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U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

The thoughts and opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily of the U.S. government, the U.S. Department of the Navy or the Naval War College.

III. In the event of the death or incapacity of the said Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand or in the event of his absence from the said Dominion, the Officer for the time being administering the government of the Dominion shall be Governor for the time being of the Ross Dependency.

IV. The said Governor is further authorised and empowered to make all such Rules and Regulations as may lawfully be made by His Majesty's authority for the peace, order and good government of the said Dependency, subject, nevertheless, to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from His Majesty or through a Secretary of State.

V. The Governor is authorised to make and execute, on His Majesty's behalf, grants and dispositions of any Lands which may lawfully be granted or disposed of by His Majesty within the said Dependency, in conformity with such Rules and Regulations as may from time to time be in force in the Dependency.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

7. Great Britain: Australian Antarctic Territory

Order in Council, 7 February 1933

(Statutory Rules and Orders, 1933, p. 2089.)

At the Court at Sandringham, the 7th day of February, 1933.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Mr. Chancellor of the

Earl Stanhope.

Duchy of Lancaster.

Whereas that part of the territory in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories other than Adélie Land situated south of the 60th degree of South Latitude and lying between the 160th degree of East Longitude and the 45th degree of East Longitude is territory over which His Majesty has sovereign rights:

And whereas by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, it is provided that the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia may make laws for the government of any territory placed by the King under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth:

And whereas it is expedient that the said territory in the Antarctic Seas should be placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the power in that behalf in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. That part of His Majesty's dominions in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories other than Adélie Land which are situated south of the 60th degree of South Latitude and lying between the 160th degree of East Longitude and the 45th degree of East Longitude is hereby placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia.

2. This Order shall come into operation on such date, after legislation shall have been passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia providing for the acceptance of the said territory and the government thereof, as may be fixed by Proclamation by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.⁷

M. P. A. HANKEY.

8. Great Britain: Other Antarctic Claims⁸

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1926 (EXCERPT)

(Summary of Proceedings, Cmd. 2768, p. 33.)

XI. BRITISH POLICY IN THE ANTARCTIC

The question of Antarctic exploration was discussed between representatives of the Governments interested. There are certain areas in these regions to which a British title already exists by virtue of discovery. These areas include:

(i) The outlying part of Coats Land, viz., the portion not comprised within the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

(ii) Enderby Land.

(iii) Kemp Land.

(iv) Queen Mary Land.

(v) The area which lies to the west of Adélie Land and which on its discovery by the Australian Antarctic Expedition in 1912 was denominated Wilkes Land.

⁷ The Australian Parliament on 13 June 1933 passed an act providing for the acceptance of the territory [Australia, Commonwealth Acts (1933), p. 12], and the Order in Council was brought into force on 24 August 1936 by a Proclamation of the Governor-General of that date [Australia, Commonwealth Statutory Rules (1936), p. 599].

⁸ Of the areas herein claimed, only the outlying parts of Coats Land is not included in the scope of the letters patent and orders in council herein reproduced.