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22 December 1964

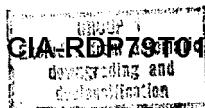
MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Dissemination Control Branch, DD/CR

FROM : Chief, Publications Staff, ORR

SUBJECT : Transmittal of CIA/RR GB 64-48, Tenth Antarctic Expedition of the Soviet Union, December 1964,  
Secret

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1	Department of the Navy, ACNO (Intelligence) Room 5B679, Pentagon Attn: Command R.K. McGregor, Chief, Naval Operations, Op 332 D Room 4D578, Pentagon
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S-E-C-R-E-T

CIA/RR GB 64-48  
December 1964

TENTH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION OF THE SOVIET UNION

Although final official plans that must be released under terms of the Antarctic Treaty usually do not appear much before the end of the calendar year, general Soviet plans for the Tenth Antarctic Expedition, 1964-65, as announced through news media indicate a modest level of research activity on the ice continent and on the sea, as compared with other years. Plans for the 1964-65 season are much smaller than those undertaken during the previous austral summer, 1963-64, and as announced by Yevgeniy Tolstikov, Deputy Chief of the Chief Directorate of the Hydrometeorological Service, attached to the Council of Ministers, they stress the thought that the main task of the expedition will be to complete comprehensive research under the program of the International Year of the Quiet Sun (IQSY). Observations will be continued at Mirnyy, Vostok, Molodezhnaya, and Novolazaryevskaya. Komsomol'skaya again will be opened for the summer season to provide navigational assistance for inland flights to Vostok and to make some observations. The main logistic effort will be to continue building up Molodezhnaya until it becomes the main base of Soviet Antarctic expeditions. One of the tasks of the Tenth Antarctic Expedition will be to replace the old wooden buildings at Molodezhnaya with prefabricated houses built on fireproof piles and having aluminum and arbolite panels; research buildings will have rubber panels.

The expedition will be supplied by two ships -- the Antarctic flagship Ob', an oceanographic freighter reinforced against ice damage, and the Kooperatsiya, an Arctic passenger ship. The total expedition, including ships' crews, will total about 300 men, which is smaller than most previous expeditions whose size has ranged from 212 to 625. No supplementary delivery of personnel by intercontinental flights, as was undertaken last year, is currently contemplated.

The full scope of scientific activity has not been disclosed, but no significant new or expanded work is indicated. In fact, if Tolstikov's initial estimates are correct, only a minimum program is to be effected. It is expected, however, that basic work on the IQSY program in upper atmospheric physics will be continued. Other activities will also be conducted in such fields as geology and mapping.

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Although a 1,780-nautical-mile scientific traverse was made last season, no scientific traverse plans for 1964-65 have been announced to date. Hence, traverse observations may be limited to those made during supply circuits. At present, a tractor-drawn sledge resupply train which left Mirnyy on 17 October is proceeding to Vostok.

Oceanographic work is expected to be minimal, since logistic requirements must be given priority.

Despite the smaller size of the expedition, a number of foreigners will accompany the Soviets. In addition to a US exchange scientist, the Soviets will include scientists from East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. The return of Polish personnel to Antarctica is somewhat puzzling. Since the abortive Polish participation in the Fourth Expedition, in 1958-59, when Poland received the station Oazis from the USSR, the Poles have not been in Antarctica. Plans to do so were announced for the Eighth Expedition but were not consummated. No details of the extent of Polish participation in the Tenth Expedition are as yet available. The Soviets will also assist two Japanese scientists to reach the Japanese station, Showa, which has been closed, and to reexamine it in preparation for a return of a Japanese expedition in 1965-66.

The four Antarctic whaling fleets of the Soviet Union -- the Slava, the Sovetskaya Rossiya, the Sovetskaya Ukraina, and the Ivan Dolgorukiy -- have departed on the 19th cruise to Antarctic waters. This year they plan to operate in a new sector and, for the first time, the ships will pass through the Suez Canal. This route will make possible a longer whaling season for the Soviet Union, enabling the whalers to begin hunting the toothed sperm whale 2 weeks earlier than before. This whale is a beast of prey and as such may be hunted all year long under international convention.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

**SECRET**WEEKLY SUMMARY  
OCI

## C O N T E N T S

(Information as of 1200 EST, 23 December 1964)

<u>THE COMMUNIST WORLD</u>	<u>Page</u>
USSR RENEWS BID TO ATTEND AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE The tentative nature of Moscow's current soundings suggests that it does not really expect to secure an invitation but is trying to take advantage of Afro-Asian fears that the Chinese will dominate the conference next March.	1
SOVIET PURCHASING ACTIVITY IN WEST EUROPE SLOWING DOWN Contracts have been signed this year for about \$200 million worth of chemical plants, but the economic views of the new Soviet leadership make it unlikely that many new deals will be undertaken.	2
SOVIET PLANS FOR THE 1964-65 ANTARCTIC SEASON Preliminary information indicates no expansion of the program set up when the International Year of the Quiet Sun began a year ago. The US-Soviet exchange of scientists will continue.	3
SCANDALS ROCK HUNGARIAN REGIME Party leader Kadar is under new fire from party hard-liners for assigning high government positions to nonparty technicians, some of whom have recently been implicated in embezzlement scandals.	4
RUMANIA CONTINUING TO ASSERT INDEPENDENCE FROM THE USSR Bucharest appears to be taking advantage of the change of leadership in Moscow to re-emphasize its independence, often with actions which, whether intentionally or not, have a distinctly pro-Peiping flavor.	5
CZECHOSLOVAKIA TRIES NEW ROLE IN THE SOVIET BLOC Prague's new policy of reducing its subservience to Moscow was an outgrowth of the domestic liberalization forced on old-time Stalinist leader Novotny by dissident elements in his party. The change is especially evident in the support Prague gave Khrushchev after his ouster, in the recent publication of a draft economic reform program which includes broader use of the market mechanism, and in attempts to improve economic and political relations with the West. (Published separately as Special Report OCI No. 0363/64A)	

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The Communist World

**SOVIET PLANS FOR THE 1964-65 ANTARCTIC SEASON**

Preliminary information on the Soviet Tenth Antarctic Expedition indicates that a modest program will be conducted in all areas of research. The chief logistic effort will be concentrated on making Molodezhnaya into the main base for future Soviet expeditions.

Research will continue in upper atmospheric physics under the program of the International Year of the Quiet Sun begun a year ago. There is no sign, however, of plans for significant new work or expansion beyond the present program.

Geological and mapping operations will be conducted along past lines, and a minimum of oceanographic work is expected. The wooden buildings at Molodezhnaya will be replaced by prefabricated houses constructed on fireproof piles.

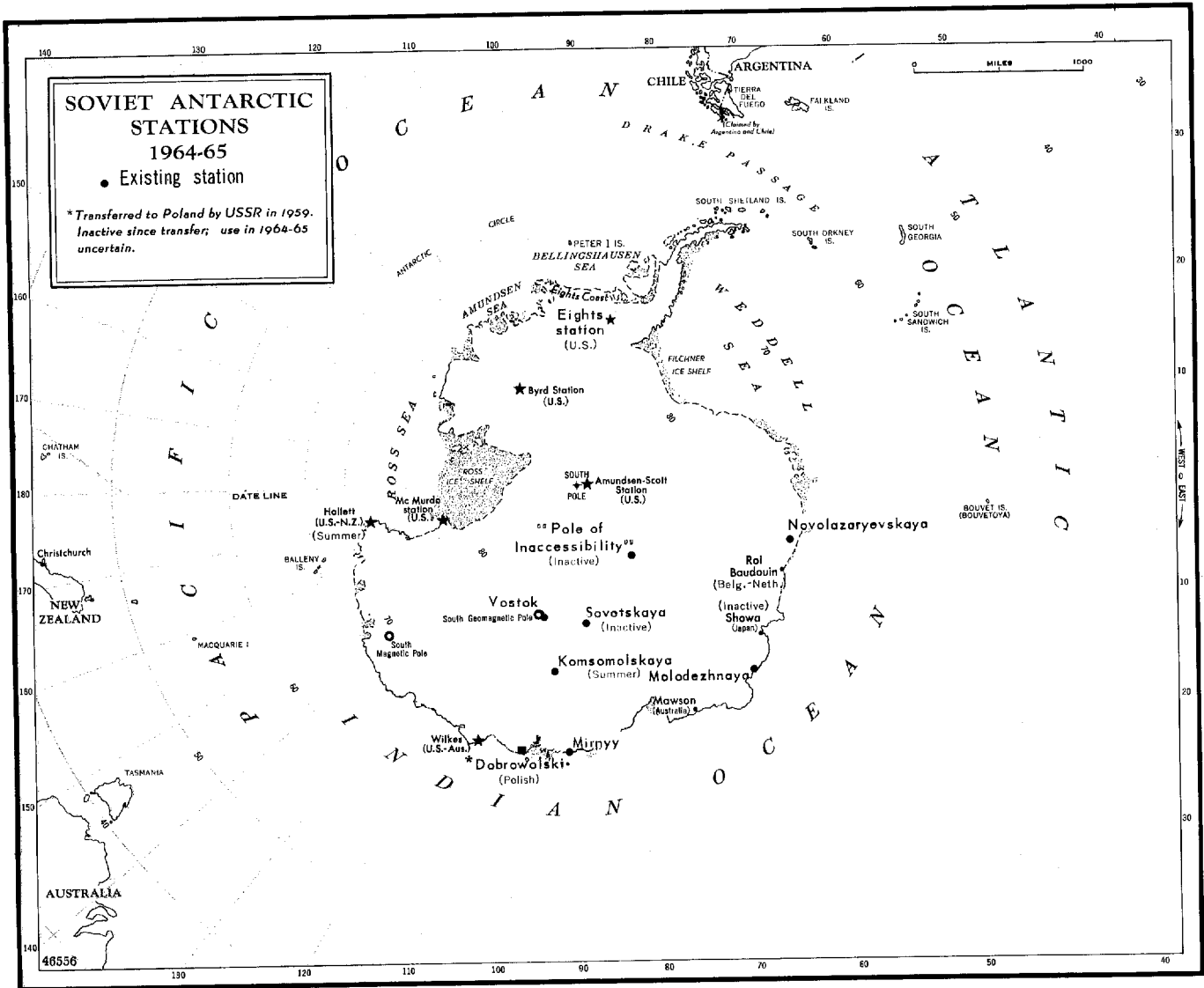
Reflecting the limited plans for 1964-65, the Soviet expedition will consist of only 300 men, including the crews of the two supply ships. Some earlier expeditions have been twice as large. Despite the smaller size of the expedition, however, a

larger number of scientists from Eastern Europe will participate in the Soviet program than last year. Polish scientists reportedly will be added to teams from Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary. The US-Soviet exchange of scientists will be continued, and the USSR will provide some assistance to a small Japanese team.

In contrast to last year, there is apparently no plan to bring in extra men by air from Moscow. In another new development, the Soviet air detachment in Antarctica will be withdrawn for the winter period for the first time in 10 years.

Four Soviet whaling fleets will be active in Antarctic waters this year. For the first time these ships transited the Suez Canal and will be operating in a new sector off Antarctica. The route through Suez will permit a longer hunting season than previously for sperm whales, which are not subject to international control. The Soviet whaling fleets in the Antarctic are supported by weather reporting from the USSR's station at Mirnyy. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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The Communist World

**SOVIET PURCHASING ACTIVITY IN WEST EUROPE SLOWING DOWN**

Soviet negotiations with Western traders for the purchase of major industrial plants and equipment continue to be marked by indecision.

Contracts have been signed this year for about \$200 million worth of free world chemical plants--a large British synthetic-textiles plant accounting for half the total. Western negotiators report, however, that there is considerable hesitancy on the part of Soviet trade officials to conclude further contracts and that, in a number of instances, negotiations have been abruptly broken off by Moscow after they were well advanced. Although the contract for the British textile plant was concluded in September after nine months of negotiation,

Much Soviet effort has gone into the procurement of long-term credits, with the UK, France, and Italy agreeing to guarantee about \$650 million for industrial plants to be paid for over a 7- to 15-year period. However, only two specific deals--for about \$100 million on 13- to 15-year terms--have been arranged. It is possible that the expense of these deals--the interest increases the cost of the plant by 50 percent--has caused Soviet officials to have second thoughts. The economic views of the new Soviet leadership make it unlikely that any large number of

long-term credit deals will be undertaken. Buying activity increasingly may be governed by how the USSR views the earning potential of its exports.

Recently a Soviet official indicated the USSR now hopes to reduce the expense of buying large quantities of Western equipment by purchasing, wherever possible, only processes and advanced technology. Theoretically this is attractive, but in practice many Western suppliers might prefer not to sell or guarantee technology and processes when they cannot oversee implementation. Furthermore, all of the Westerners who have built plants in the USSR have been critical of Soviet construction and production methods, and it is questionable whether the USSR could get full benefit from "know-how" alone without consultants to go with it.

The USSR is still unable to finance all the imports it would need to skip intermediate steps on its way to modern, sophisticated industrial production. To proceed with an ambitious plan to secure and use advanced technology, it must find some way to step up its exports. Current rumors that a reorganization of the Ministry of Foreign Trade is under way suggest that Moscow may have resorted again to rearranging administration in the hopes of remedying some of the basic ills. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

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Date: 20 November 1964

TO: Ch/O

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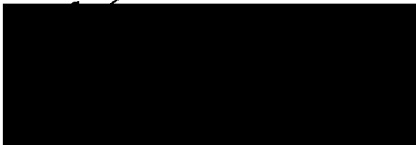
FROM: Ch/GG/X

SUBJECT: Research Activity Notice

REFERENCE: The Soviet Union Begins the Tenth Antarctic Expedition.

MESSAGE: To prepare a brief statement on the announced plans and activities by the Soviet Union for the Tenth Antarctic Expedition, for possible use in the OCI Daily.

CLASSIFICATION:



5-0-29) for OCI weekly

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REMARKS:

COORDINATION:

WFOY OR AID:

None

FIELD OFFICER:

FOCUS:

DATE: 1964

ASAP

SPECIFIC CABLE:

MESSAGE NO.:

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DATE:

GB 64-48  
Dec 64

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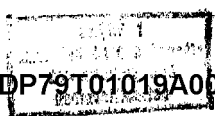
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