

Argentina, Great Britain At Odds In Antarctica, Too

By Donald J. Frederick
National Geographic News Service

WASHINGTON -- The clash between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland Islands isn't the only dispute between the two countries. There's a big bone of contention buried in Antarctica.

Argentina, Britain, and Chile have overlapping territorial claims that include the strategic Antarctic Peninsula and extend all the way to the South Pole.

These claims are taken seriously, so seriously that a showdown between Argentina and Britain almost occurred 30 years ago on the Antarctic Peninsula.

Warning Shots Fired

Attempting to land a group of scientists from a research vessel at Hope Bay in February 1952, the British met bursts of machine gunfire from an Argentine shore party. The shots, intended as a warning, passed overhead, but the scientists heeded the threat and withdrew.

The British responded by sending a warship to the area, but a confrontation was averted by an apology from the Argentine commander at Hope Bay and a government statement that he had "acted in error."

A year later the British got in their own licks on Deception Island, adjacent to the Peninsula in the South Shetlands, by landing a force that dismantled a Chilean building and an Argentine base there.

The two South American nations made vigorous diplomatic protests, but armed conflict again was avoided.

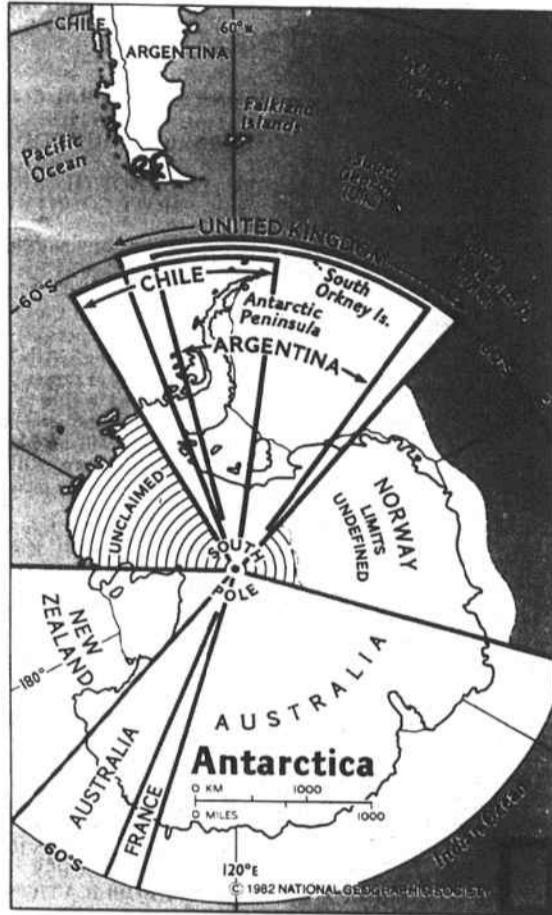
Britain (United Kingdom) began the claim game in 1908 by becoming the first nation to assert title to a slice of Antarctica, including it, for administrative purposes, in the Falkland Islands Dependencies. This entity also encompassed the island of South Georgia, the South Orkneys, and the South Sandwich Islands.

The move to control the Dependencies, administered from the Falkland Islands, was motivated by a thriving whaling trade in the area and justified by voyages of discovery made by the British in the early 1800s.

Gateway to Antarctica

The islands and their surrounding waters command the approaches to the part of Antarctica where the British claim overlaps those of Argentina and Chile.

Both South American countries base their historical right to the portion of Antarctica nearest them on a 1493 Papal edict and the 1494



Treaty of Tordesillas, which granted all lands west of the 46th meridian to Spain, their common colonial ancestor.

Geography and geology also play a part in their claims. The Antarctic Peninsula and its fringe islands, a jagged chain of peaks thrusting up from the ocean, are an extension of the Andes. The Peninsula survives from a land bridge once linked to South America.

Both countries have gone to unusual lengths to assert their rights. In 1948 amid much pomp Chilean President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla became the first chief of state to set foot on the continent. Thirty years later the first wedding and the first birth of a child in Antarctica took place at an Argentine base on the Peninsula.

Other wedges of Antarctica -- none of them overlapping -- are claimed by Australia, France, New Zealand, and Norway. Unlike the other countries, Norway's claim does not extend to the South Pole. Most of the claims are based on exploration and discovery. Roughly 15 percent of the continent has

never been claimed.

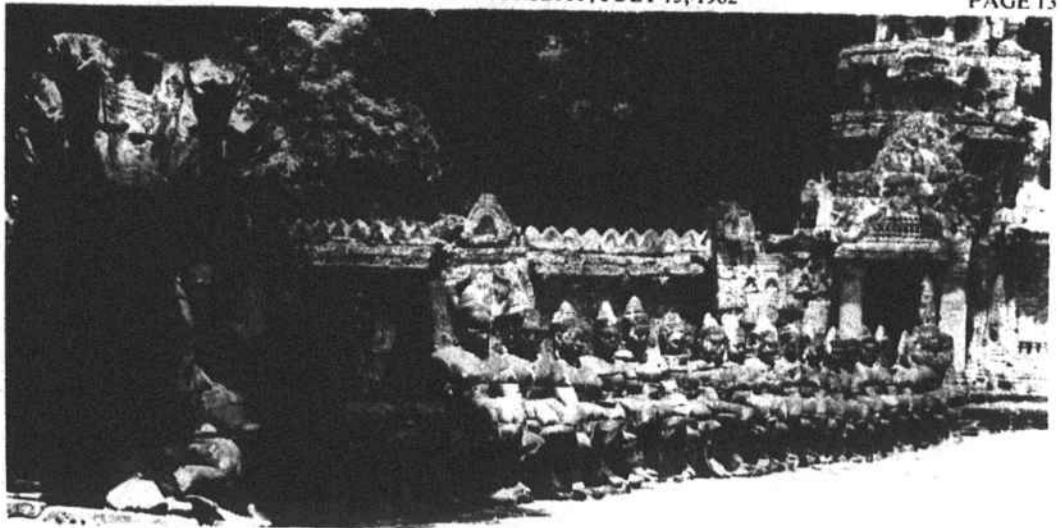
Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has made claims in Antarctica, and neither recognizes those of others. By occupying Amundsen-Scott Station at the South Pole, where all the claims except Norway's converge, the United States reinforces this non-recognition policy.

Treaty Freezes Claims

The whole issue was shelved by the 1959 Antarctic Treaty, which put aside all territorial claims south of the 60-degree line at least until 1991. After that year, any one of the treaty's 14 consultative nations -- which include all the territorial contenders -- can call for a reappraisal of the document.

Since the accord has worked so well, it's unlikely Britain or Argentina will extend their hostilities to Antarctica. As Joseph E. Bennett, head of polar coordination at the National Science Foundation, put it, "The treaty strictly bans military activity in Antarctica. I don't think either country would want to rock the boat down there, considering there's so much at stake."

A model for international cooperation and research, the treaty also holds promise for the orderly management and development of Antarctica's resources. Vast deposits of coal and evidence of strategic metals and oil deposits have been found on or near the continent. Offshore, large swarms of protein-rich krill, a shrimplike crustacean, thrive in the icy waters.



By Wilbur E. Garrett
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A long line of stone divinities at the ancient Cambodian city of Angkor appeared carefully restored when this picture was taken in 1968. Most statues were headless and covered with jungle growth when rephotographed in 1981.

GREAT MOMENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Many of our National Guard units have participated in great moments in American history.

One unit that is particularly remembered is the 178th Infantry of the Illinois Army National Guard. Organized as the 8th Illinois Infantry in 1895 in Chicago, this regiment, composed of Black National Guardsmen, was redesignated as the 370th Infantry in 1917. It arrived in France in April 1918, when it, along with two other Black National Guard regiments, became the only American units attached to the French Army in World War I.

On 21 June 1918, the 370th Infantry was placed on the front line in the St. Mihiel sector. The 370th then took part in the Oise-Aisne offensive in September while assigned to the French 59th Division. After a brief respite, the 370th participated in the Lorraine campaign.

Members of the 370th received 21 Distinguished Serv-



ice Crosses (second only to the Medal of Honor) and 68 Croix de Guerre while Company C of the 370th was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm for capturing the German field artillery battery during the Oise-Aisne campaign. The 1st Battalion, 178th Infantry, Illinois Army National Guard proudly carries on the traditions of the 8th Illinois, of serving both their state and nation as citizen-soldiers.

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CITY OF RAEFORD PUBLIC NOTICE

The adopted budget for the City of Raeford is available for public inspection in the City Hall from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays.

General Revenue Sharing Funds
(Summary, As adopted June 14, 1982)

Environmental Protection	\$65,475.
Public Transportation	10,600.
General Government	40,700.
Police Protection	9,000.
Sr. Citizens and Handicapped	32,250.

TOTAL REVENUE SHARING BUDGET \$158,025.

Helen Huffman, Finance Officer

When I decided to run for the N.C. House of Representatives, I took my case to you the people of the 16th district. I wish to thank you for the wonderful response I received.

I have been greatly inspired by so many that I came in contact with during my campaigning, I feel that people are genuinely interested in good sound government and I appreciate you associating me with that kind of government.

Now I am going to have to call on you for even more support as there is going to be a run-off in the House race. It is extremely important to our cause that you vote again for me and encourage others to vote for me on July 27, 1982.

Thank you for your continued support

Tommy Wellington

J.T. (Tommy) Wellington
Candidate for the
N.C. House of Representatives
Hoke, Robeson, Scotland Counties

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