

NOTES

- 1) (1946) no. 67 United Kingdom Treaty Series, Cmd. 7015. Signed 26 June 1945; entered into force 24 October 1945.
- 2) (1980) no. 58 United Kingdom Treaty Series, Cmd. 7964. Opened for signature 23 May 1969; entered into force 27 January 1980.
- 3) Supra, note 1.
- 4) (1961), 402 United Nations Treaty Series 71. Opened for signature 1 December 1959; entered into force 13 June 1961.
- 5) The International Geophysical Year (IGY) was organized under the auspices of the International Council of Scientific Unions in 1957-58 and was planned and carried out by more than 50 states. Each participating state planned and developed its own programs, which were coordinated by a special Committee for the International Geophysical Year. See: Buedeler, The International Geophysical Year, UNESCO, (1957); Chapman, IGY-Year of Discovery, (1959).
- 6) See also Article IX (1) (a): "use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only" and the first and fourth preambular paragraphs.
- 7) Stein, "Legal Restraints in Modern Arms Control Agreements", (1972), 66 American Journal of International Law, 255, 259; Vlasic, "Disarmament Decade, Outer Space and International Law", (1981), 26 McGill Law Journal 173.
- 8) Hanessian, "The Antarctic Treaty", (1959), International and Comparative Law Quarterly 436, 468.
- 9) Article II states: "Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end, as applied during the International Geophysical year, shall continue, subject to the provisions of the present Treaty".
- 10) Article III states:
"1. In order to promote international cooperation in scientific investigation in Antarctica, as provided for in Article II of the present Treaty, the contracting Parties agree that, to the greatest extent feasible and