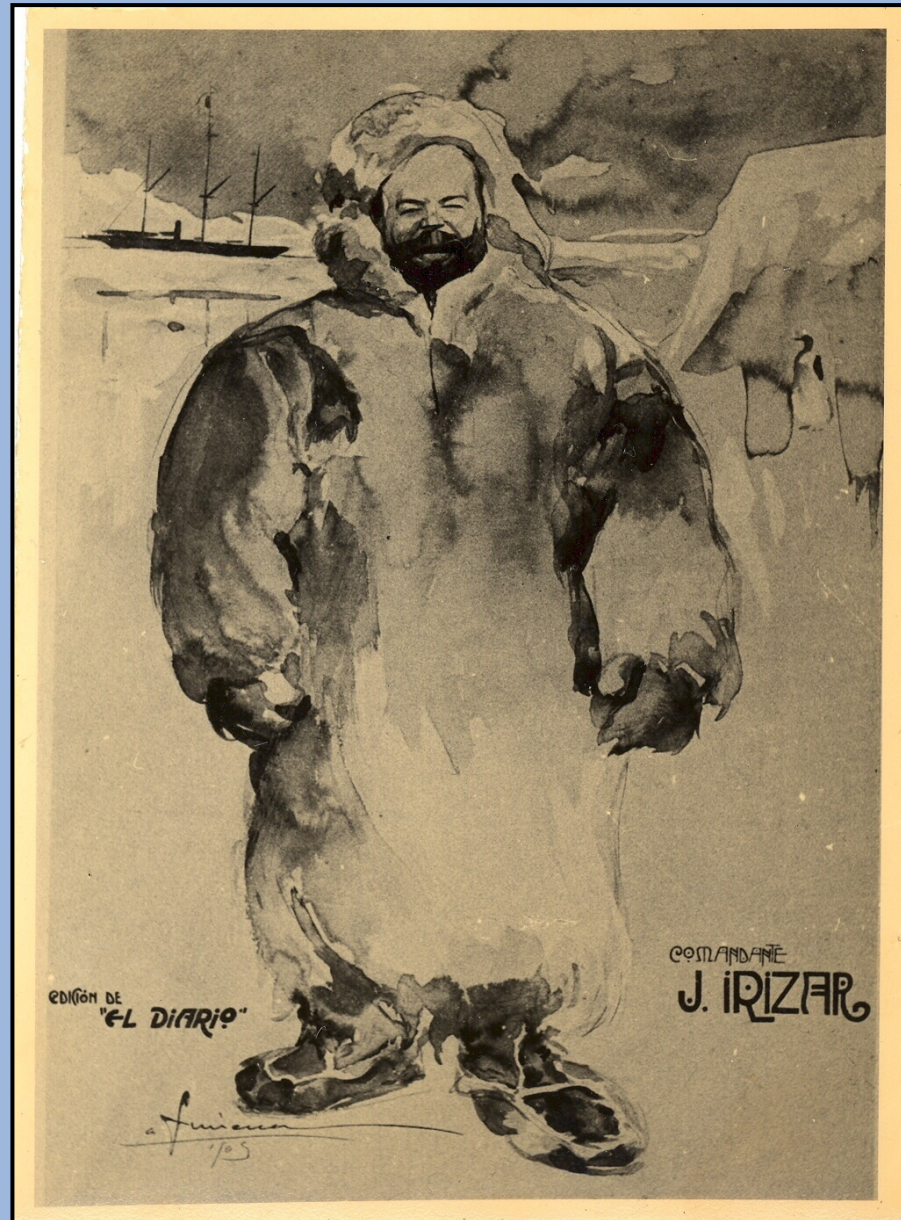
- Swedish expedition from 1901 to 1903
- Nordenskjöld and 5 men are dropped off at Snow Hill Island for the winter (near Ant. Peninsula)
- the ship was crushed in the ice
- the crew and Nordenskjöld's party was forced to overwinter for a 2nd year in Antarctica
- the Swedes are saved by Comm. Irizar on board the *Uruguay*



Slogan/pictorial cancel - October 6 1967



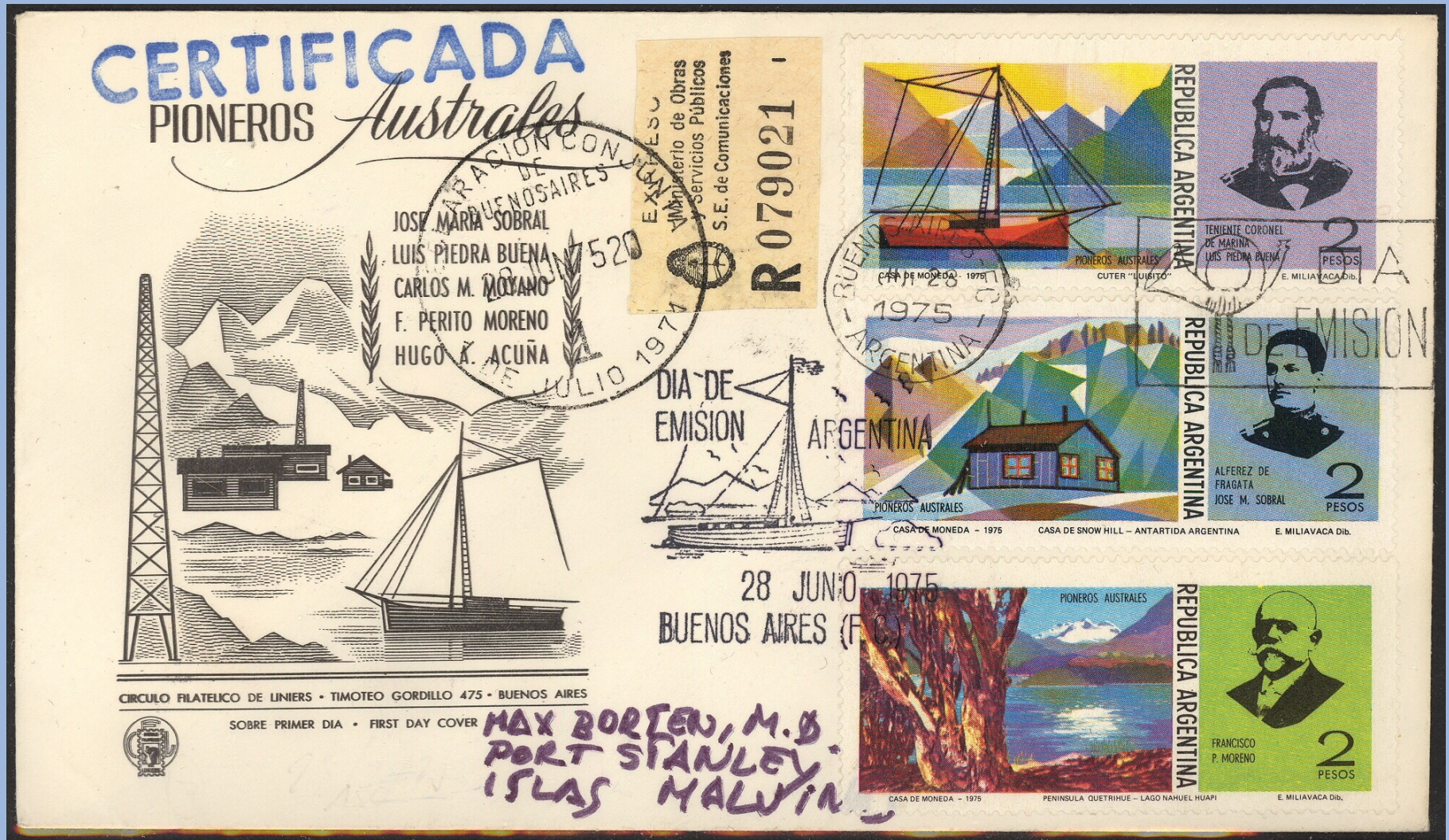
# Commander JULIÁN IRÍZAR





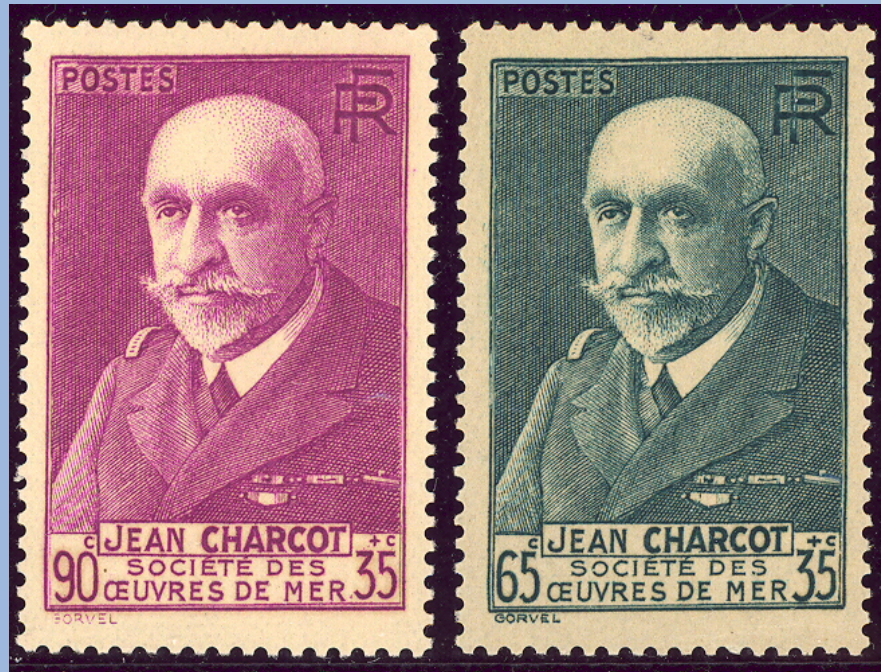
# José María Sobral, first Argentine to set foot on the Antarctic Continent

Left on the middle stamp: the hut built at Snow Hill Island





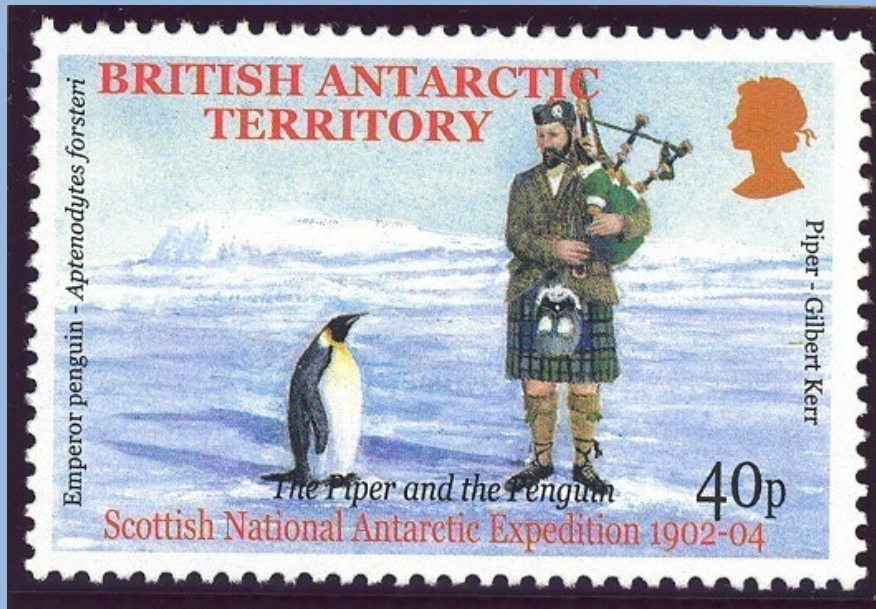
# HELP GIVEN TO JEAN-BAPTISTE CHARCOT'S EXPEDITION (1903-1905)





# WILLIAM SPIERS BRUCE (1901-1904)

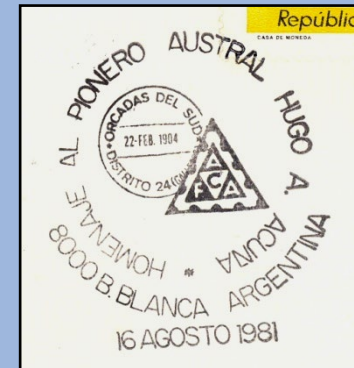
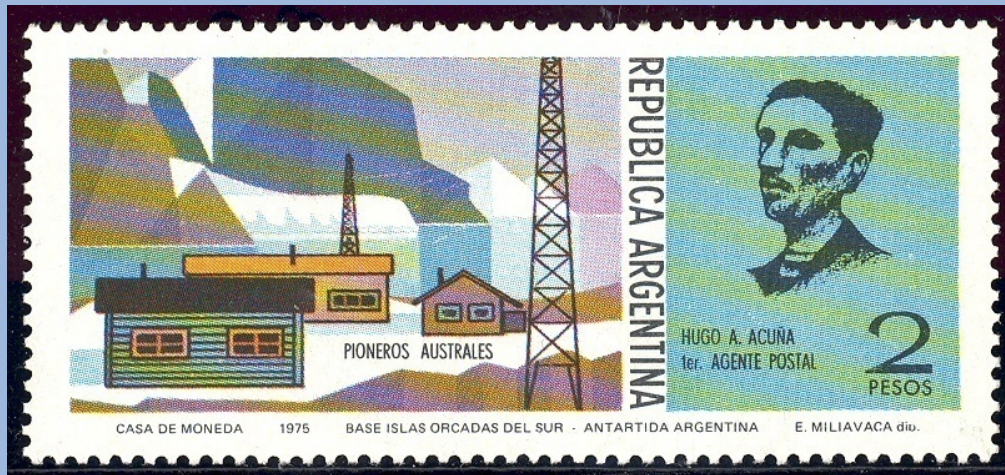
## *SCOTTISH NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION*





# HUGO A. ACUÑA

First postmaster in Antarctica (Resolution 101 'D'. January 20 1904)



Special illustrated postmark

on August 16 1981

Nr. 14 (Alaimo Catalogue)



Omond House, first post office  
First cancel on February 22th 1904  
Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands



OPENING OF THE 1st POST OFFICE  
February 2nd 1942  
LAURIE ISLAND, SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS

Inauguración de la Oficina Postal "Islas Orcadas del Sud"



Señor  
Ig. Jorge del Mazo  
Sarmiento 1757  
Buenos Aires



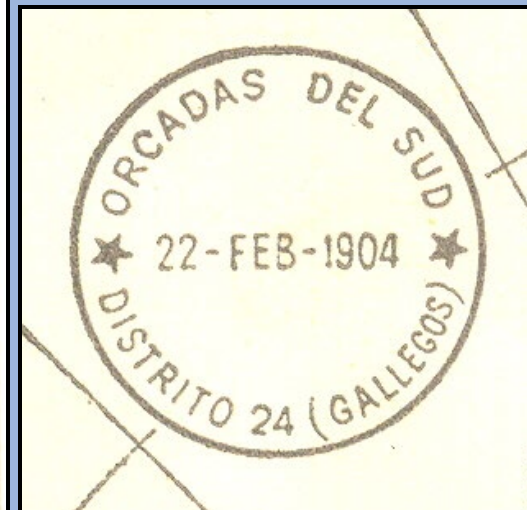
POST OFFICE INAUGURATION  
February 2nd 1942  
LAURIE ISLAND, ISLAS ORCADAS DEL SUD



**DIONISIO LATORRE**

**AL**  
**CIRCULO FILATELICO DE LINIERS**  
**EL TREBOL 6946 (S. 8 - R. 4)**  
**BUENOS AIRES**





Cachet - 1st cancellation used by Bruce's expedition  
 • type A (Alaimo catalogue)



February 22 1964  
 • cachet nr. 3  
 (Alaimo catalogue)





# WILLIAM SPEIRS BRUCE EXPEDITION (1902-1904)

Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands



**70th anniversary of the opening of the meteorological and magnetic observatory - cachet**

**Old group photograph - cachet nr. 11 (Alaimo Catalogue)**

**Right: Hugo Acuña, 1st postmaster**



- The main argument to claim this sector is their continuous presence for more than 100 years in Antarctica
- From 1902 to 1942, they have been the only occupant of this territory



« *Iniciación de la presencia continuada de la Argentina en la Antártida* »

Illustrated roller machine cancellation Nr. 7 (Alaimo Catalogue)



# OPERACIÓN 90° POLO SUR 1965



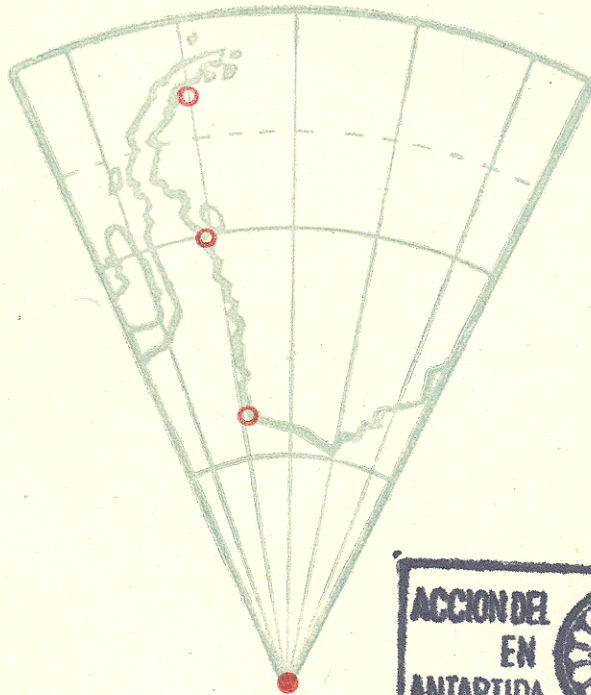
First Argentine ground expedition to the South Pole (90° S); it was performed to attempt to cement Argentina's claim to a sector of Antarctica and for 'scientific reasons' ...



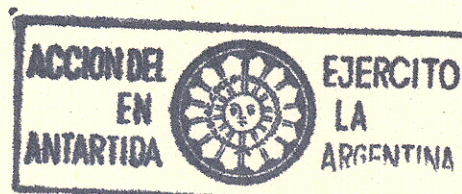
# OPERACIÓN 90° POLO SUR

## OPERACION 90°. ANTARTIDA ARGENTINA

ASOCIACION FILATELICA OLIVOS



1965 - 1966



ASOCIACION FILATELICA OLIVOS  
CASILLA CORREO 34  
OLIVOS (B)

The men reached the South Pole on December 10



# OPENING OF *GENERAL SAN MARTIN BASE*

on March 9 1951 after creating the *Instituto  
Antartico Argentino* (Decree Nr 7338. 1951)

Sr.

Enio

Safon

Savalle 1116

Don Bosco

Prov. De B. Aires

F.C.N.G. Roca





Stations and refuges are open to carry out scientific research plans.



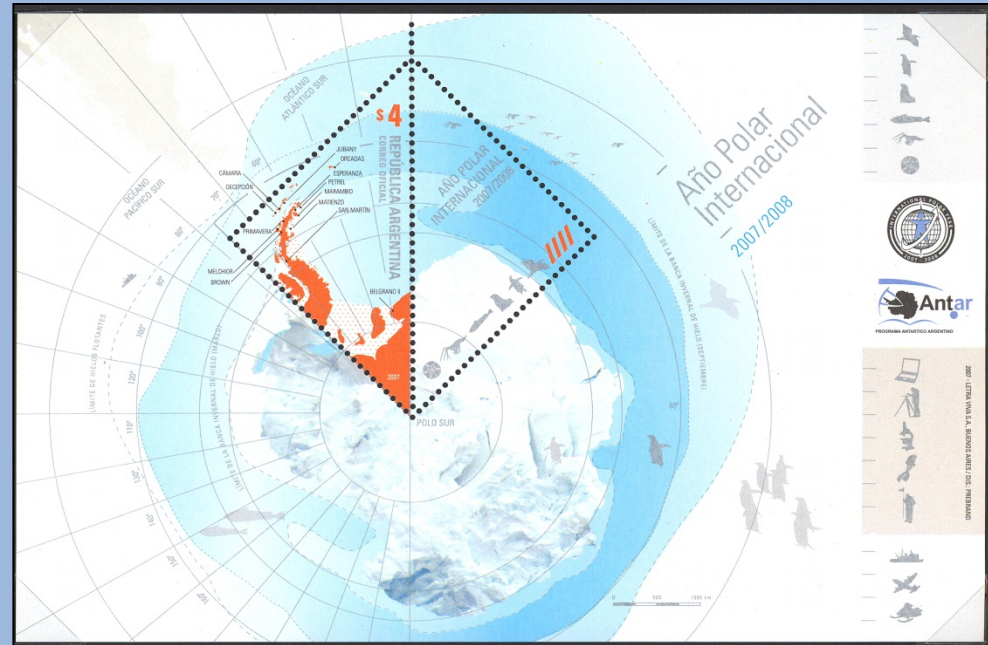


From 1947 to 2007, many stamps and souvenir sheets have been issued claiming the Territory of  
*Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur*

1947



1951



2007  
 IPY/API



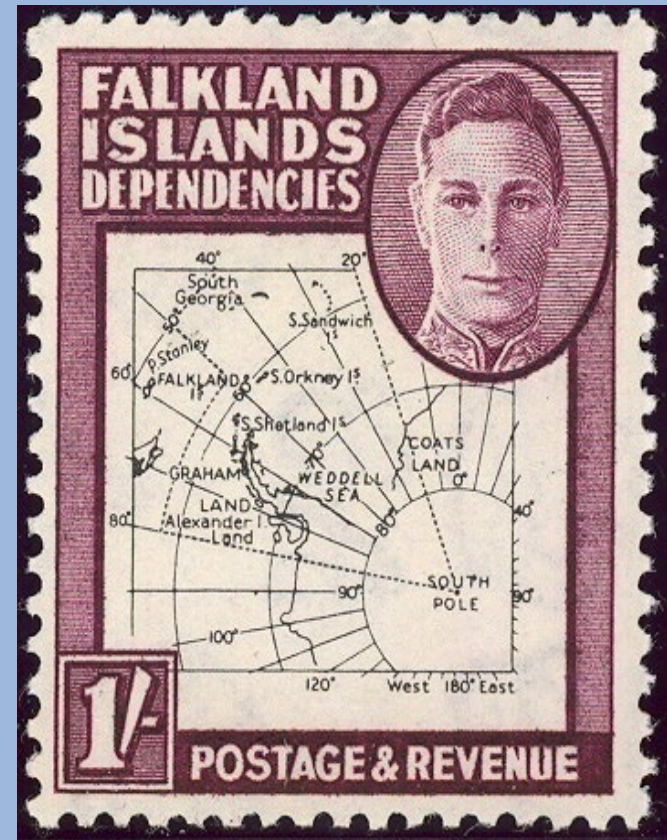
1965



# CLAIM

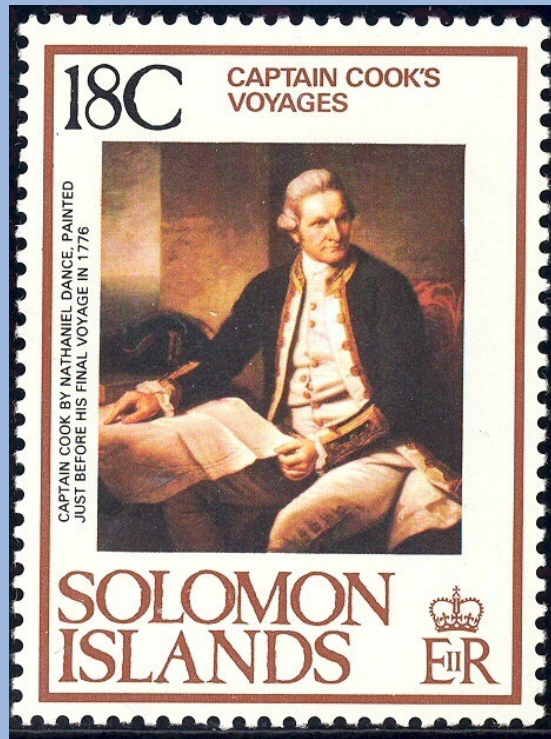
BY

# GREAT-BRITAIN





# CAPTAIN JAMES COOK

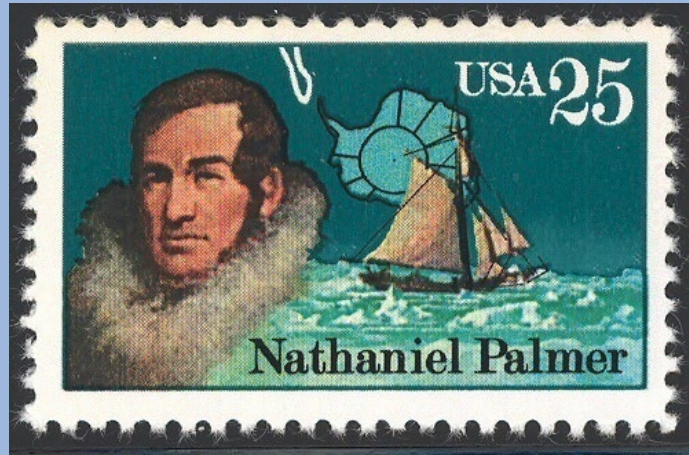


Claimed South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands for H.M. King George III in 1775





# DISCOVERING OF THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT 1820



American Nathaniel Palmer



Russian Fabian  
von Bellingshausen



British  
John Biscoe



# Robert Falcon Scott

- during his 1st expedition (*Discovery* 1902-04), he discovers *King Edward VII Land*



- on his 2nd expedition (1910-1912), he reaches the South Pole
- he brings with him the stamps named « *Victoria Land* » (territory discovered by James Clark Ross in 1841)



issued: 14 janvier 1910



variety 'no stop after land'



# Ernest Henry Shackleton

## *British Antarctic Expedition 1907-1909*



Issued: January 15 1908  
Shackleton appointed postmaster  
in NZ- brings KEVII Land stamps



On this expedition, Douglas Mawson  
claims the South Magnetic Pole region for  
H.M. King Edward VII



# MAP 5



\*South Magnetic Pole - 1914



# *FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES*

The territories constituting the *Falkland Islands Dependencies* on July 21st 1908 were listed by the Letters Patent as « ***South Georgia, South Orkneys, South Shetlands and the Sandwich Islands and the territory known as Graham's Land...*** »

- In 1917, the Letters Patent were modified where Graham's Land reaches the South Pole, applying the «sector principle».



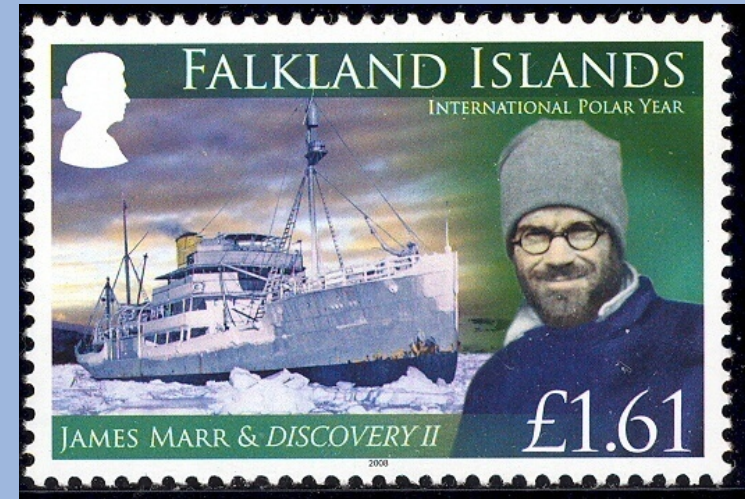
Letters Patent Centenary - 2008



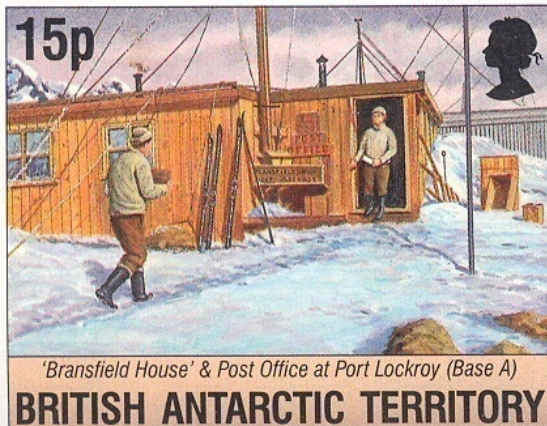
# OPERATION TABARIN 1943-44

Reasons for the expedition:

- establish solid British claim to various islands against Argentine and Chilean incursion
- occupy 3 old whaling stations against Germans known for using such islands to shelter ships and submarines  
——→ 3 new stations
- conducting scientific work



Expedition led by Lt. James Marr





# OPERATION TABARIN

THREE STATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED



Port Lockroy - station A  
Graham Land



Deception Island - station B  
South Shetlands Islands



Hope Bay - station D  
Graham Land



# *FALKLANDS ISLANDS DEFINITIVE STAMPS WERE VALID FOR FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES UNTIL 1944*



November 12 1937



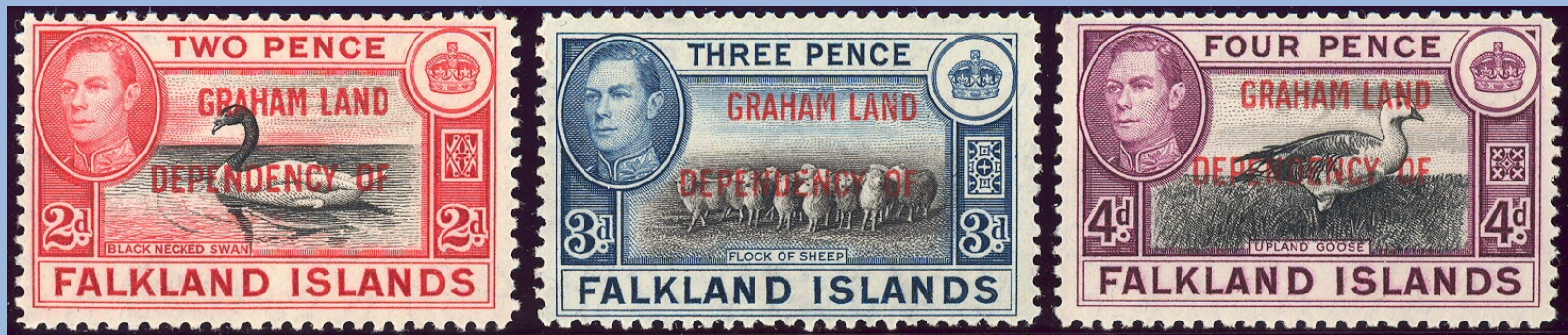
# STAMPS FOR USE AT PORT LOCKROY-*GRAHAM LAND*

1944 à 1946

(1)



wmk « multiple crown script CA »





# STAMPS FOR USE AT *SOUTH GEORGIA ISLANDS*

1944 à 1946

(1)



wmk « multiple crown script CA »





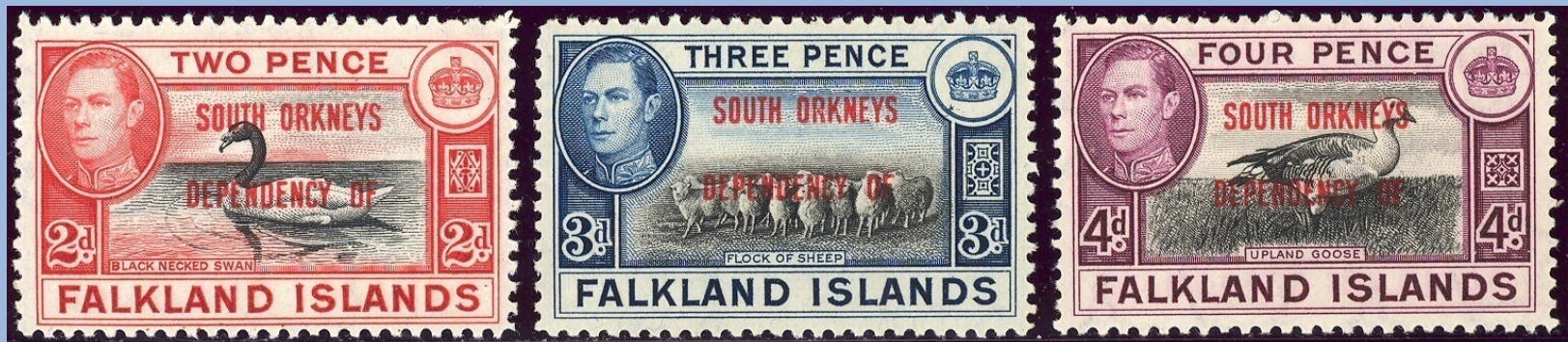
# STAMPS FOR USE AT SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS

1944 à 1946

(1)



wmk « multiple crown script CA »





# STAMPS FOR USE AT SOUTH *SHETLANDS* ISLANDS

1944 à 1946

(1)

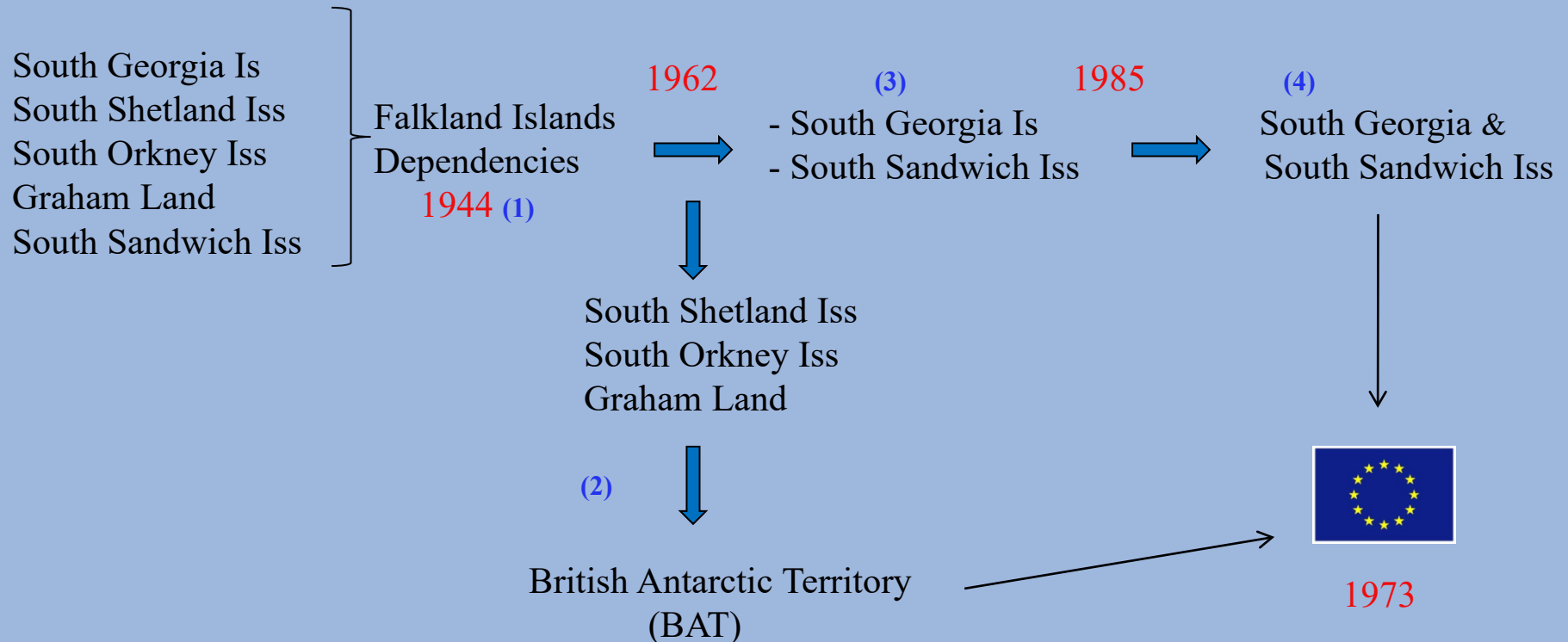


wmk « multiple crown script CA »





# Political and Philatelic Organization of the British Antarctic Islands from their Discovery Until Today



N.B. The territories constituting the *Falkland Islands Dependencies* on July 21st 1908 were listed by the Letters Patent as « ***South Georgia, South Orkneys, South Shetlands and the Sandwich Islands and the territory known as Graham's Land...*** »

- In 1917, the Letters Patent were modified where Graham's Land reaches the South Pole, applying the «sector principle».

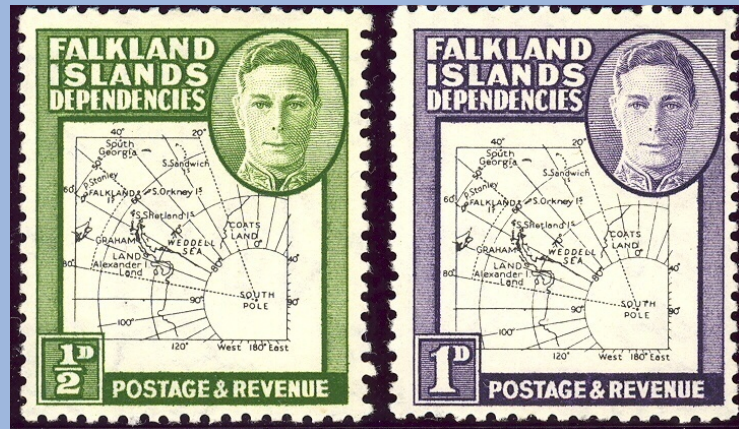


# 1st ISSUES FOR *FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES*

- thin paper, lines of the map coarse

February 1st 1946

(1)



wmk «multiple crown script CA»

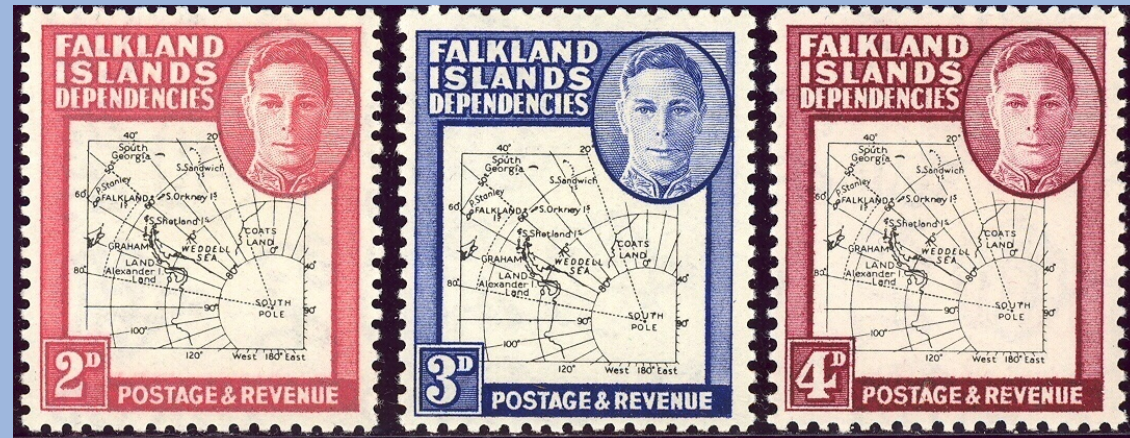
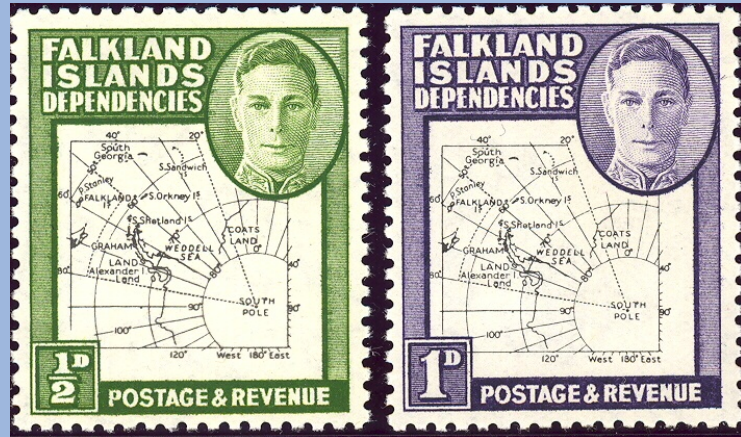
SG



# REISSUED - *FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES*

- more opaque paper, lines of the map finer and clearer

February 16 1948



wmk

«multiple crown  
script CA»

late issue 1949



# 1st issue of FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES

\* variety « broken arc » on 6 stamps of a sheet \*



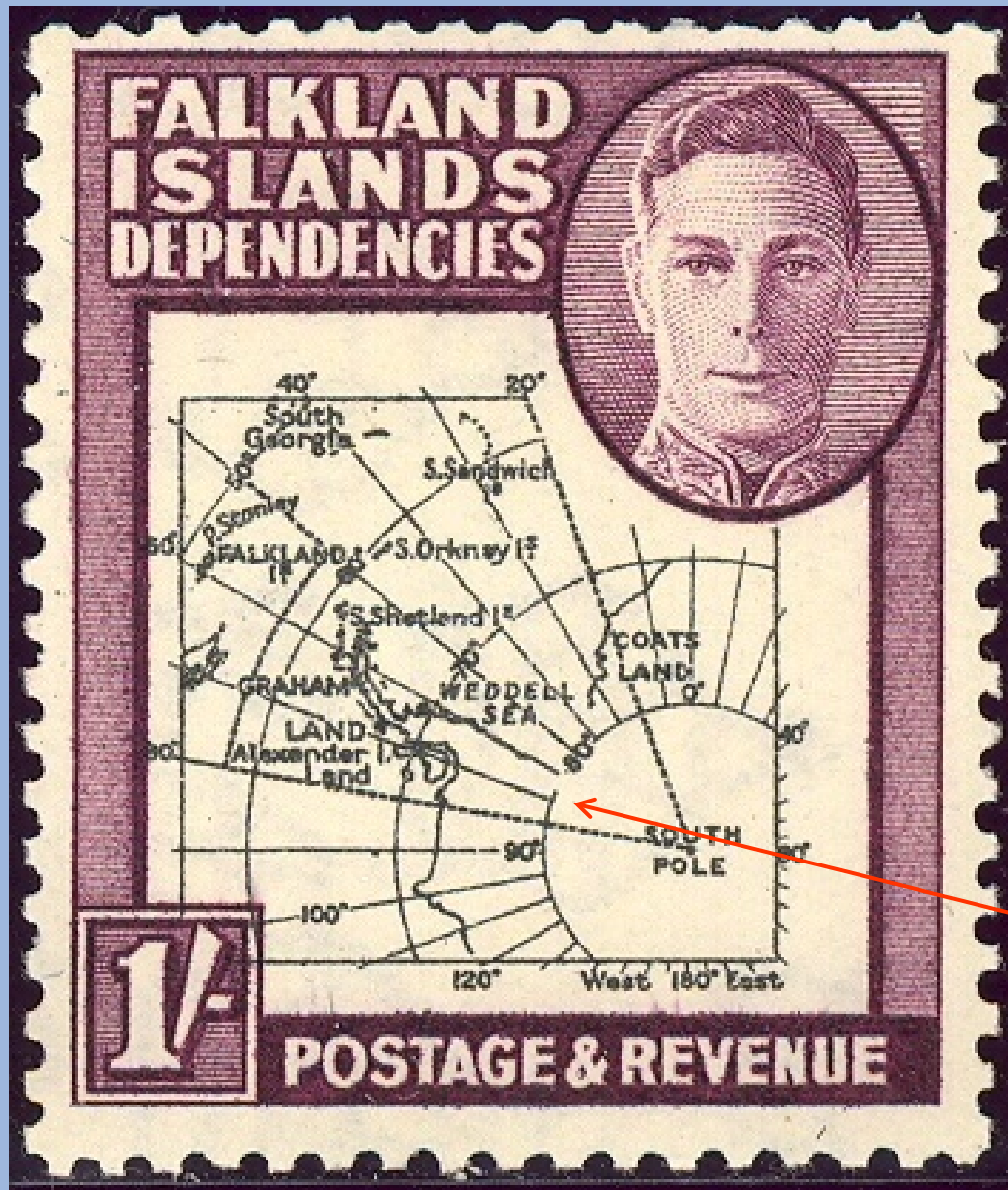
wmk « multiple crown  
script CA »





# 1st issue of *FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES*

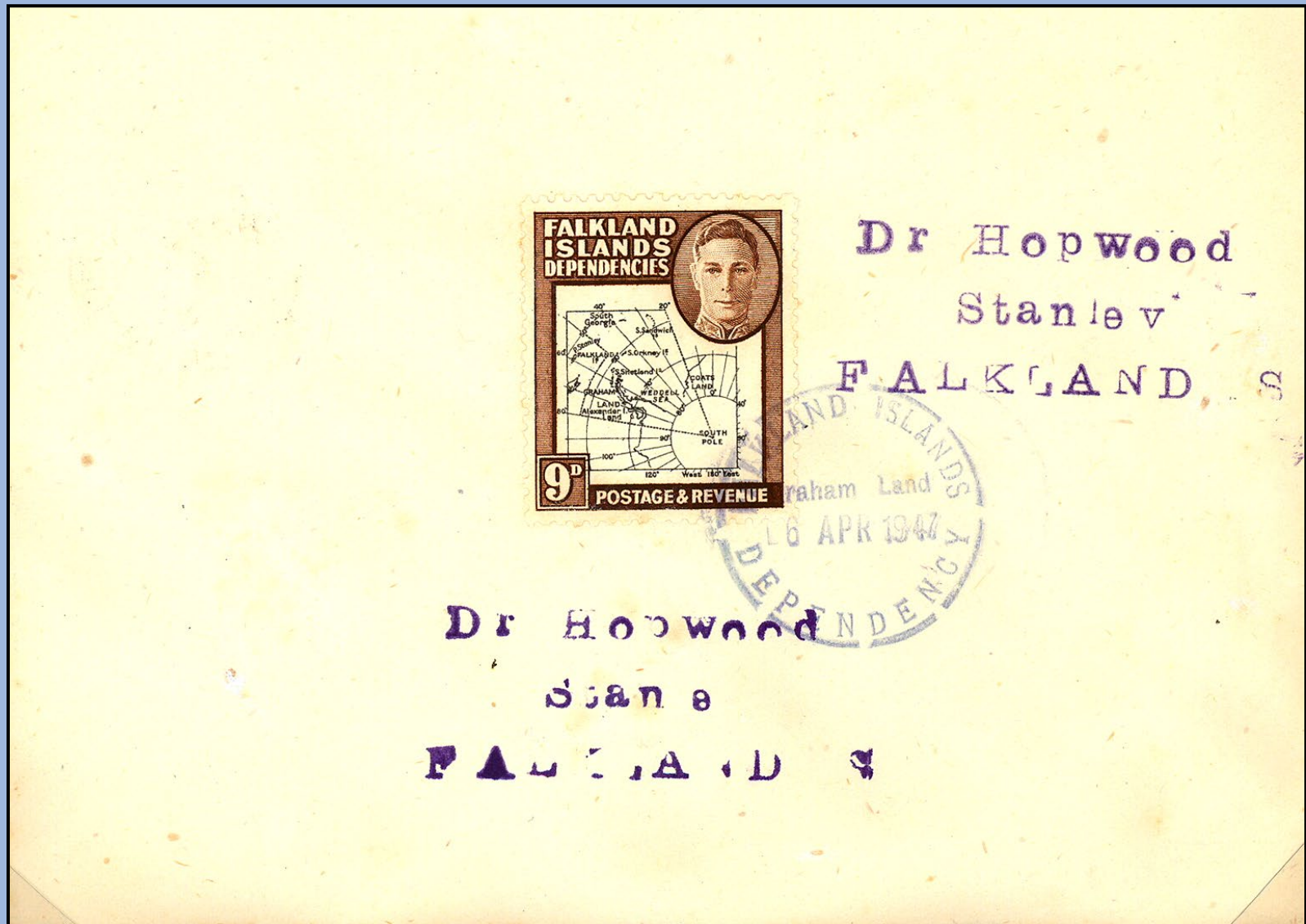
\* variety « broken arc » on 6 stamps of a sheet \*



Broken Arc



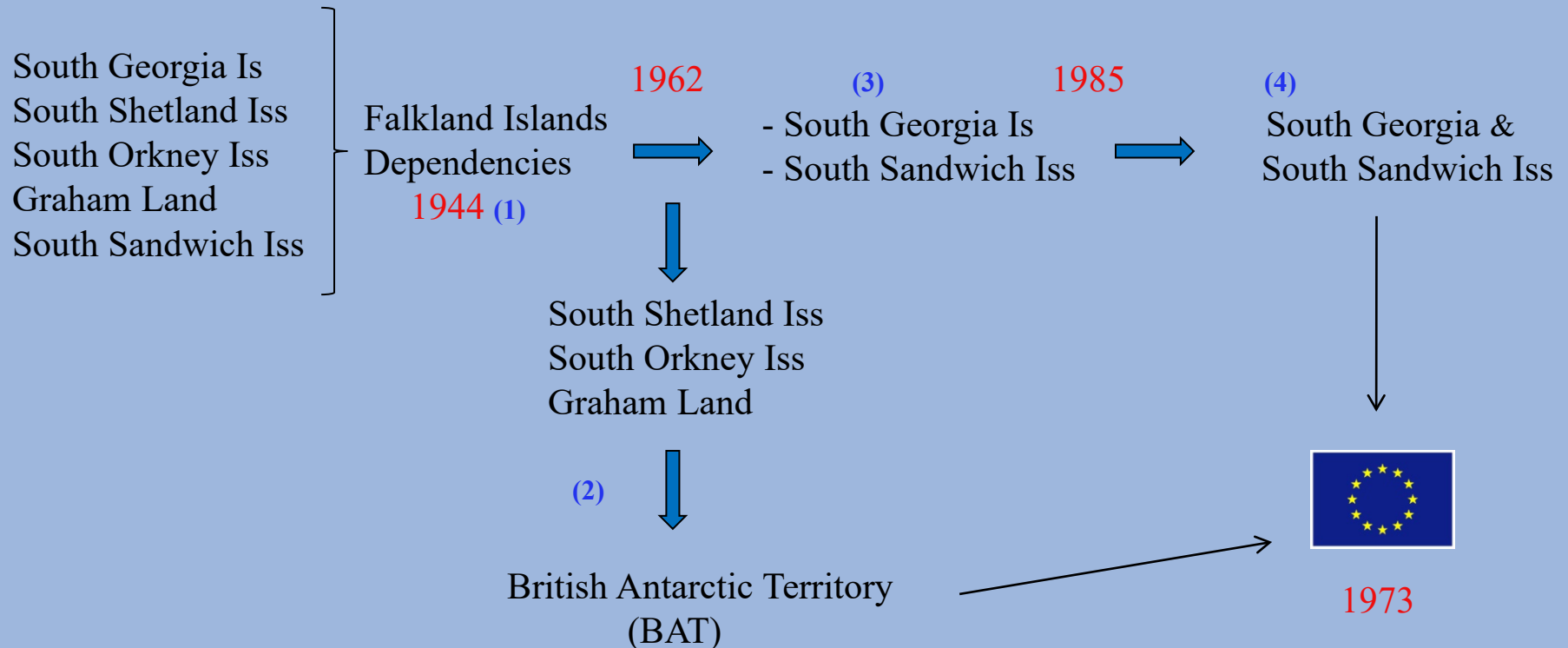
Postmark « *Falkland Islands Dependency Graham Land* » of  
*Port Lockroy until 1953*



April 6 1947



# Political and Philatelic Organization of the British Antarctic Islands from their Discovery Until Today



N.B. The territories constituting the *Falkland Islands Dependencies* on July 21st 1908 were listed by the Letters Patent as « ***South Georgia, South Orkneys, South Shetlands and the Sandwich Islands and the territory known as Graham's Land...*** »

- In 1917, the Letters Patent were modified where Graham's Land reaches the South Pole, applying the «sector principle».

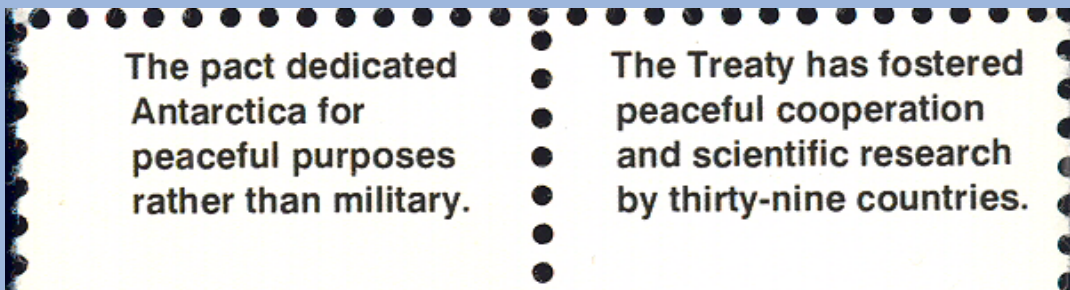


# ANTARCTIC TREATY

- *Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes ...* (Art. 1).
- *... freedom of scientific investigation... cooperation toward that end...shall continue...(Art. 2).*
- *... nothing... shall be interpreted as... a renonciation... of claims to territorial sovereignty...  
...no new claim or enlargement shall be asserted... (Art. 4)*
- *... the provisions of the present treaty shall apply to the area south of 60 ° S Latitude...(Art. 6).*
- signed in Washington (USA) on 1 December 1959. Entered into force on 23 June 1961.
- reconduction 4 October 1991 for 50 years



1991



2009. Signed by 47 states



Postmark « *Falkland Islands Dependency South Georgia* »  
- *December 2nd 1954*

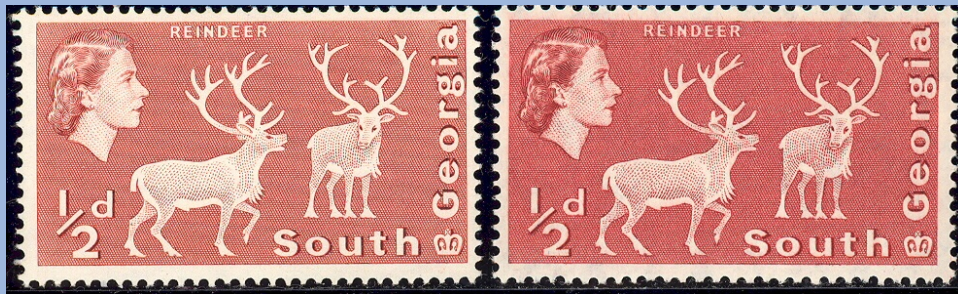
(1)





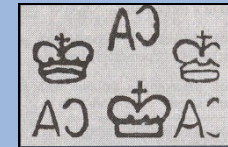
From 1963 to 1969, South Georgia issued its first series of stamps

(3)



perf. 14 x 15

wmk. upright  
«St. Edward's Crown and CA»



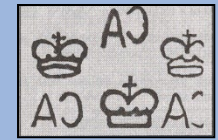
perf. 15





In 1971-72, stamps and type of 1963 surcharged with new value

- series with ovpt.- fine lines
- series with ovpt.- thick lines for 1½p, 1p, 1½p, 50p



wmk.«St.Edward's Crown  
and CA »  
except 1½p sideways



fine lines, wmk sideways



fine lines



thick lines

glazed paper



fine lines



thick lines



fine lines

fine lines, ordinary paper  
type « magenta »

SG

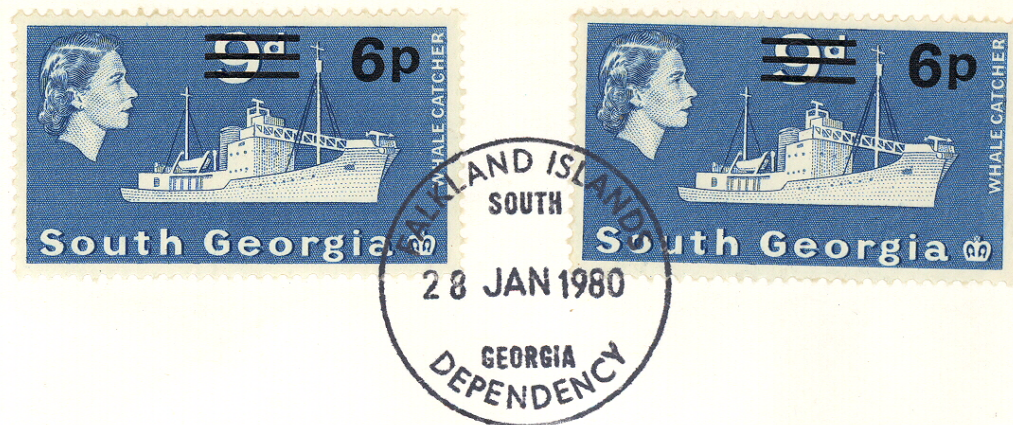


series with thin lines (contd.)





Postmark *Falkland Islands Dependency* until 1985  
Stamps from South Georgia {1963 series (ovpt. 1976)} (3)



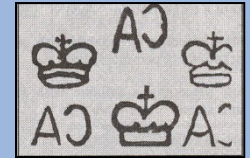
**CARRE Armand**  
Roy de Blicquy laan 37  
1970 LEOPOLDSBURG  
België = Belgium



In 1962, a *British Order in Council* established *British Antarctic Territory*

- this territory includes: Graham Land, South Orkney Islands and South Shetlands Islands

▲ First stamps issued on February 1st 1963 (2)



wmk Multiple St. Edward's  
Crown Block CA





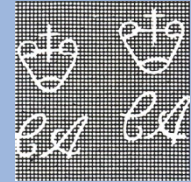
First stamps issued on February 1st 1963 (contd.)





# South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands became a separate colony on October 3 1985 (4)

First stamps issued April 21 1986. 60th Birthday of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II



Multiple Crown Script CA  
Diagonal





# Postmark « *South Georgia* » of the new territory « *South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands* »

Station M - King Edward Point

November 17 2002



(4)



# Falklands War

- Conflict fought in **1982** between Argentina and the United Kingdom
- started on April 2<sup>nd</sup> – ended on June 14
- initial invasion was characterised by Argentina as the re-occupation of its own territory, and by UK as an invasion of a British overseas territory
- merchants raised the Argentinian flag at South Georgia (19 March) = *Operación Rosario*; invasion of Falkland Isl. (2 April)
- massive British task force
- naval and air war
- restoration of the British Sovereignty June 20
- the war lasted 74 days and resulted in the death of 258 British and 649 Argentine soldiers
- as of 2009, Argentina shows no sign of relinquishing its claim ...



*The Surcharge on these stamps is to be donated to SSAFA.*



# ARGENTINA'S CLAIM ON FALKLAND ISLANDS

During the Falklands War, Argentina issued a stamp overprinted: *LAS MALVINAS SON ARGENTINAS*. A special cachet commemorating the *recuperación Islas Malvinas* was also issued on April 17 1982.

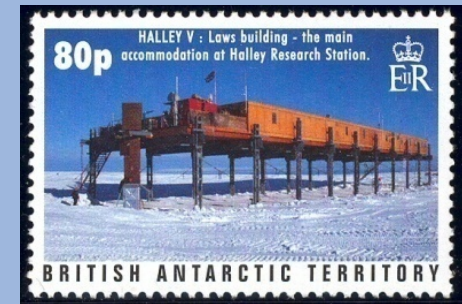




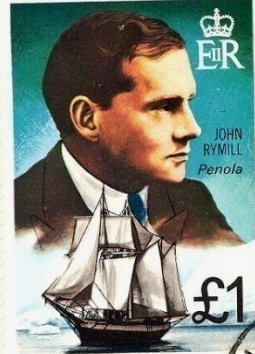
The British Antarctic Survey has two permanently (p) staffed stations and three summer-only operating stations



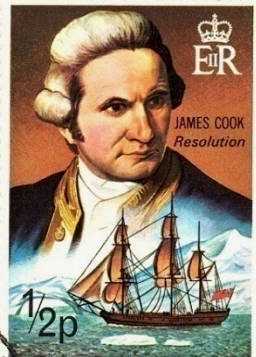
Station Z - Halley (p)



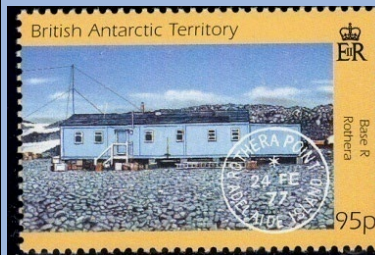
BRITISH  
ANTARCTIC TERRITORY



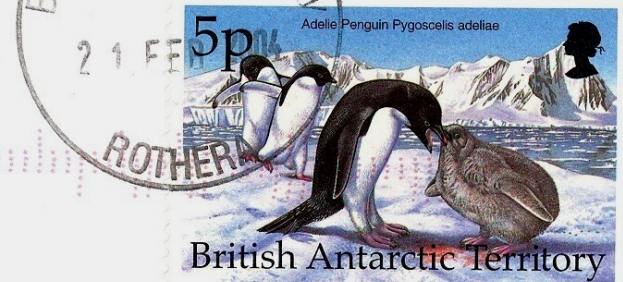
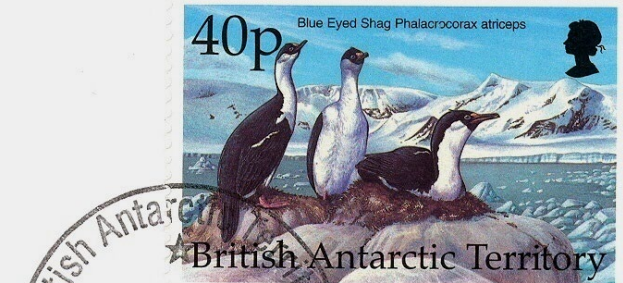
BRITISH  
ANTARCTIC TERRITORY



Mrs. C. Gibbs  
110 Cole Green Lane  
Welwyn Garden City  
Hertfordshire AL7 3JD



Station H  
Signy (s)



Station R – Rothera (p)



# DERNIÈRES NOUVELLES

- Dans une lettre datée du 9 mai 2008 et adressée au Secrétaire-Général des Nations-Unies, S.E. Ban Ki Moon, la **Grande-Bretagne** fait connaître son désir d'agrandir son territoire de 1 million km<sup>2</sup> sur le plateau continental
- Suite à cette nouvelle, le **Chili** prévoit faire une demande en ce sens auprès des Nations Unies; il prévoit aussi réouvrir sa station Arturo Prat (île Shetlands du Sud)
- L'**Argentine** souhaite augmenter son territoire de façon à englober les îles Georges et Sandwich du Sud et les îles Malouines ...
- Pour le moment, la Convention des Nations-Unies sur les Droits de la Mer prévoit une ZEE de 200 mn (370,4km) de la côte
- Les nations suivantes auraient déjà fait des réclamations: Russie, Brésil, Australie, Irlande, Nouvelle-Zélande, France, Espagne, Norvège
- Bien que le Traité sur l'Antarctique empêche toute revendication territoriale, les pays demandeurs disent *préparer l'avenir* ...
- Toute nation voulant revendiquer du territoire doit le faire au plus tard le **13 Mai 2009**

Ref. Time-CNN. 17 octobre 2007

**à suivre ...**

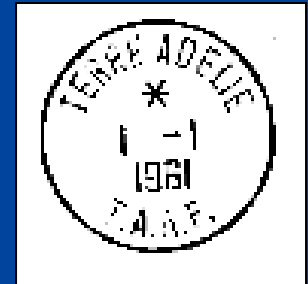
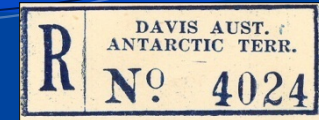
The Guardian.UK. 19 octobre 2007

Reuters. 18 octobre 2007

The Australian. 27 janvier 2009

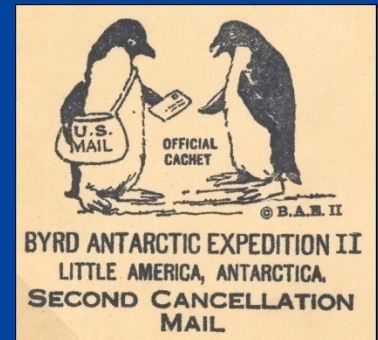
ONU. 9 mai 2008





# ANTARCTICA TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

## Part II





**\* South Magnetic Pole - 1914**



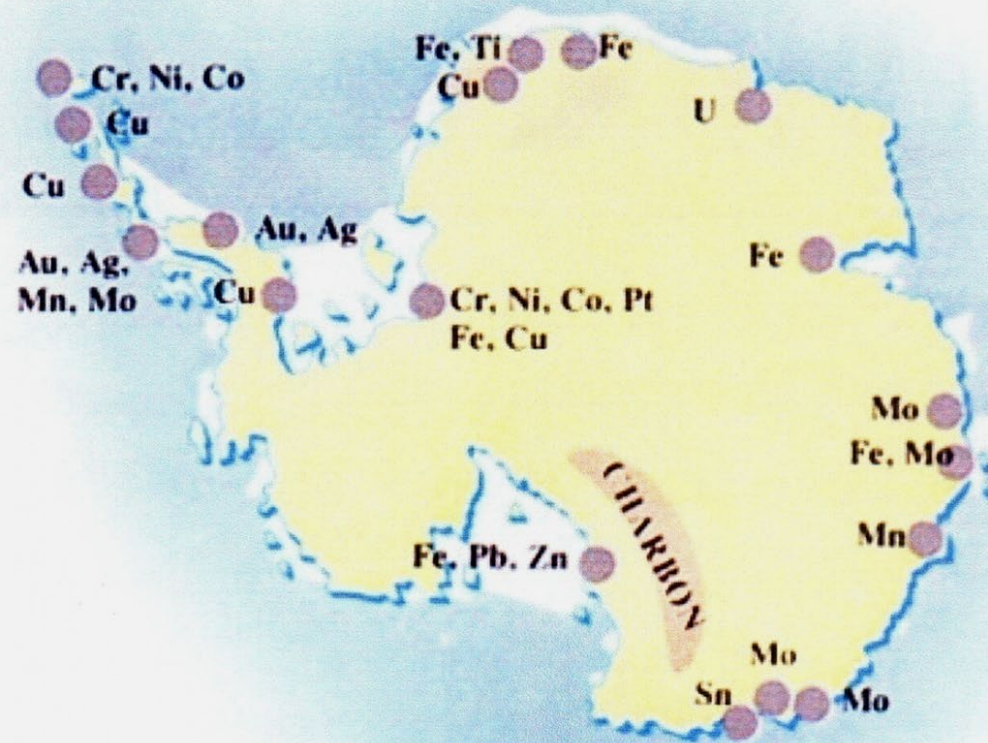


# TERRITORIAL CLAIMS





# MINERALS FOUND IN ANTARCTICA



<b>Ag</b>	Argent	<b>Ni</b>	Nickel
<b>Au</b>	Or	<b>Pb</b>	Plomb
<b>Co</b>	Cobalt	<b>Pt</b>	Platine
<b>Cr</b>	Chrome	<b>Sn</b>	Étain
<b>Cu</b>	Cuivre	<b>Ti</b>	Titane
<b>Fe</b>	Fer	<b>U</b>	Uranium
<b>Mn</b>	Manganèse	<b>Zn</b>	Zinc
<b>Mo</b>	Molybdène		



# EEZ. Exclusive Economic Zone

- seazone over which a state has special rights over the exploration and use of marine resources
- 200 nautical miles (370,4 km) out from its coast
- recognition by the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*
- 1982 (UNCLOS)





# PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

## The Hague, Netherlands

Judgement:

- territorial claim is not enough
- country must show activities demonstrating a clear intention to keep the territory under administrative control





**CLAIM**

**BY**

**FRANCE**

**FRENCH SOUTHERN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY**



# FRENCH SOUTHERN ANTARCTIC LANDS



4 districts

2005



flag



coat of arms

Since February 21 2007, the **Scattered Islands** constitute the 5<sup>th</sup> district of FSAT



# Jules-Sébastien Dumont D'Urville

claims for France, in January 20 1840, part of the continent.

He names this land, *Terre Adélie* after his wife Adèle



← His ships  
*L'Astrolabe*  
and  
*La Zélée* →

Presidential Decree March 27 1924



# ADÉLIE LAND

- France lost interest in this territory
- in 1946, 3 young men want to relaunch the exploration of Adélie Land



Robert Pommier



Jean André Martin (André Paul)

and

Yves Valette

- they meet with Paul-Émile Victor; in 1947, this one found the *French Polar Expedition Organisation* { *Expéditions Polaires Françaises* (E.P.F.) }



- in 1949, he initiates an expedition to claim this territory once again

- expedition led by André-Franck Liotard



their ship: *Commandant Charcot*





Foundation of *Expéditions Polaires Françaises*  
STAMP ISSUED IN 1949



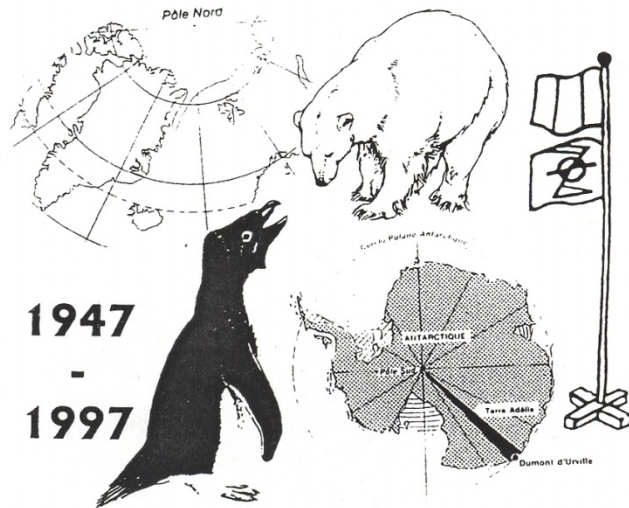
Numbered postcard



# ADÉLIE LAND

- arriving and unloading in Adélie Land on January 20 1950 (exactly 110 years after DD)
- building 'permanent' station *Port-Martin* on the coast and the annexe station *Marret* at Pointe-Géologie archipelago

## 50ème anniversaire des Expéditions Polaires Françaises Missions Paul-Emile Victor



Philapôle  
Case Postale 151  
1028 PREVERENGES

SUISSE



# PORT-MARTIN



From: *Carnet de voyage nb.4*. historical booklet

Watercolour by: Serge Marko. 2005



# ADÉLIE LAND

- on January 23 1952, *Port-Martin* station burned down; a small party of 7 men will winter over at *Marret* station
- in January 1953, the relief ship *Tottan* evacuates these men; the base will stay closed until January 1st 1956
- the idea of gaining a ‘permanent’ foothold in Antarctica is put aside

\* \* \* \* \*

- to commemorate this expedition, Paul-Émile Victor asks that a special stamp were issued; he obtains the issue of the «*Zephyr*» stamp on October 26 1948

→ stamp from Madagascar with the overprint:

**TERRE ADÉLIE – DUMONT D’URVILLE – 1840**

- number issued: 200,000
- André-Franck Liotard, leader of the expedition, is appointed postmaster
- rares cancellations and most prized philatelic covers are available from this period.





# France Sovereignty

- Presidential Decree of March 27 1924 claims French sovereignty of Adélie Land, Kerguelen, Crozet and Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands
- from 1925 to 1955, this territory is under the administration of Madagascar
- in 1948, 3 decrees                      3 post offices
  - Terre Adélie                      —————>
  - Kerguelen
  - Saint-Paul and Amsterdam
- covers franked with Madagascar stamps



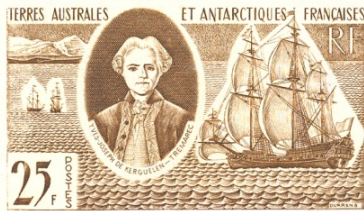
# French Sovereignty – Madagascar Dependency

canceled at the officially authorized post office of *St-Paul et Amsterdam* with the mention *Madagascar Depend. Australes*





# KERGUÉLEN ISLANDS



- discovered by Yves-Joseph Kerguelen de Trémarec on February 12 1772 and claimed in the name of King Louis XV

- he names this new land *Terre Australe* (Southern Land)



2 7 6 4 1

Yves-Joseph Kerguelen  
de Trémarec

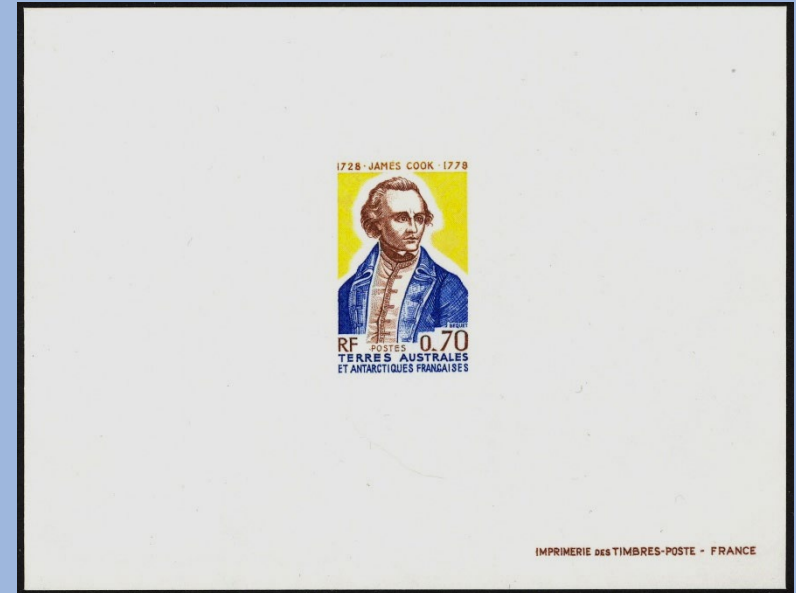


His ships: *La Fortune* and *Le Gros-Ventre*



# JAMES COOK AT KERGUÉLEN

- first named, *îles de la Désolation* (*Desolation Islands*), James Cook was the one who gave the name *Kerguelen Islands* when exploring in 1776
- officially annexed in 1893 by France



De luxe proof. 1976. Bicentenary of Capt. Cook's voyage past Kerguelen Island.

- located from 48°35'S to 49°54'S, these islands are out of the limits of the Antarctic Treaty et have their own EEZ



# CROZET ISLANDS



*Le Mascarin*

Marc-Joseph Marion Dufresne



- discovered by Marc-Joseph Marion Dufresne;
- his second-in-command, Julien Crozet, landed on Possession Island on January 24 1772
- Crozet put down a bottle containing a document with the coat of arms of King Louis XV claiming this territory for France



# CROZET ISLANDS



*Penguin Island*



*Apostle Islets*



*Pig Island*

- **an error:** in accordance with the map of the *Institut géographique national* of France, the right latitude for Pig Island is 46°05'S and not 45°05'S as written on the stamp



- from 45°95'S to 46°50'S, these islands are out of the limits of the Antarctic Treaty;  
officially annexed in 1893

- EEZ

- Presidential Decree on November 21 1924, claims French sovereignty of the islands and becomes a dependency of Madagascar



# AMSTERDAM ISLAND

(NEW-AMSTERDAM)



- island discovered in 1522 par the Spanish navigator Juan Sebastian de El Cano
- from 37°50'S to 77°31'E, these islands are out of the limits of the Antarctic Treaty;  
officially annexed in 1893
- EEZ
- Presidential Decree on November 21 1924, claims French sovereignty of the island and becomes a dependency of Madagascar



# SAINT PAUL ISLAND



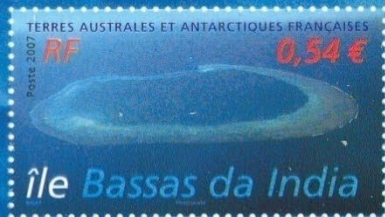
- officially discovered in 1618 by Dutch Harwik Claez de Hillegom; he named this island after his ship, the *Zeewolf* - the name was changed to Saint Paul when a document revealed that the geograph Evert Gysaerths had already named this island *S. Paulo* in 1559.

- located from 38°43'S to 77°31'E, this island is out of the limits of the Antarctic Treaty et has its own EEZ

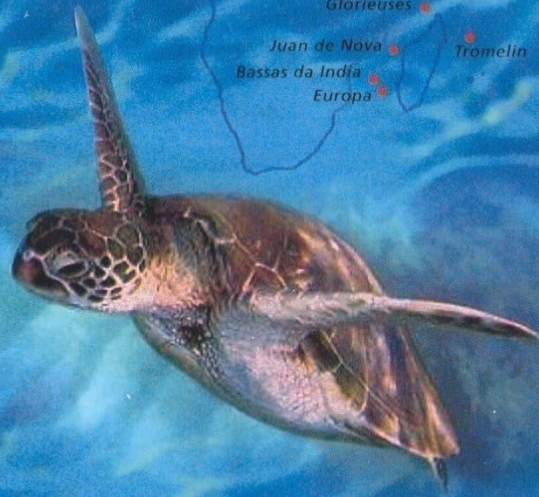
- officially annexed in 1893 - Presidential Decree on November 21 1924, claims French sovereignty of the island and becomes a dependency of Madagascar



La loi 2007 224 du 21 février 2007 rattache  
les îles Éparses de l'océan Indien aux  
Terres australes et antarctiques françaises



# Îles Éparses de l'océan Indien



Terres  
australes et  
antarctiques  
françaises

## SCATTERED ISLANDS in the Indian Ocean

- 1960: administered by the prefect of Réunion
- 2005: administered by the senior administrator of FSAT
- 2007: law 2007-224: these islands constitute the 5<sup>th</sup> district of FSAT
- classified as «nature reserves»
- since 1950, provides warning of cyclones threatening Madagascar, Réunion or Mauritius, as asked by *World Meteorological Organization*
- EEZ
- France maintains a military garrison in Grande Glorieuse, Juan de Nova and Europa Islands that are also claimed by Madagascar



# F.S.A.T.

- on August 6 1955, by law 55-1052: FSAT became an overseas territory of France with administrative and financial autonomy (TOM)
- **International Geophysical Year (IGY)** of 1957-58 will initiate expeditions
  - reopening of *Marret* base under the name *Dumont d'Urville* station at Pointe-Géologie, Adélie Land (1957)
  - opening of a 2nd temporary station named *Charcot* situated on the South Magnetic Pole
  - 4 postoffices (Terre Adélie, Kerguelen, Crozet, St-Paul and Amsterdam)



color proofs



# THE NEW STATIONS

Marret base is reopened and renamed Dumont d'Urville station.  
This station is the only permanent French station in Antarctica



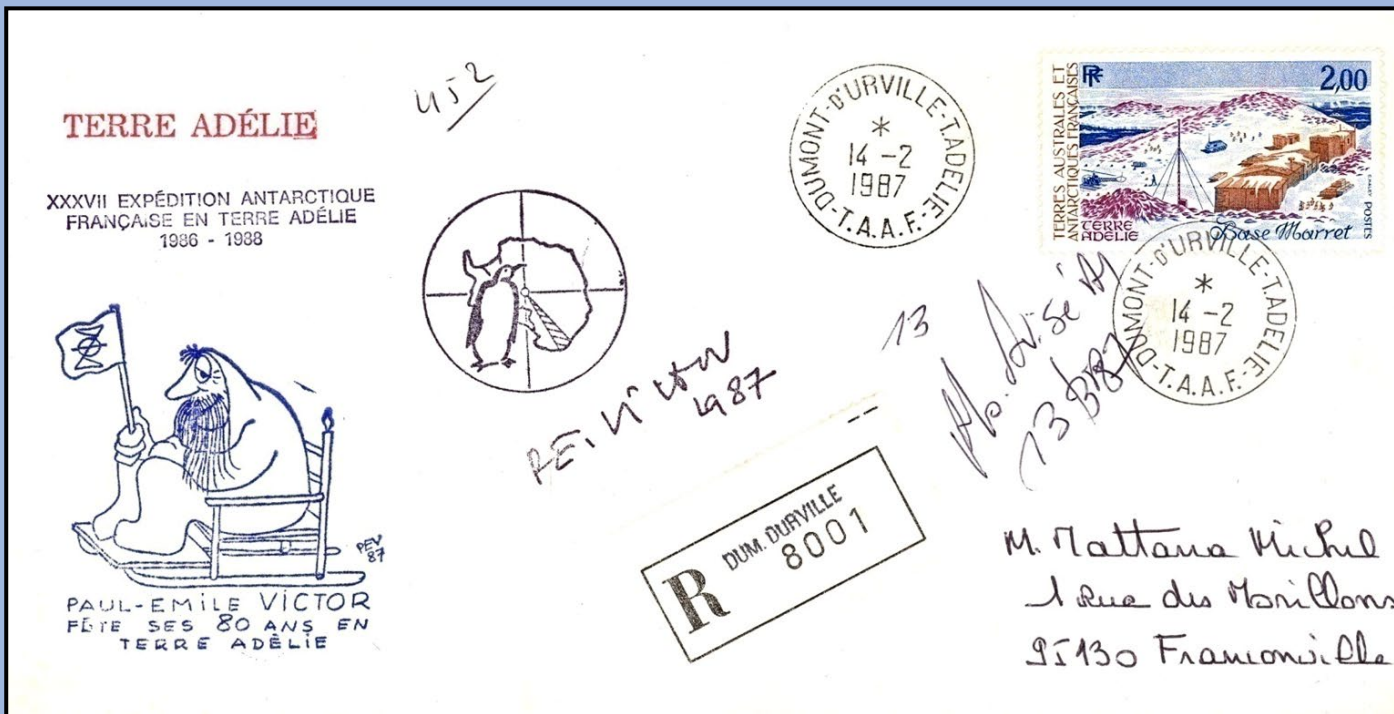
**Charcot station** situated on the South Magnetic Pole  
Perf.



Imperf.



**Dumont d'Urville station**  
Marret base



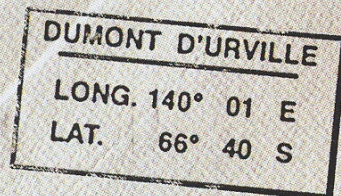
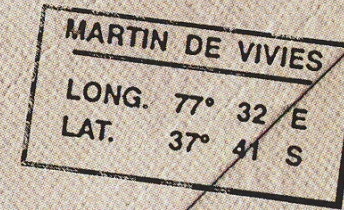
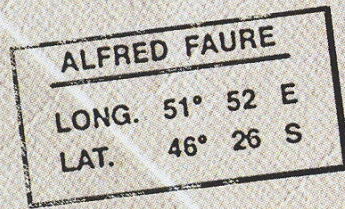
Marret base at  
Pointe-Géologie



# 4 post offices

## Terre Adélie – Kerguelen – Crozet – Amsterdam

### GÉRANCES POSTALES



TERRES AUSTRALES ET ANTARCTIQUES FRANÇAISES



# FIRST STAMPS OF T.A.A.F. (1)

FSAT received its administrative and financial autonomy on August 6 1955;  
on October 28 1955, FSAT issued its first stamp

The first stamp will be of Madagascar, the bird *Uratelornis*, with an overprint **TERRES**  
**AUSTRALES ET ANTARCTIQUES FRANÇAISES** with Madagascar being crossed out



Mr. Amédée PEPE  
2, rue du Safranier  
ANTIBES (A.M.)

FRANCE



# FIRST STAMPS OF T.A.A.F. (2)

In 1956, the first stamps *TERRES AUSTRALES ET ANTARCTIQUES FRANÇAISES* are issued.



variety



color proof  
imperf.



PA1



PA2

AIR POST STAMPS



# Modification of the postmark «TERRE ADÉLIE» (1)

On December 31 1973, the original cancellation «TERRE ADÉLIE» will be used for the  
**last day**





# MODIFICATION DE L'OBLITÉRATION DE TERRE ADÉLIE (2)

It will be replaced on January 1<sup>st</sup> 1974 by this one till today





# SOVEREIGNTY OF F.S.A.T.

- as an overseas territory (TOM) by law of August 6 1955, FSAT is under the authority of a *prefect* representing France.
- no country contests the French sovereignty of Kerguelen, Crozet, St-Paul and Amsterdam islands situated in the Indian Ocean and north of 60°S
- France exerts its sovereignty in keeping:
  - ♦ a permanent station in Terre Adélie
  - ♦ a surveillance of the EEZ
  - ♦ a military surveillance (Scattered Islands)
- however, the case of Terre Adélie is different:
  - ♦ territory situated on the antarctic continent
  - ♦ South of 60°S
  - ♦ under the agreement of the Antarctic Treaty
  - ♦ furthermore, France is one of the 12 original signatory nations
  - ♦ permanent station: *Dumont d'Urville*
  - ♦ negotiations with Australia permitted, in 1938, to define the actual sector



**CLAIM**

**BY**

**AUSTRALIA**

**AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY**



# AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

45°E - 136°E  
142°E - 160°E

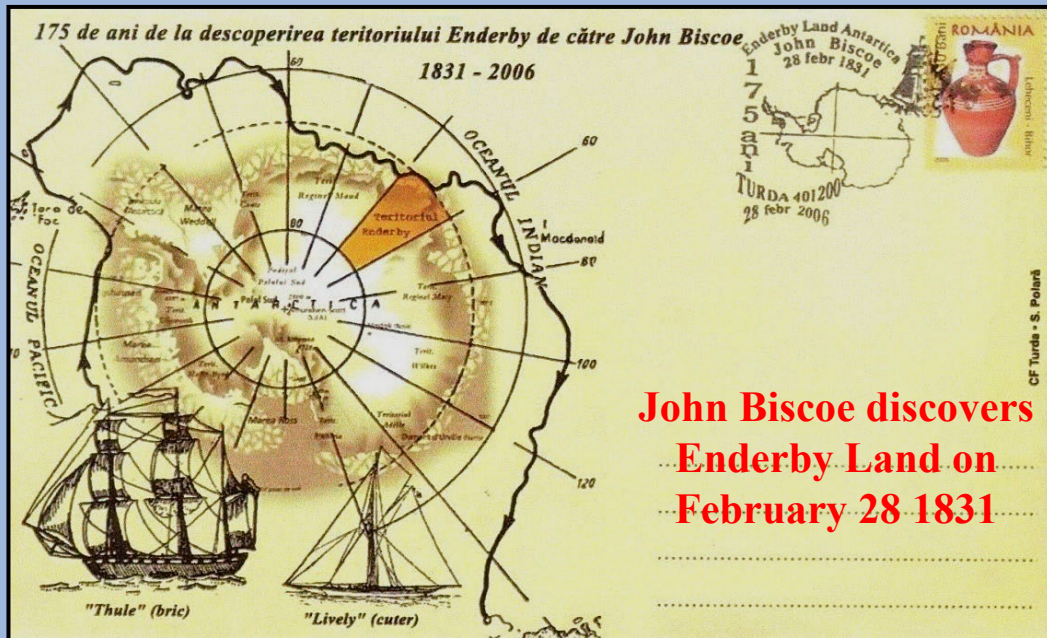




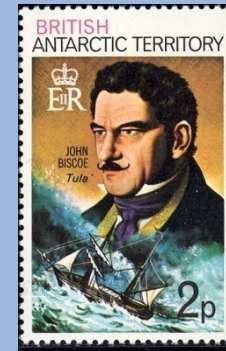
# AUSTRALIANS IN ANTARCTICA

The Australian claim is based on a long historical association:

- in the 18th century, Australia depended on the sea for its trade and communications with Europe
- since 1788, the first days of colonisation, the whaling and sealing industries will flourish; but over-exploitation forced the whalers and sealers to explore the Southern Sea
  - discovery of Macquarie Island by Capt. Frederick Hasselborough, on July 11 1810
  - discovery of Heard Island by Capt. John Jay Heard, November 25 1853
- furthermore, many explorers call in at Hobart for supplies on their way to Antarctica



**John Biscoe discovers  
Enderby Land on  
February 28 1831**



John Biscoe  
brig *Tula*

Further expeditions  
will support Australia's claim



## H.M.S. CHALLENGER EXPEDITION (1872-1876)

The *Royal Society of London* obtained the use of the *Challenger* from the Royal Navy and in 1872 she was modified for scientific work.

George Nares is the captain and Sir Charles Thomson is responsible of the scientific activities.

This expedition is one of the most ambitious and comprehensive study of the sea to date.

New oceanographic data are registered and more than 4700 new species of marine life are discovered.



corvette *H.M.S. Challenger*  
Capt. George Nares



s/s 4 stamps. 1973



The expedition and its discoveries are considered as «the greatest advance in the knowledge of our planet since the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries»

(Sir John Murray, a scientist from this expedition who supervised the publication of the report )

♦ the space shuttle *Challenger* was named after the ship



## AUSTRALIANS IN ANTARCTICA (2)

The Australian interest in research started with the highly successful *Challenger Expedition*

- 1886, the *Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee* is established
  - goals: - exploration
  - investigate the establishment of research stations
- 1898-1900: *BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 1898-1900*
  - 1<sup>st</sup> British expedition of the *Heroic Age* supervised by Norwegian Carsten Borchgrevink, a teacher in Australia



S.S. SOUTHERN CROSS

- 1<sup>st</sup> party to spend a Winter on the antarctic continent
- exploration, scientific work, collections
- Louis Bernacchi, physicist, is the 1<sup>st</sup> Australian to set foot on the continent



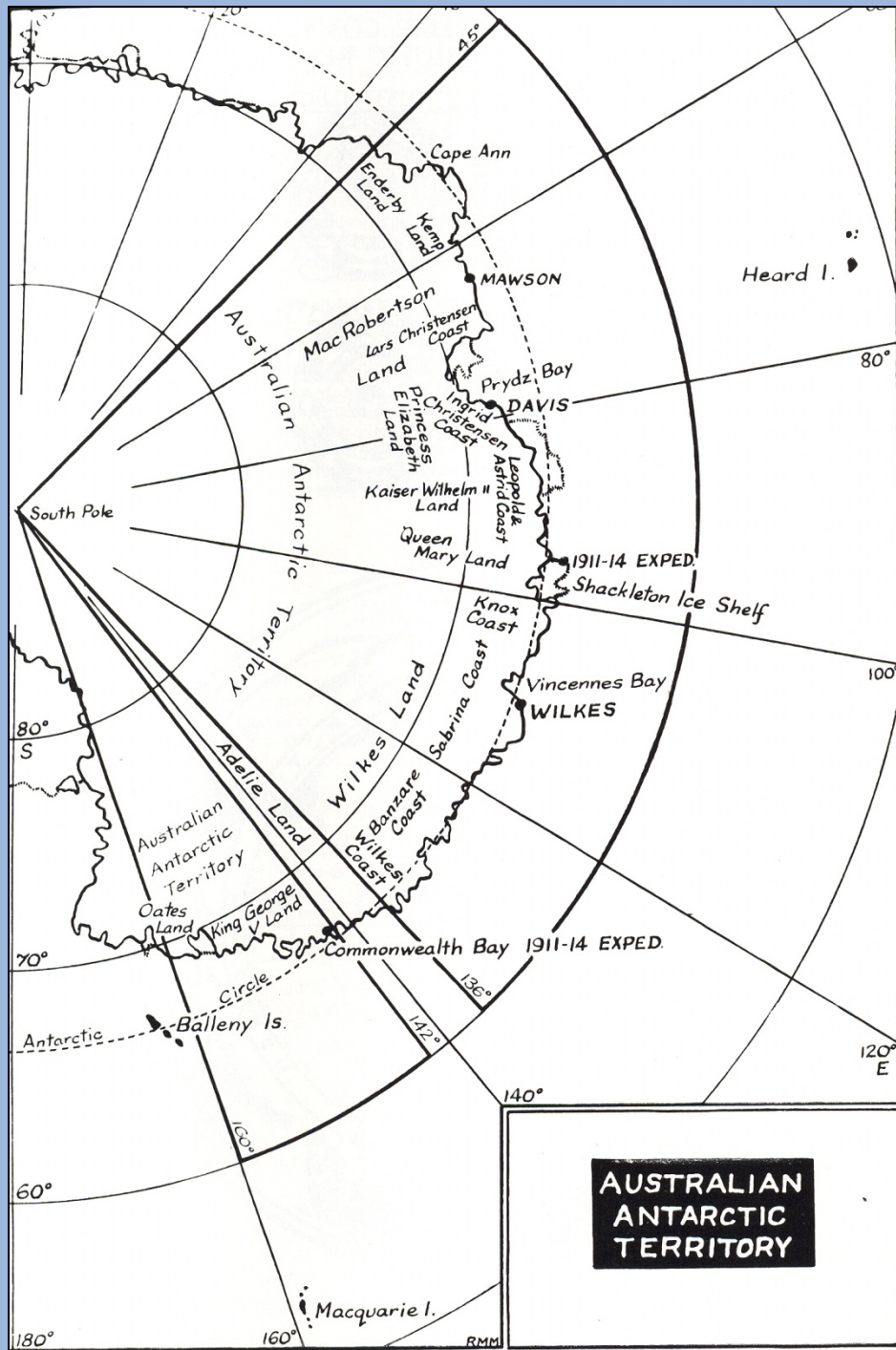
LOUIS BERNACCHI



### Sir Douglas MAWSON     Australian geologist

- 1<sup>st</sup> expedition: 1911-1913 «Australasian Antarctic Expedition»
- main goal was the exploration and mapping of the 2000-mile coastline directly south of Australia
- extensive investigation of the ocean and its floor between Australia and Antarctica





1926: the *Imperial Conference* was held in London; the importance of further exploration and scientific research in the sector claimed as British Territory, was strongly stressed.

It was important to solidify Britain's territorial rights on  $\approx 1/3$  of the continent – Enderby Land ( $45^\circ\text{E}$ ) to King George V Land ( $160^\circ\text{E}$ ) (excluding Adélie Land)



# Sir Douglas Mawson

- 1929-31, B.A.N.Z.A.R.E expedition led by Mawson
- definition of the limits of the territory — 42% of the continent AAT



Sheet of 20 stamps. 2001

«*British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition*»

- exploration of the entire coast of the territory / biological and geological researches



# AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

◆ Following the conclusion of the BANZARE, a *British Order in Council*, of February 1933, affirmed the King's sovereignty over Antarctic territory, creating the *Australian Antarctic Territory*, from Enderby Land (45°E) to King George V Land (160°E).

(excluding Adélie Land 136°E to 142°E)

◆ Sovereignty over the Territory was transferred from Britain to Australia from the date of the *Acceptance Act* on August 24 1936

◆ In August 1947, the *Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition* is established (A.N.A.R.E.)

- consultant: Sir Douglas Mawson
- scientific director: Dr. Phillip Law

Emblem of A.N.A.R.E.

- on the first year, 2 stations are built on Heard and Macquarie Islands



Postmark A1b: A.N.A.R.E. stamp issued on January 23 1955 at Heard Island

Registration label AR2



# AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY



Cancellation: March 7 1948 – OPENING OF MACQUARIE ISLAND STATION  
during the *AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ANTARCTIC RESEARCH EXPEDITION 1947-1948*

note: the Australian stamps are in use until March 27 1957, until the issue of the 1<sup>st</sup> stamps from AAT



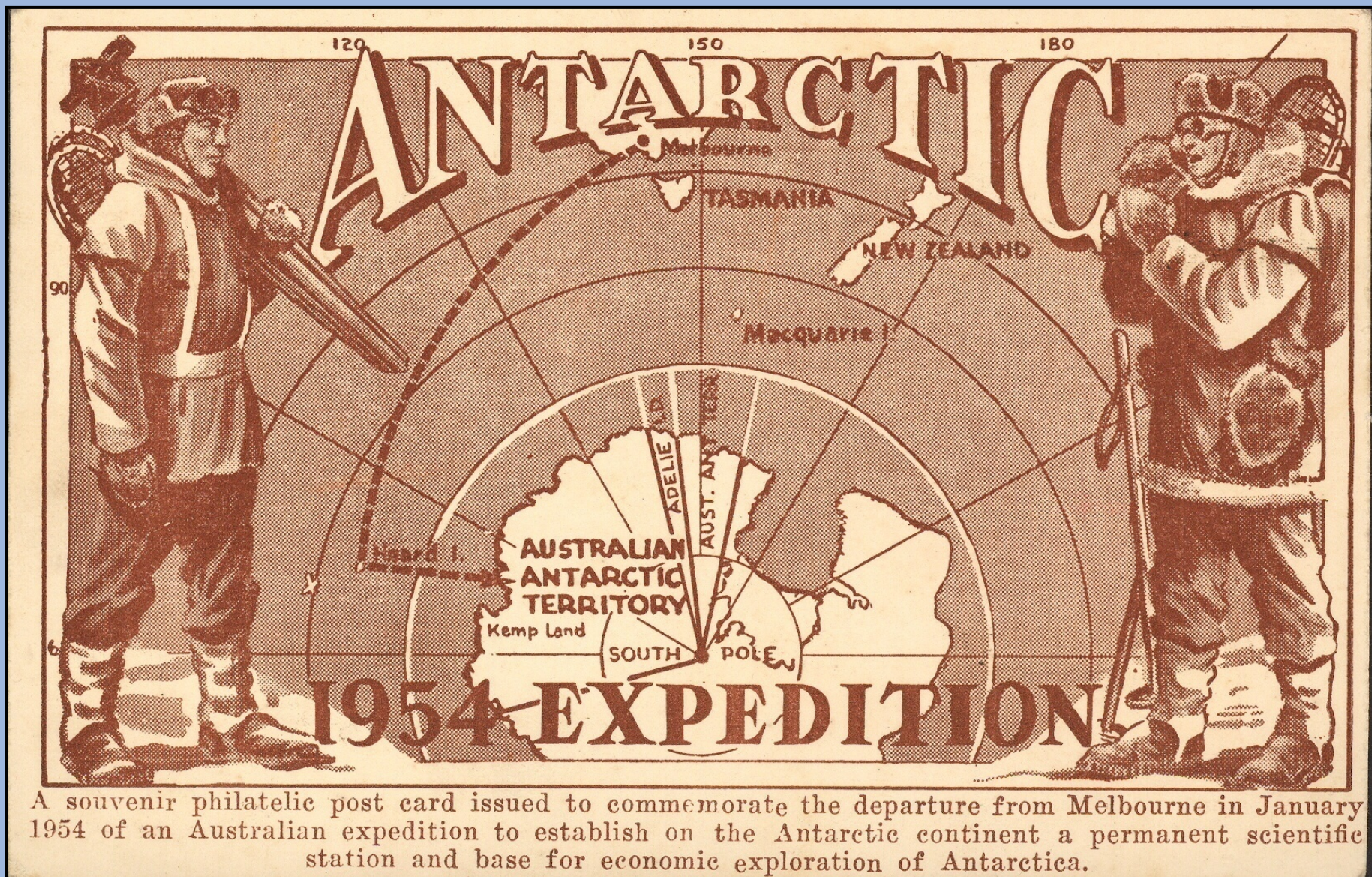
# MAWSON STATION



FEBRUARY 15 1954, OPENING OF THE STATION



# MAWSON STATION (back)



A souvenir philatelic post card issued to commemorate the departure from Melbourne in January 1954 of an Australian expedition to establish on the Antarctic continent a permanent scientific station and base for economic exploration of Antarctica.



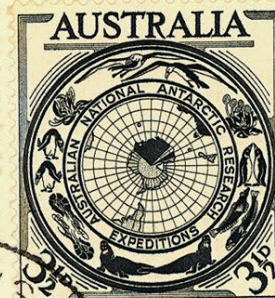
# INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR 1957-58

Establishing permanent stations is a priority for the *Antarctic Division of the Department of External Affairs* created in May 1948 to coordinate ANARE.

The impulse given par IGY will help the **opening of Davis station on January 14 1957**, on Vestfold Hills on the continent.

## Postcard From Antarctica

This card was posted at Vestfold Hills Research Station on the Antarctic mainland. The Research Station was established by the Australian Antarctic Expedition early in 1957. This card was posted on the day the Post Office was opened at Vestfold Hills.

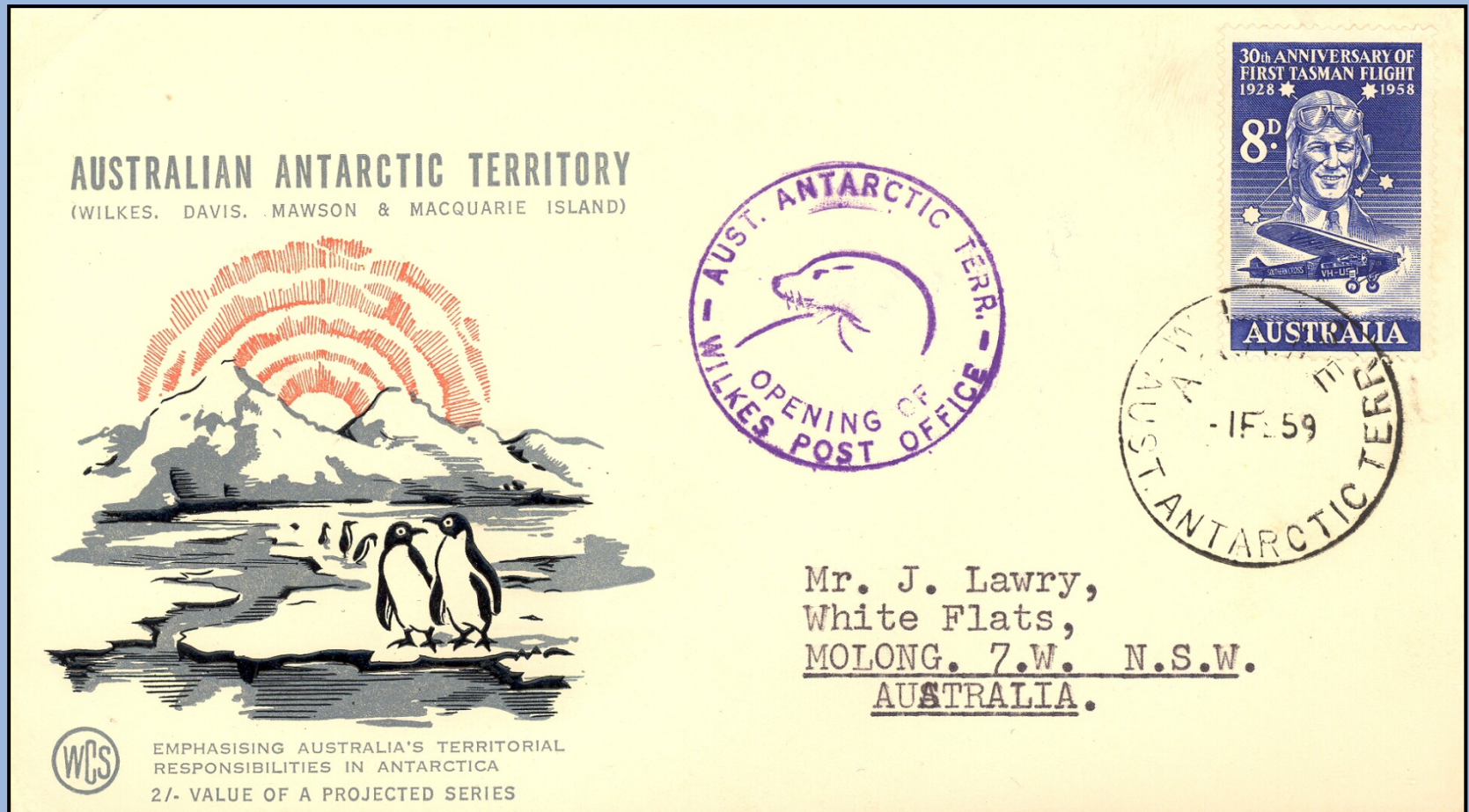


**SEVEN SEAS STAMPS**  
Dubbo. N.S.W.  
Australia.



# WILKES STATION

At the end of 1958, Wilkes station is transferred from the United States to AAT.  
This transfer became in force on **February 4 1959**.





# THE FIRST STAMPS FROM A.A.T. (1)

Australian Antarctic Territory issued its first stamps on **March 27 1957**

- all are valid for postage in Australia
- stamps from Australia can be used in the territory





# THE FIRST STAMPS FROM A.A.T. (2)





# CONCLUSION

While Mawson's work led directly to the establishment of AAT, it was left to Dr. Phillip Law to consolidate Australia's reputation in Antarctica.





**CLAIM**

**BY**

**NEW ZEALAND**

**ROSS DEPENDENCY**



160°E - 150°W





# THE FIRST EXPLORERS (1)

Ross Dependency is the smallest sector claim by New Zealand; from 160°E to 150°W; the Dependency includes: Ross Sea, Ross Ice Shelf, part of Transantarctic Mountains and Ross, Scott, Balleny and Roosevelt Islands.

- Captain James Cook first visited this region in 1773.
- In 1841, Sir James Clark Ross discovered Victoria Land, Ross Sea and Ross Ice Shelf. He mapped some of the coastline and islands and observed Mount Erebus.

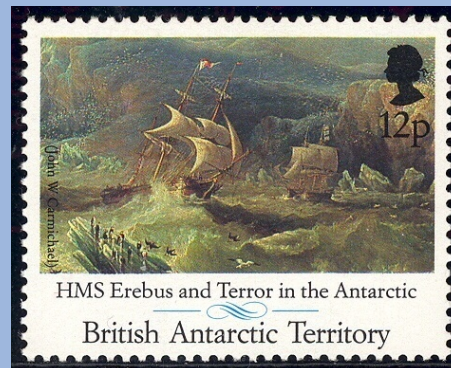
(Ross Island)



Captain James Cook  
NSW 1888



Sir James Clark Ross



His ships: *Erebus* and *Terror*

The explorer's accounts of whales and seals stimulated interest in trips to Antarctica ...



# THE FIRST EXPLORERS (2)



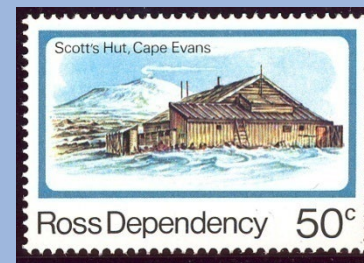
- British **Robert Falcon Scott** led the *Discovery* expedition (named after his ship) in 1902-1904. During these 2 years, important scientific observations were made in the Ross Ice Shelf region and King Edward VII Land.



- in 1911, Scott returns to Antarctica and wants to be the first to reach the South Pole and claim it for Britain.
- Scott is appointed postmaster in NZ- he has with him the stamp 'Victoria Land'.
- from Cape Evans, the party began laying depots for the trip to the South Pole.



issued January 14 1910



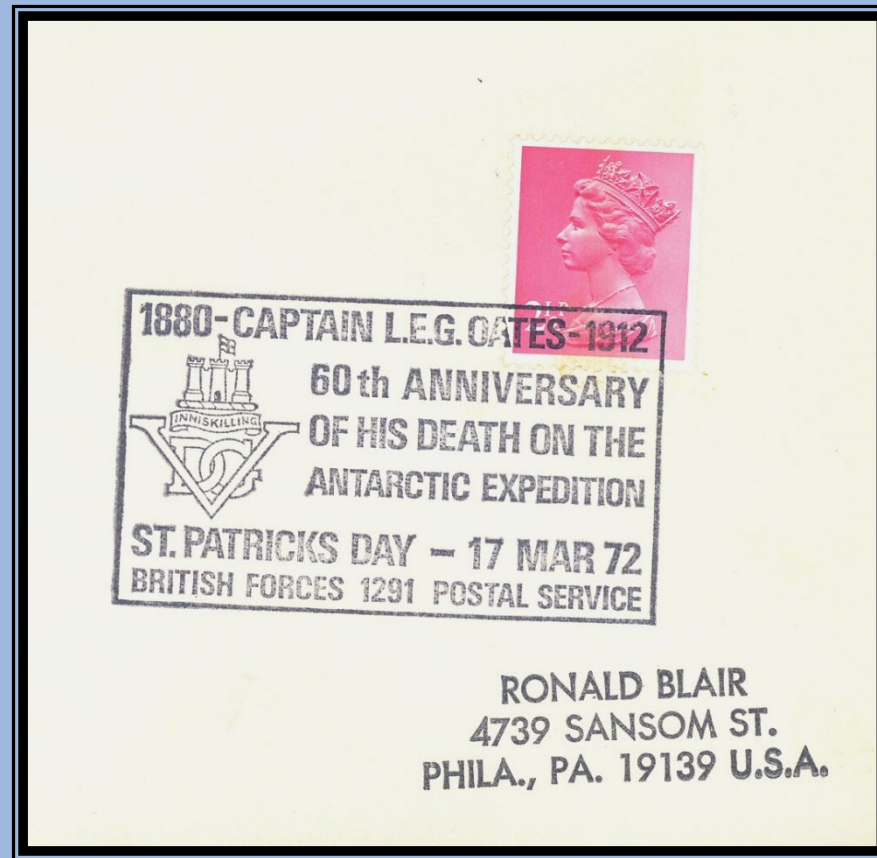
- the 5 men died coming back from the Pole where Amundsen had beaten them.



# Captain Lawrence Edward Grace Oates

*« I AM JUST GOING OUTSIDE, AND MAY BE SOME TIME »*

OATES. 1912



*« We knew that poor Oates was walking to his death, but though we tried to dissuade him, we knew it was the act of a brave man and an English gentleman »*

SCOTT. 1912



Action for the Crippled Child  Philart 1  
FIRST DAY COVER  
BRITISH POLAR EXPLORATION



ROSS IN GREENLAND 1818



*Swright*  
*British Antarctic Expedition*  
*1910 to 1913*



# Sir Ernest Shackleton

**Ernest Shackleton** will be part of 4 expeditions in Antarctica.

- in 1908, for his 2<sup>nd</sup> expedition, he is also appointed postmaster while in NZ and brings with him the stamp 'King Edward VII Land'.
- his main goal was to reach the South Pole
- 3 members of the party, one of which Douglas Mawson, will reach the South Magnetic Pole, hoisting the *Union Jack* and claiming the territory for the King.
- for the first time, the automobile was used in Antarctica, an *Arrol-Johnston*, but it was soon stuck in the snow



issued January 15 1908



- in 1914, Shackleton led the *British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition*.
  - his goal: the crossing of the continent,
  - his ship, the *Endurance*, is crushed by ice
  - the party will be rescued by the Chilean Captain Luis Pardo



s/s 1991

Booklet 2004





# CLAIM OF THE TERRITORY

In July 30 1923, a British Order in Council established the ROSS DEPENDENCY under the administration of the Governor General of New Zealand.

Britain's claim was based on:

- the discoveries of Sir James Clark Ross in 1841
- the explorations of Sir Robert Falcon Scott in 1902-1903 and 1911-1912
- the explorations of Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton in 1908-1909



New Zealand benefited from whaling licence fees until 1928.



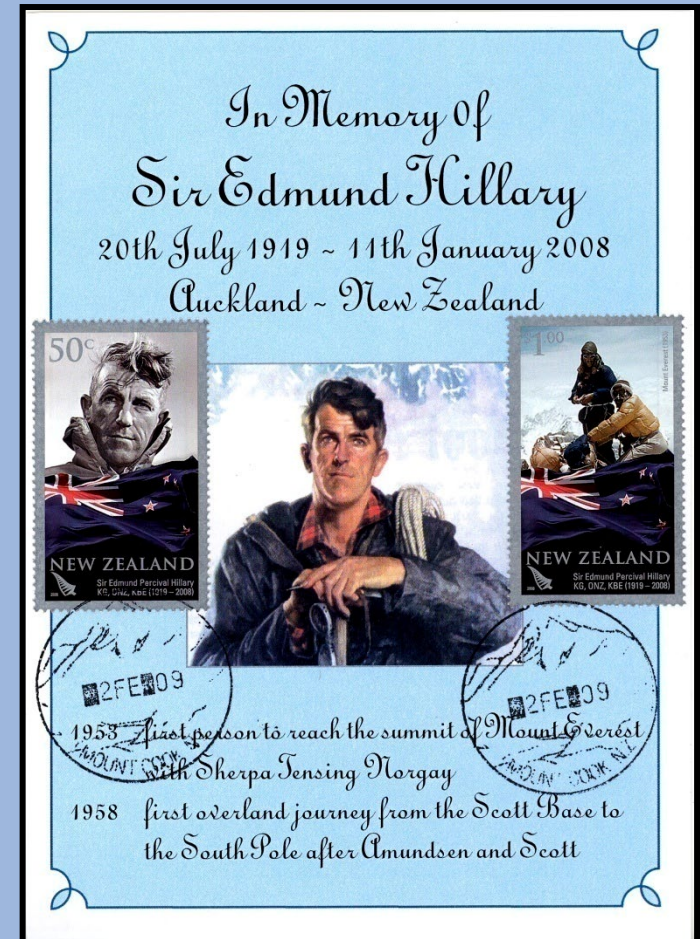
# INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR (IGY) 1957-1958

- *Scott Base* is constructed on Ross Island in support of the *Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition (TAE)* and field research during IGY



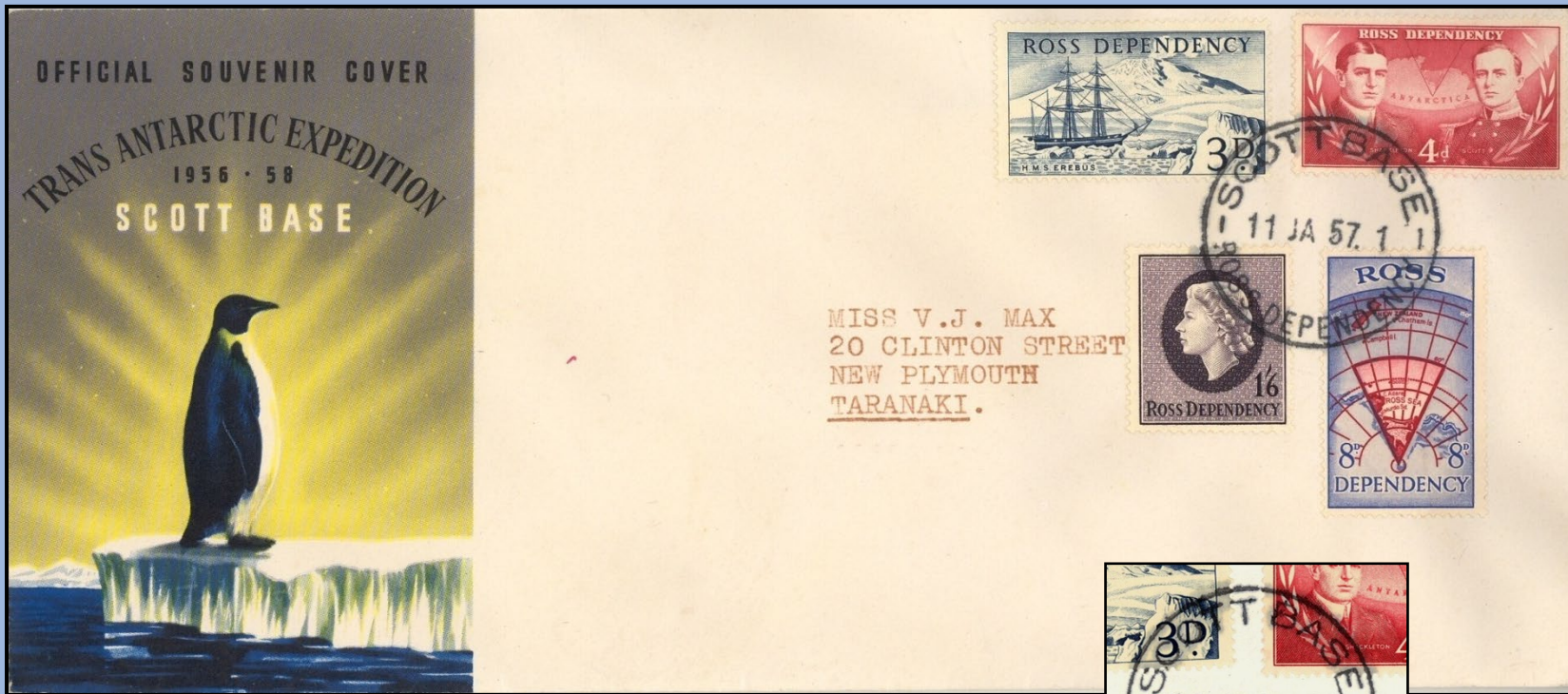
Opening ceremony. *Scott Base*. 1957

Sir Edmund Hillary is appointed director to the station

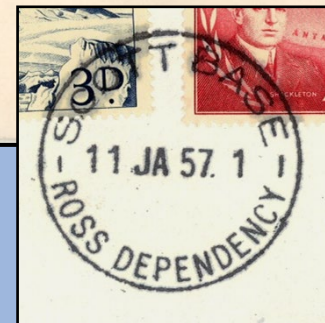




# ROSS DEPENDENCY - SCOTT BASE



type 01c  
(cat. Jurisich)



type 01b (cat. Jurisich)



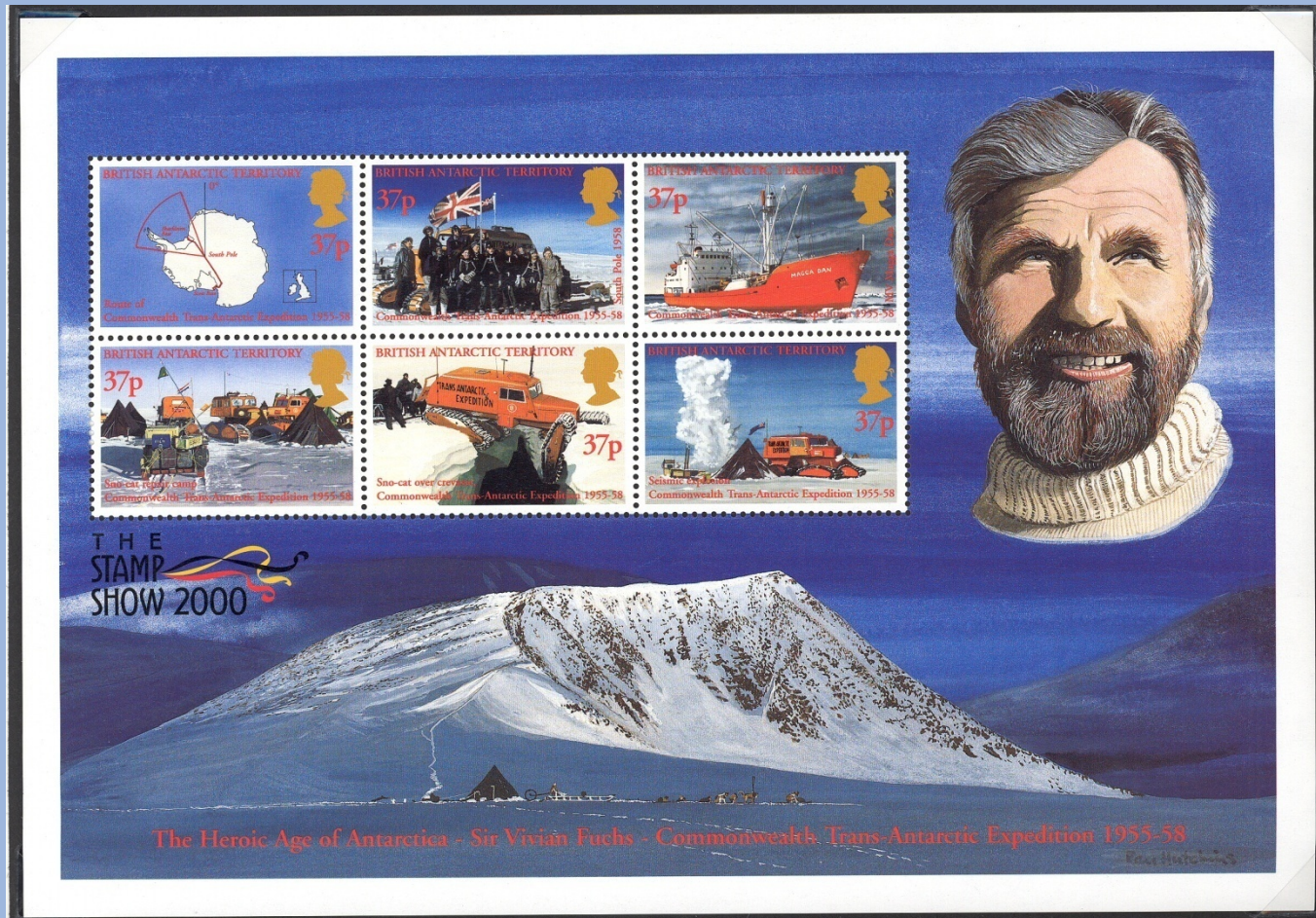
type 01d (cat. Jurisich)

- 1st stamps issued in 1957 - 1st postmark
- the Post Office at Scott Base opened on 11 January 1957 for members of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition

- probably type 01a never went South having been retained in Wellington in the '50 and used as a replacement for 01b et 01c in the '60
- possibility that pmk 01d is in fact pmk 01a



# Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition



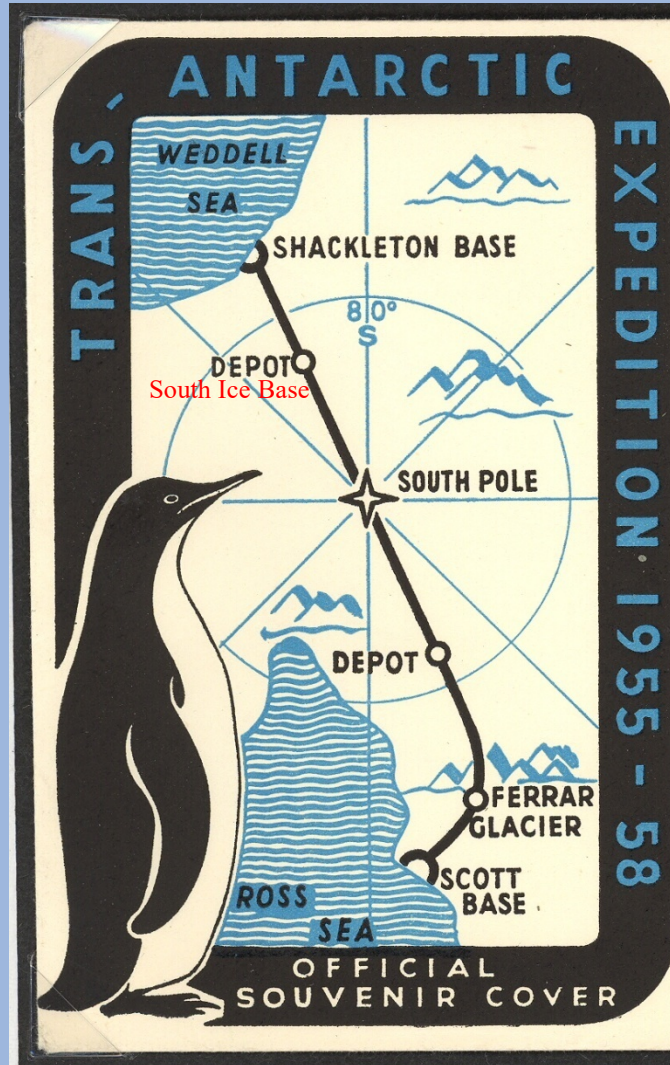
CTAE was an expedition that successfully completed the 1<sup>st</sup> overland crossing of Antarctica. Dr. Vivian Fuchs was the leader.

- 2 parties: the main group, led by Dr. Fuchs, built *Shackleton Base*, starting point of the crossing; 2nd group, led by Sir Edmund Hillary, was responsible for laying a line of supply depots starting from Scott Base.
- they met at the South Pole

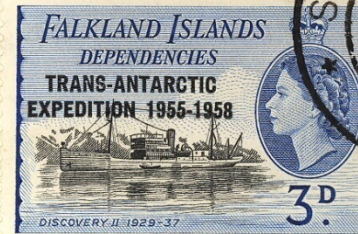
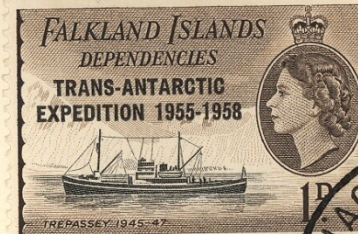


# Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition

Sir Vivian  
Fuchs →



Sir Edmund  
Hillary →



Stanley Gibbons Ltd.,  
391, Strand,  
London, W.C.2,  
England.



# Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition



Meeting at the South Pole

Postmark : *ANTARCTIC MEETING 20 JA 58.1*

{ type 02b (cat. Jurisich) }



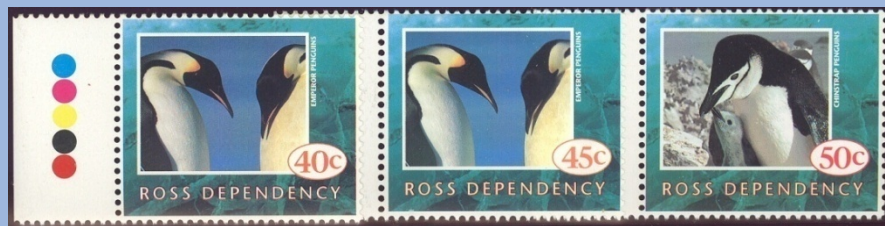
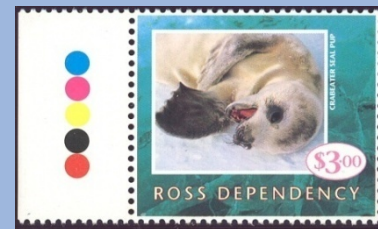
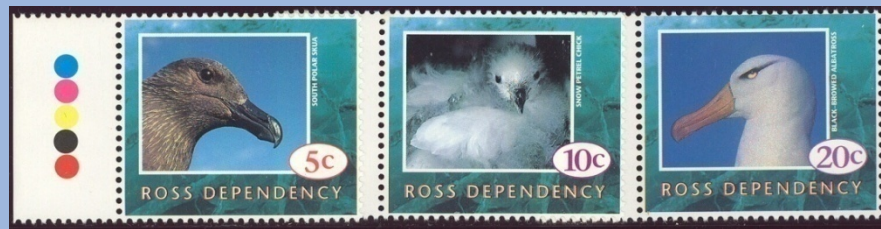
## FOLLOWING OF THE IGY

After the *Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition*, valuable research begun in an atmosphere of cooperation which eventually led to the formation of the Antarctic Treaty.

*Ross Dependency* stamps were issued until 1987 when the New Zealand Post Office on the ice was closed.

In November 1994, NZ Post Office resumed the issue of stamps inscribed 'Ross Dependency'; it is a series of 10 stamps illustrating wildlife . Since then, pictorial sets of 5 or 6 stamps have been issued annually.

Note: stamps only valid for postage purposes on mail posted from the Ross Dependency





**CLAIM**

**BY**

**NORWAY**

**QUEEN MAUD LAND  
PETER I ISLAND ♦ BOUVET ISLAND**



# QUEEN MAUD LAND

20°W - 44°E

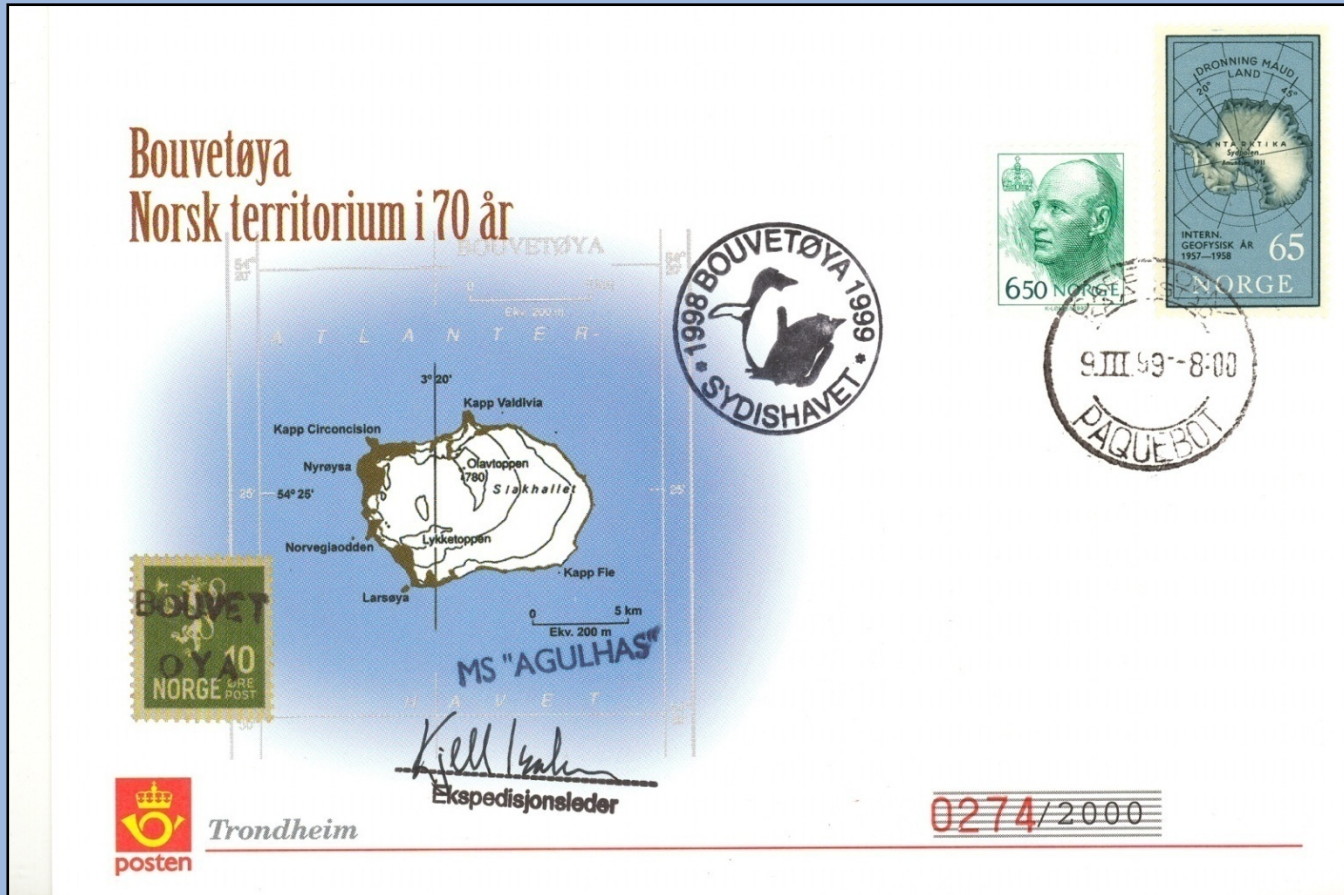
- No limits N/S





# BOUVETØYA

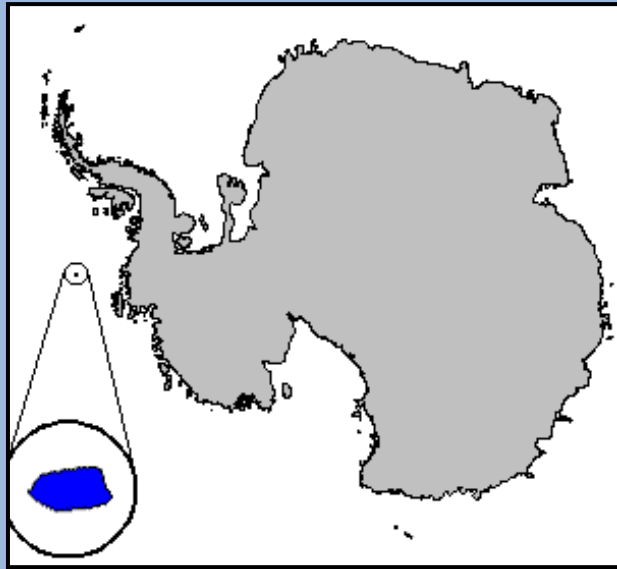
# BOUVET ISLAND



- Bouvetøya was discovered on January 1<sup>st</sup> 1739 by Jean-Baptiste Lozier Bouvet
- by a Royal Norwegian Decree of 23 January 1928, Bouvetøya became a Norwegian Territory
- in 1971, this volcanic island became a Nature Reserve
- Bouvet is not subject to the Antarctic Treaty as it lies outside the area that the treaty covers.



## PETER I ØY



## PETER I ISLAND



- discovered by Russian Fabian von Bellingshausen in 1821
- Norwegian explorer Ola Olstad made the first successful landing on 2 February 1929 and claimed the island for Norway

In 1931, a Royal Proclamation of 1 May placed Peter I øy under Norwegian sovereignty



# DRÖNNING MAUD LAND

# QUEEN MAUD LAND



- on December 14 1911, Roald Amundsen is the 1<sup>st</sup> to reach the South Pole
- he plants the Norwegian flag and claims this territory for his country
- he names the plain *King Haakon VII's Plateau*; all the land between 37°E and 50°E is named for Princess Maud of Wales, Queen consort of King Haakon VII

- on 14 January 1939, a Royal Proclamation annexed *Drönning Maud Land* as Norwegian territory
- in 1948, founding of the *Norwegian Polar Institute* - administrator of DML
- in 1957, *Drönning Maud Land* becomes a 'Dependency' of Norway





# DRÖNNING MAUD LAND      QUEEN MAUD LAND

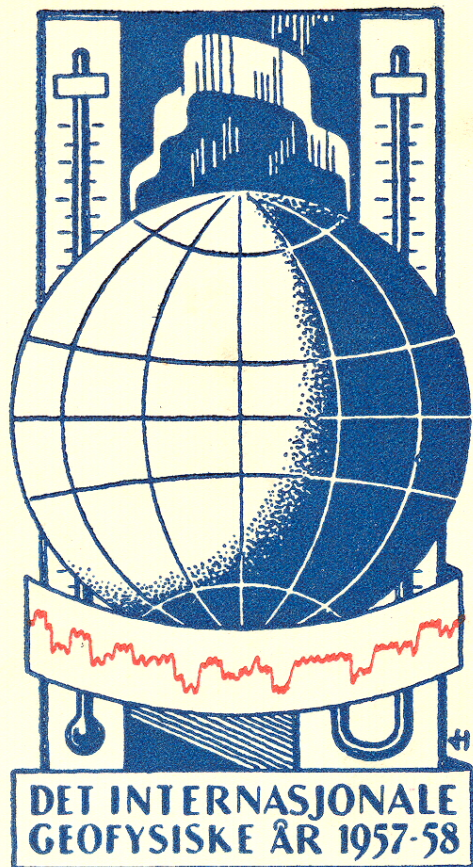


The *Norwegian-British-Swedish Maudheim Expedition* (1949-52) is an important milestone that will lead to the International Geophysical Year. The 1<sup>st</sup> geological mapping of this region was done during this joint expedition.



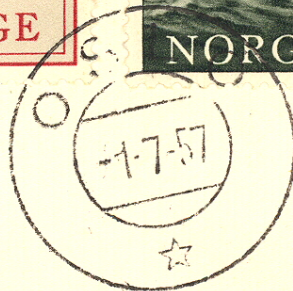
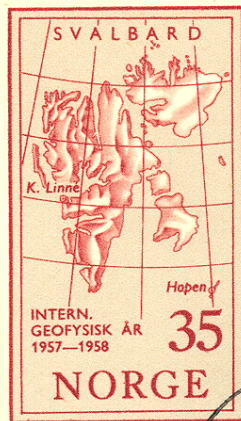
DRÖNNING MAUD LAND

QUEEN MAUD LAND

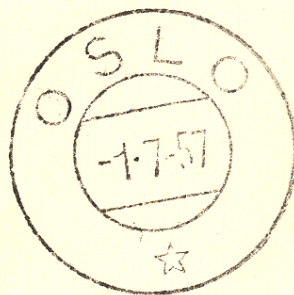
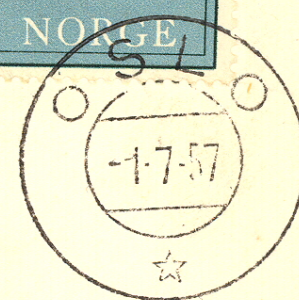


*First Day Cover*

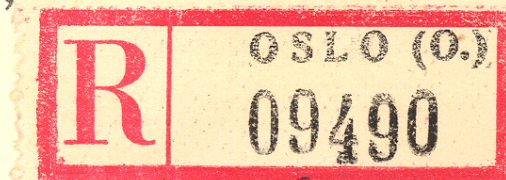
1. JULI 1957



*Attempted del.  
7/20/57  
JW*



A.J. Tait,  
1916 Gainsboro Ro.  
Rockville,  
Maryland,  
U.S.A.





# ARCTIC



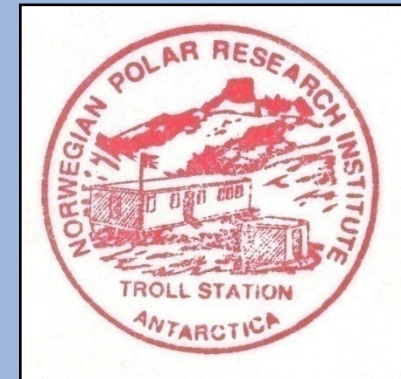


# NORWAY: a polar nation



Norway was one of the first country to sign the Antarctic Treaty.

*Troll* Station was built in 1989-90. In February 2005, HM Queen Sonja of Norway inaugurated the Norwegian research station *Troll* as a year-round base.



The Norwegian Polar Institute is a key partner in EPICA – the European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica. The Institute contributes with expertise in both deep ice core research and glaciology. As a polar nation, it is important for Norway to conduct vital climate-related research as part of an international group.



**CLAIM**

**BY**

**GERMANY**

**NEUSCHWABENLAND**

**NEW SWABIA**

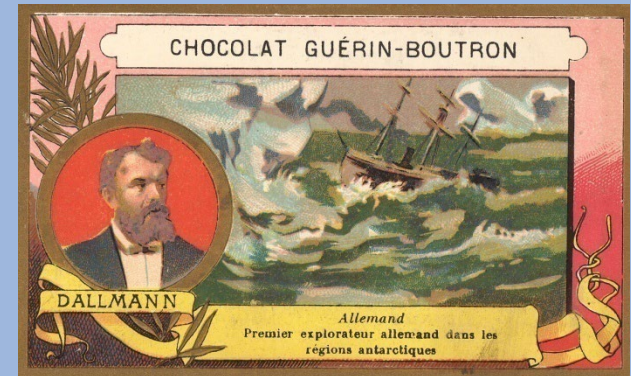


# EARLY EXPEDITIONS

Germany sent several expeditions to the Antarctic. Most of them were scientific.

The history of German Antarctic research started at 1873 when **Sir Eduard Dallmann** discovered new Antarctic routes with his ship *Grönland*

- The *Gauss* expedition (1901-1903)
  - 2nd German expedition
  - led by **Dr. Erich von Drygalski**
  - discovered and named *Kaiser Wilhelm II Land* •
- The *Deutschland* expedition (1911-1912)
  - 3rd expedition
  - led by **Wilhelm Filchner**
  - aimed to cross Antarctica but failed
  - discovered and named *Luitpold Coast* ♦  
and the *Filchner Ice Shelf* \* (Kaiser Wilhelm Ice Shelf)



Crozet



Kerguelen





# GERMANY

- Secret mission in 1938-39 under the responsibility of Hermann Goering and led by Captain Alfred Ritscher
- purposes: 1) occupy part of the territory: *Neuschwabenland* from 10°W to 20 °E  
2) secure an area for a German whaling station



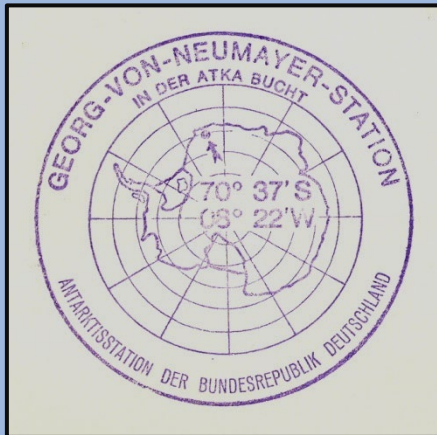
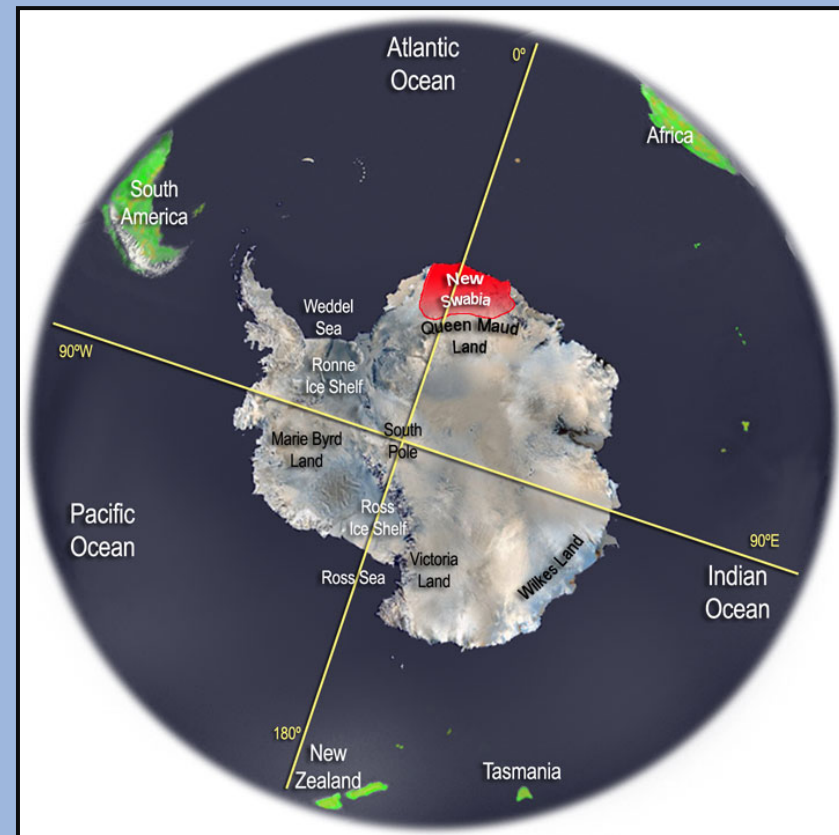
- one of two *Dornier Wal* is on deck behind the group on ship « *MS Schwabenland* »
- note the *Swastika* on the aircraft



- To assert Germany's claim to this land 3 German flags are placed along the coast
- a temporary base is built
- more than 16,000 aerial photographs were taken ('... it was the only correct way of asserting and maintaining territorial possessions...' von Drygalski)

From 19 January 1939 to 23 May 1945, Germany claims officially part of the territory known as *Drönning Maud Land*\* from 20°E to 10°W.

This new territory is named *Deutsch Neuschwabenland*.



No country ever recognized Germany's claim which lapsed under the terms of the unconditional surrender to the *Allied Powers* signed on 8 May 1945.

*Georg-von-Neumayer* station was built in 1981 near the old base of 1938 in the New Swabia area. Renamed *Neumayer* in 1992

\* Royal Proclamation annexed Dronning Maud Land as Norwegian territory on 14 January 1939

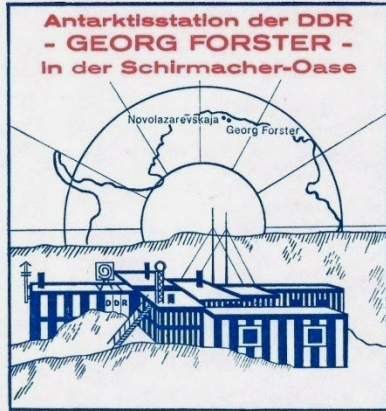


# *NEUMAYER III* STATION



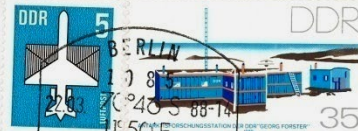
Site: Ekström Ice Shelf. Drönning Maud Land





Eröffnung des Postdienstes  
am 1. April 1988

Philatelistenverband im Kulturbund der DDR • BV Erfurt, BAK Polarpost



ERFURT  
5060

## GERMANY

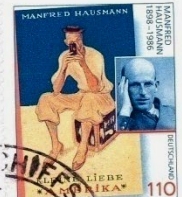
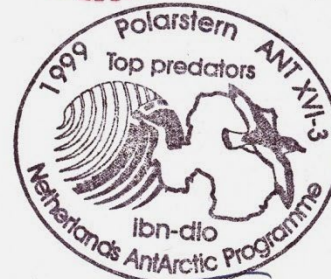
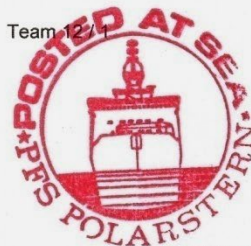
Opening of the Post Office  
at *Georg-Foster* Station  
April 1<sup>st</sup> 1988

### The *Alfred-Wegener Institute*

The Institute coordinates German polar  
research

The research ice breaker  
'FS Polarstern'

Team 127



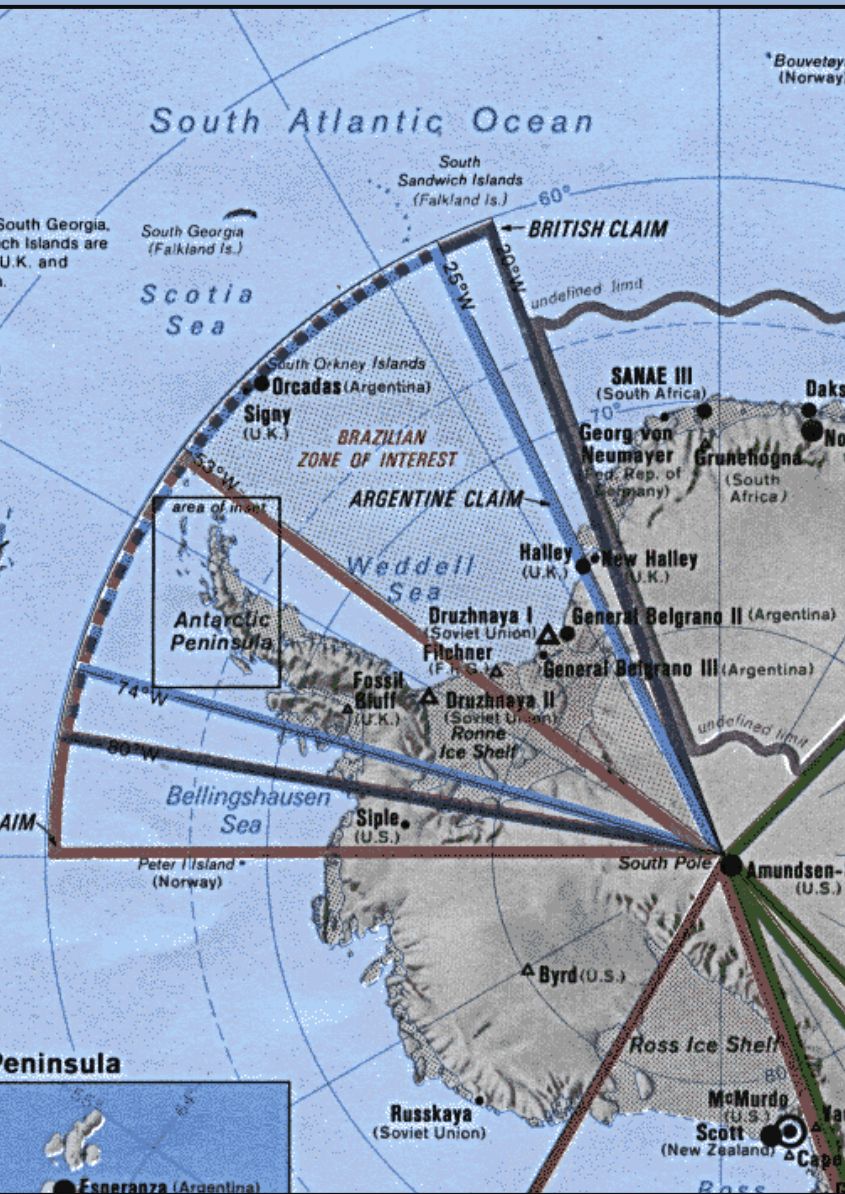
Herrn  
Helmut Kleemann  
Walhallastr. 13  
**D-32108 BAD SALZUFLEN**  
Allemagne - Germany



**BRAZIL**



# BRAZIL « Zone of Interest » since 1986



*Brazilian Antarctica proposed by Brazilian geopolitical scholar Therezinha de Castro*



The background of the entire page is a photograph of an Antarctic landscape. A massive, jagged ice formation dominates the left and center of the frame, its surface showing various textures and shades of blue and white. In the lower right foreground, a smaller, smoother ice mound is visible. Five penguins are standing on this mound, their small figures providing a sense of scale to the enormous ice wall. The sky is a pale, hazy blue, and the ocean is visible in the bottom left corner.

# ANTARCTIC TREATY

June 21, 1991 Washington, DC

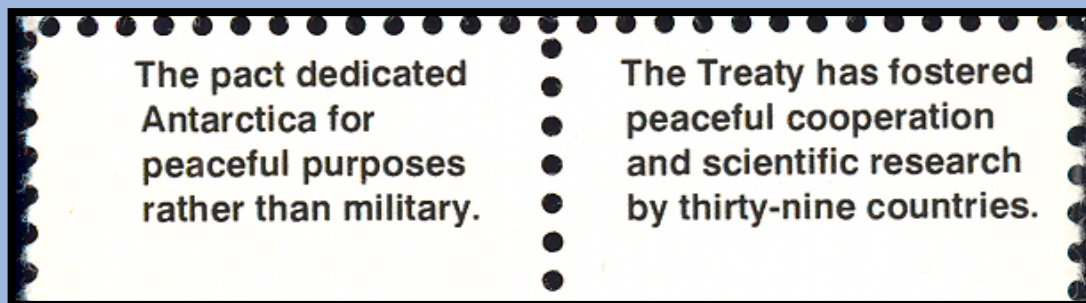


# ANTARCTIC TREATY

- *Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes ...* (Art. 1).
- *... freedom of scientific investigation... cooperation toward that end...shall continue...(Art. 2).*
- *... nothing... shall be interpreted as... a renonciation... of claims to territorial sovereignty...  
...no new claim or enlargement shall be asserted... (Art. 4)*
- *... the provisions of the present treaty shall apply to the area south of 60 ° S Latitude...(Art. 6).*
- signed in Washington (USA) on 1 December 1959. Entered into force on 23 June 1961.
- reconduction 4 October 1991 for 50 years



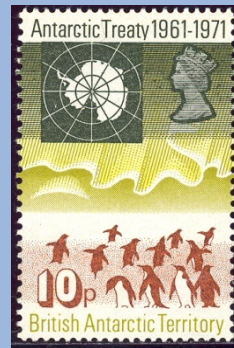
1991



2009. Signed by 47 states

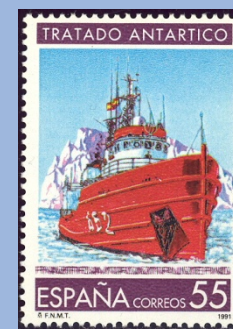


# ANTARCTIC TREATY





# ANTARCTIC TREATY





# «Special stamp and postmark to commemorate 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Antarctic Treaty»

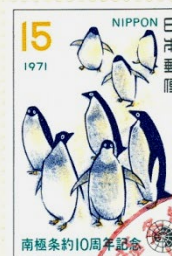
## 南極条約10周年記念郵便切手

南極地域の平和的利用の確認と科学的調査についての国際協力を主眼として、1959年12月1日ワシントンで締結された南極条約の発効10周年を記念して15円郵便切手を発行する。

## 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF ANTARCTIC TREATY COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty, a 15 yen commemorative postage stamp has been issued.

The Treaty was concluded in Washington D.C., U.S.A. on December 1st, 1959 for the purpose that Antarctic should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it would promote international co-operation for scientific researches.



発行日 昭和46年6月23日

種類 15円郵便切手

意匠 ペンギン

印面寸法 縦33mm 横22.5mm

版式・刷色 グラビア4色

原画作者 清水隆志

発行枚数 28,000,000枚



# SOVIETS IN ANTARCTICA



СОВЕТСКИЕ ПОЛЯРНИКИ.



Куда

Ленинград Л-41

Ул. Холтузина 6

Кому Эдуарду Мироновичу  
Гренину



«ANTARCTICA – LAND OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP. Moscow 26/1/1961 »



# XXXth ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNATURE OF THE ANTARCTIC TREATY



Ernst Krenkel 1903-1971. Named «Hero of the Soviet Union»



# ANTARCTIC TREATY SYSTEM

The **Antarctic Treaty System** is the whole complex of arrangements made for the purpose of regulating relations among states in the Antarctic:

- Antarctic Treaty
- Recommendations adopted at Consultative Meetings



Consultative Parties comprise the original Parties (12) and a further 16 States that have demonstrate their interest in Antarctica by carrying out substantial scientific activity there.



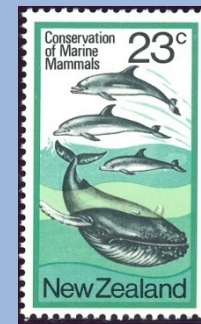
# ANTARCTIC TREATY

Recommendations adopted by the Consultative Parties :

- *Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals*  
(London, G.B., June 1st 1972)



- *Convention on the Conservation of the Antarctic Marine Living Resources*  
(Canberra, Australie, 20 mai 1980) → **CCAMLR**



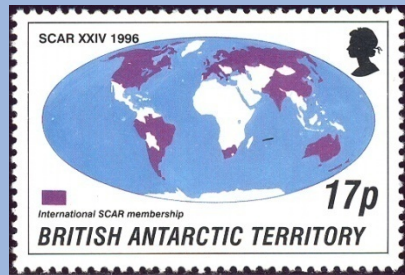
These two conventions will reinforce the clauses of the  
*International Whaling Commission*  
→ **IWC** (1948)



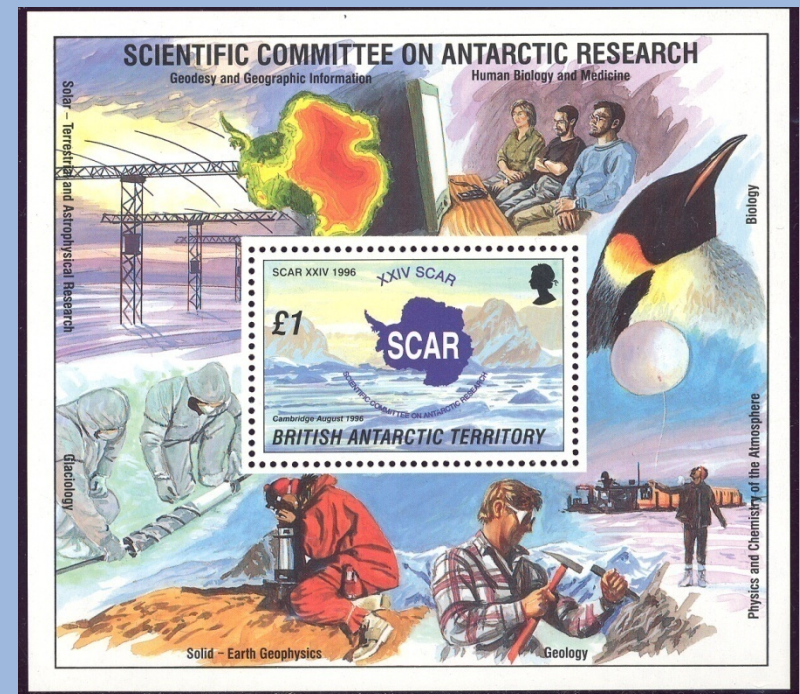


# ANTARCTIC TREATY

- Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities (Wellington, N.Z., 1988) → **CRAMRA** → ~~rejected~~
  - Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (Madrid, Spain, October 4 1991) - **Madrid Protocol**
- Two international bodies oversee Antarctic science and logistics respectively on a global basis:  
**SCAR** and **COMNAP**



International SCAR  
membership



**SCAR** = Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research  
**COMNAP** = Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs



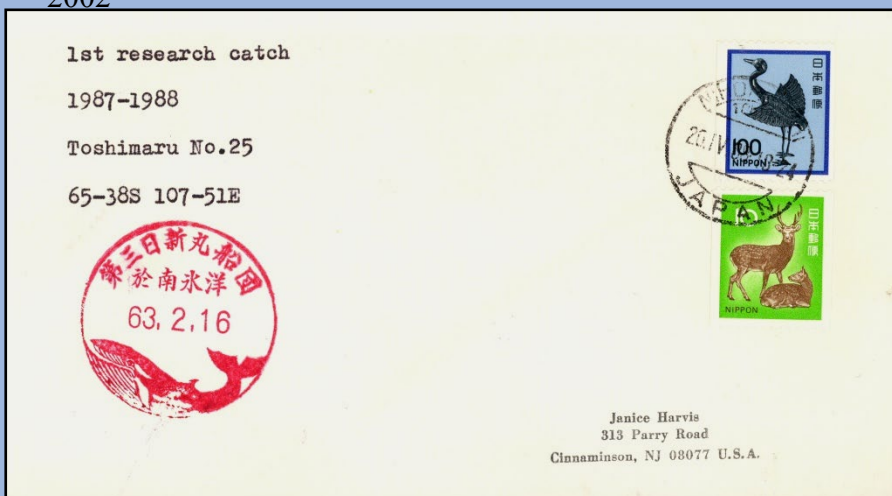
# ANTARCTIC TREATY

Some countries are delinquent and bypass treaties and conventions. Under the cover of scientific research, large quantities of marine animals are captured. The existence of illicit, unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU) has been denounced at international meetings.

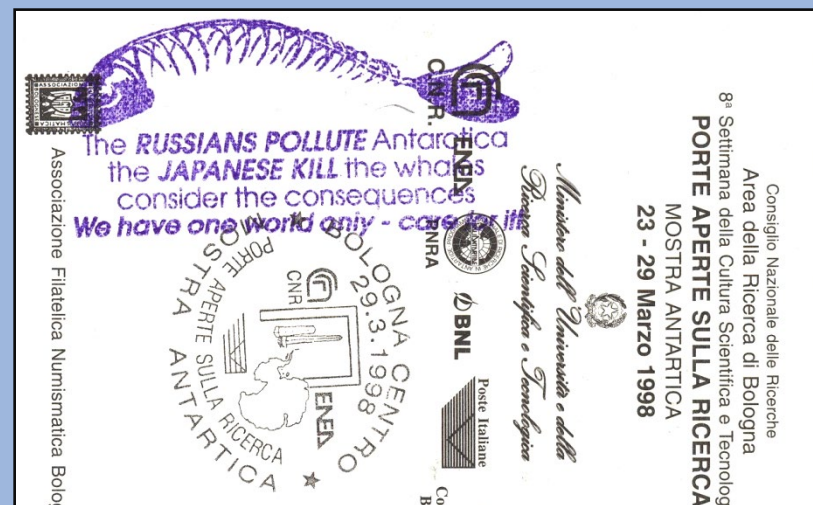
1986



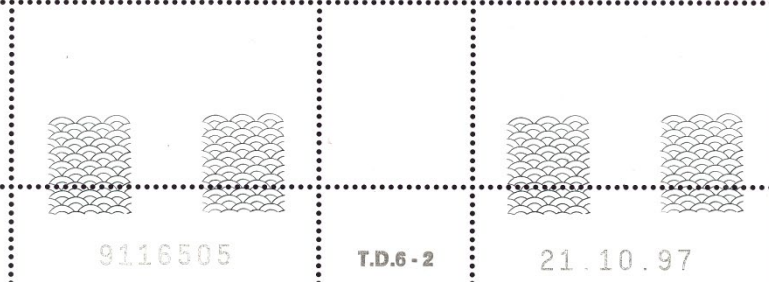
2002



1988



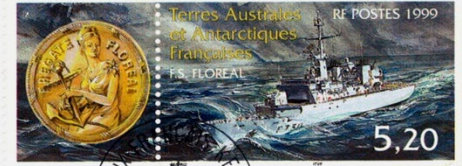




# FISHING CONTROL



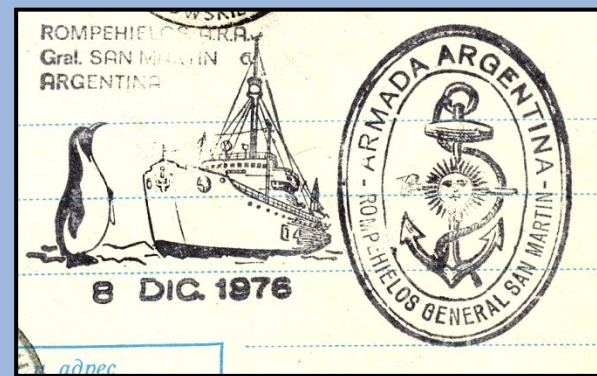
FREGATE DE SURVEILLANCE  
"FLOREAL"



7<sup>2</sup> AGADICHE JJ.  
5 Rue du Petit Gaulin  
29200 BREST



Recommandé



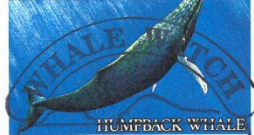


# LEGAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISMS DEFENDING SEA ANIMALS

'Farley Mowat'

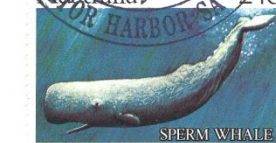
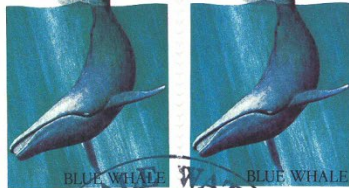


Australia 60c



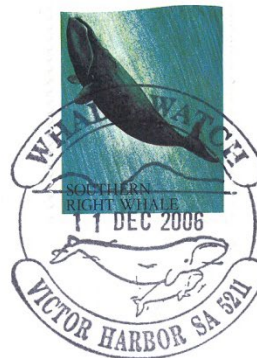
Farley Mowat

Australia 55c Australia 55c



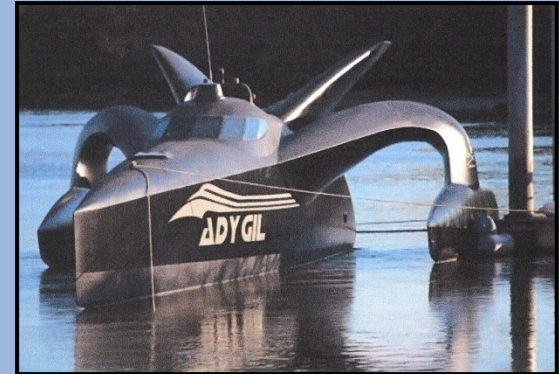
**We Must Stop  
the Pirate  
Japanese Whalers  
in Antarctica**

Australia 35c



Neva Philatelic  
P.O. Box 66  
Cote St. Louis  
Quebec  
H

*The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society  
M/Y Steve Irwin - Ady Gil*



*Ready for Operation Waltzing Matilda*

*Greenpeace Society*

*SV Rainbow Warrior  
Arctic Sunrise  
Esperanza - Argus*





# THE END

