

Un trattato che protegge un continente

Celebrating Antarctica

A Treaty Protecting a Continent



Julie Hambrook Berkman & Allen Pope

About the Authors



Dr. **Julie Hambrook Berkman** is a Director of the Foundation for the Good Governance of International Spaces (Our Spaces), with a Ph.D. in Biological Sciences (University of Rhode Island, 1989). Her environmental research spans decades and ecosystems from coastal Venezuela to freshwater studies on Baffin Island and the Alaskan North Slope. She worked with the U.S. Geological Survey's National Water Quality Assessment Program (1992-2008) evaluating the biological health of rivers and streams in relation to water chemistry, physical habitat, and watershed land use. Julie also has a Masters in Education (University of New Hampshire, 1976) and enjoys engaging people in thinking about their environment at many different scales. She is currently based in Cambridge, England.



Dr. **Allen Pope** is a postdoctoral researcher at both the National Snow and Ice Data Center in Boulder, Colorado and the Polar Science Center at the University of Washington. With a Ph.D. in Polar Studies (Cambridge University, 2013), he studies glaciers and ice sheets in the Arctic and Antarctic with satellite and airborne imagery. Allen is also a Director of the Foundation for the Good Governance of International Spaces and has been involved in polar education, outreach, and training with the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists. He also tweets about polar science @PopePolar.

Acknowledgements

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Cover photo: Ethan Norris, National Science Foundation

The research vessel Laurence M. Gould is the primary means of transporting personnel and cargo between Punta Arenas, Chile, and Palmer Station, located on Anvers Island. Scientists also conduct research in the Peninsula area, using the LMG as a platform.

Antarctica has a treaty.
What is a treaty?

L'Antartide ha un trattato.
Cos'è un trattato?



Credits: Jinzhou Primary School Shanghai, China (3 digital designs); Instituto de Educação Ivoti, do município de Ivoti, RS, Brazil; A Fogazzaro, Istituto Comprensivo Como, Italy

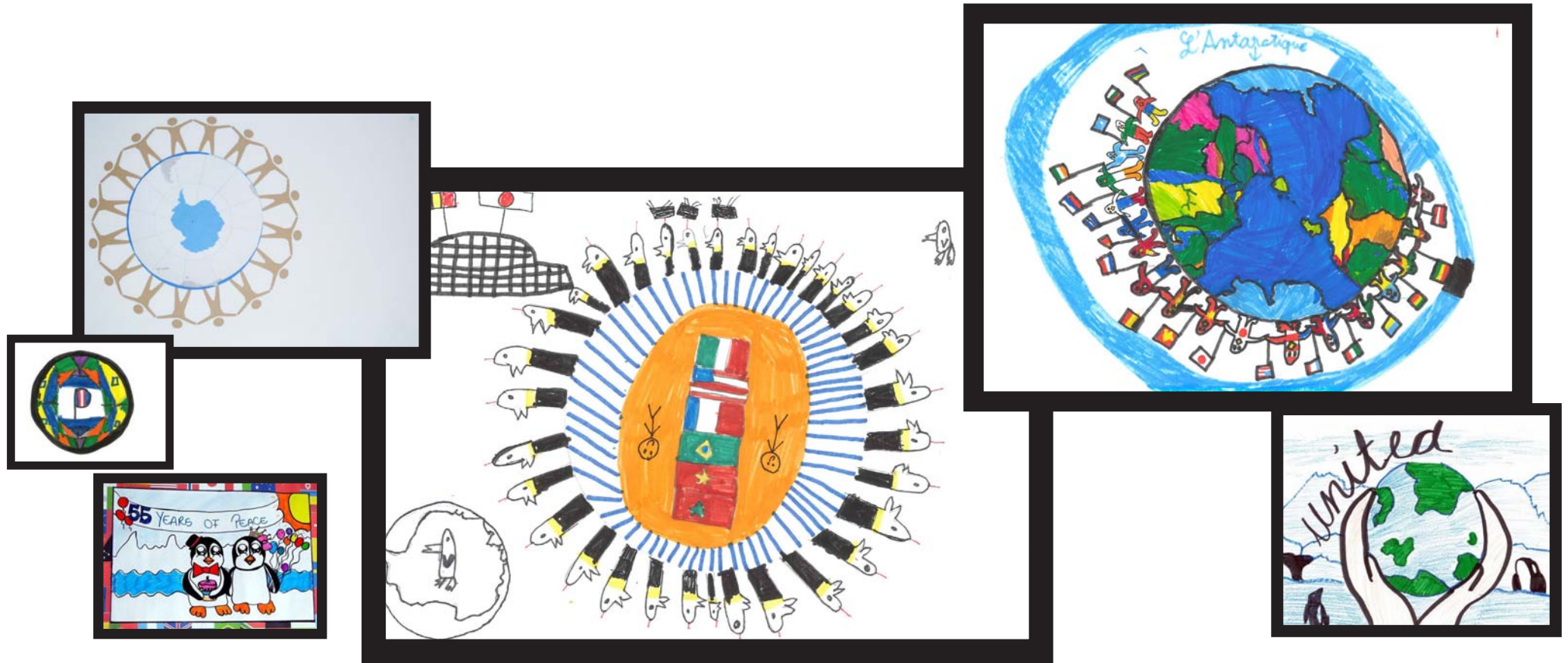
A treaty is an official legal agreement between countries.

Photo: J.Hambrook Berkman, Our Spaces,
Student flag at Port Lockroy, Antarctica



Un trattato è un accordo ufficiale tra paesi.

The Antarctic Treaty is important because it outlines what people can and should do since there is no government there.



Il trattato Antartico è importante perchè definisce
ciò che le persone possono e dovrebbero fare,
dal momento che non esiste un governo in Antartide.

Credits, counter-clockwise: American School, Kuwait; Middle Creek Montessori, Bozeman, MT, USA; Colégio La Salle Esteio, RS, Brasil; La petite école dans la prairie, Bruxelles/Brussels, Belgium; Gateway Middle School, San Francisco, USA; La petite école dans la prairie, Bruxelles/Brussels, Belgium

In front of Spanish Antarctic station “Juan Carlos I” on Livingston Island, South Shetlands, Antarctica. The flags from 30 countries are in the hands of Bulgarian and Spanish Antarctic teams, as their stations are only 4 km apart!
(Photo: Nedelcho Hazurbasnov)

Nella stazione Spagnola “Juan Carlos I”, sull’isola di Livingston, nelle South Shetlands, Antartide. Le bandiere di 30 paesi mostrate da ricercatori di Bulgaria e Spagna, le cui stazioni sono a soli 4 km di distanza!
(Foto Nedelcho Hazurbasnov)



Il Trattato Antartico • The Antarctic Treaty

Interesse per tutta l'umanità	Preamble	Interest of all Mankind
Solo per fini pacifici	Articolo I	Peaceful Purposes Only
Libertà per la ricerca scientifica	Article II	Freedom of Scientific Investigation
Cooperazione Scientifica Internazionale	Articolo III	International Scientific Cooperation
Senza presupposti per richieste territoriali	Article IV	No Basis for Territorial Claims
Proibizione di esplosioni nucleari e eliminazione di residui radioattivi	Articolo V	No Nuclear Explosions or Radioactive Waste
Area di applicazione a sud del 60° Sud	Article VI	Area of Application South of 60° South
Diritto di accesso e ispezione da parte di osservatori	Articolo VII	Freedom of Access & Inspection by Observers
Giurisdizione dei paesi contraenti sui propri cittadini	Article VIII	Jurisdiction Over Parties' own Nationals
Considerazione di provvedimenti per l'interesse comune	Articolo IX	Consideration of Measures of Common Interest
Coerente con la Carta delle Nazioni Unite	Article X	Consistent with Charter of the United Nations
Risoluzione di dispute tramite metodi pacifici	Articolo XI	Resolve Disputes by Peaceful Means
Modifiche e Emendamenti al Trattato Antartico	Article XII	Antarctic Treaty Modifications & Amendment
Adesione e Ratifica	Articolo XIII	Accession and Ratification
Lingue Officiali e Governo Depositario	Article XIV	Official Languages and Depositary Agreement

Article I: Antarctica can only be used for peaceful purposes. There can be no military bases.



Credit: Pilsley C of E Primary School, UK



Credit: Instituto de Educação Ivoti, RS, Brazil

Articolo I: L' Antartide può essere usato solo per fini pacifici.
Non possono esserci basi militari.

Antarctica is a wonderful example of how countries can work together and support world peace.

Photo: Michael Studinger/NASA IceBridge, National Science Foundation;
Credits: La petite école dans la prairie, Bruxelles/Brussels, Belgium; Colegio Ipe, São Paulo, Brazil



L'Antartide è un esempio meraviglioso di come i paesi possano lavorare assieme e promuovere la pace mondiale.

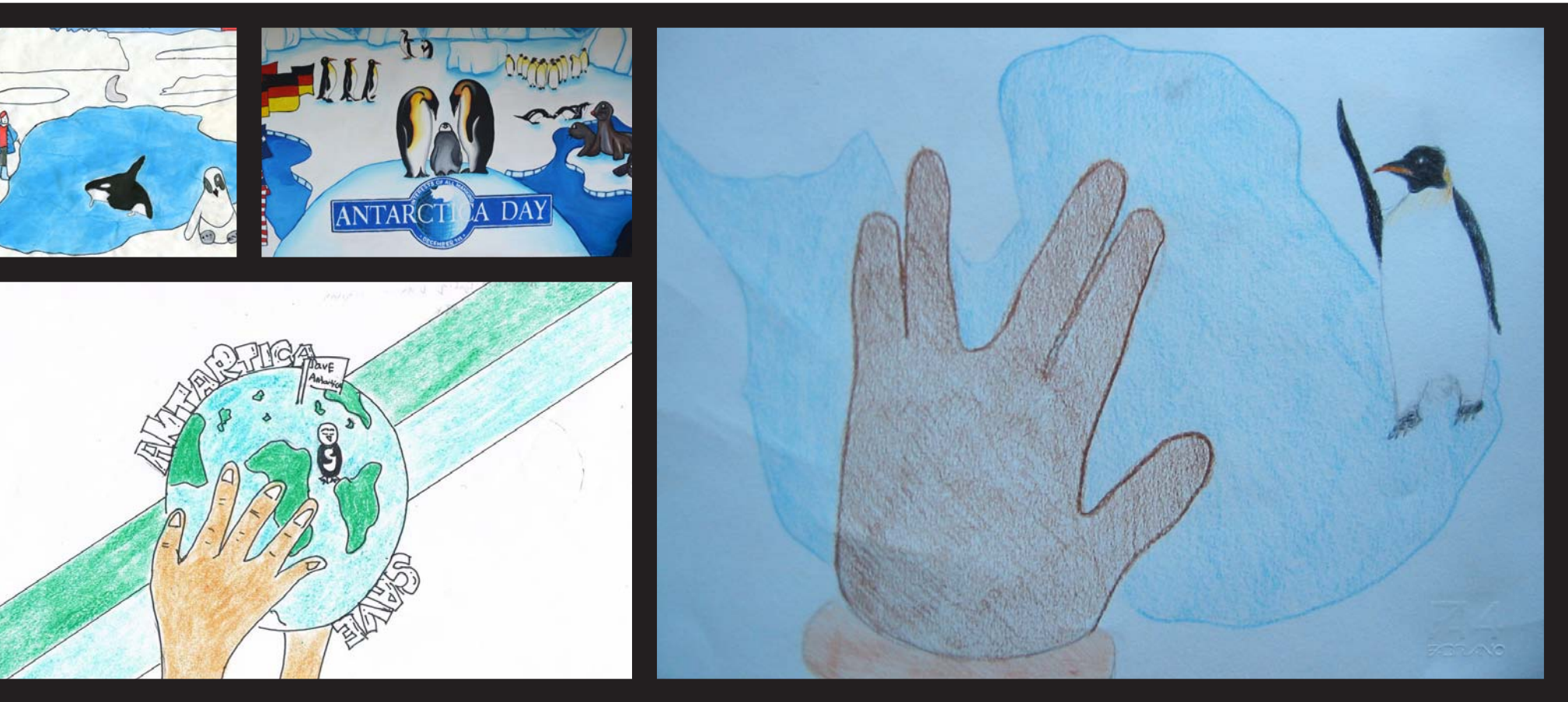
Article II: As a scientist, you are free to explore and study anything in Antarctica.

Articolo II: In quanto scienziato, sei libero di esplorare e studiare qualsiasi cosa in Antartide.

Credits, clockwise: IES Jaume Balmes, Spain; Pound Middle School, NE, USA; Abadias Primary School, Portugal

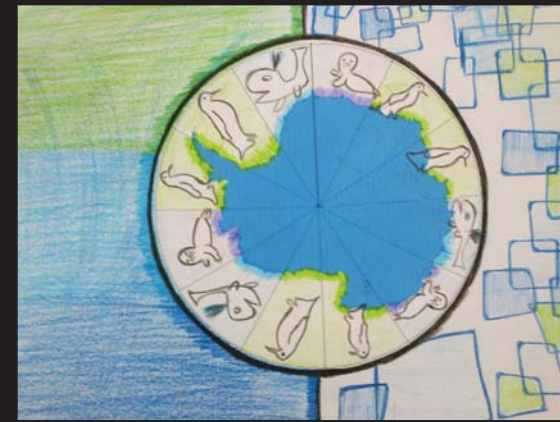
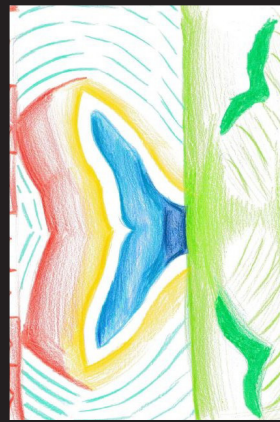


Article III: Scientists must share their research and results for the benefit of all.



Credits, clockwise: Vasil Levski Primary School Krumovgrad, Bulgaria; Photo: Members of Science and Mathematics Society, Johor Bahru, Malaysia; Scuola Ottolini, Rescaldina, MI, Italy; Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Agama, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Articolo III: Gli scienziati devono condividere i risultati delle loro ricerche per il beneficio di tutti.



There are many different kinds of scientists who visit and use Antarctica for their research.

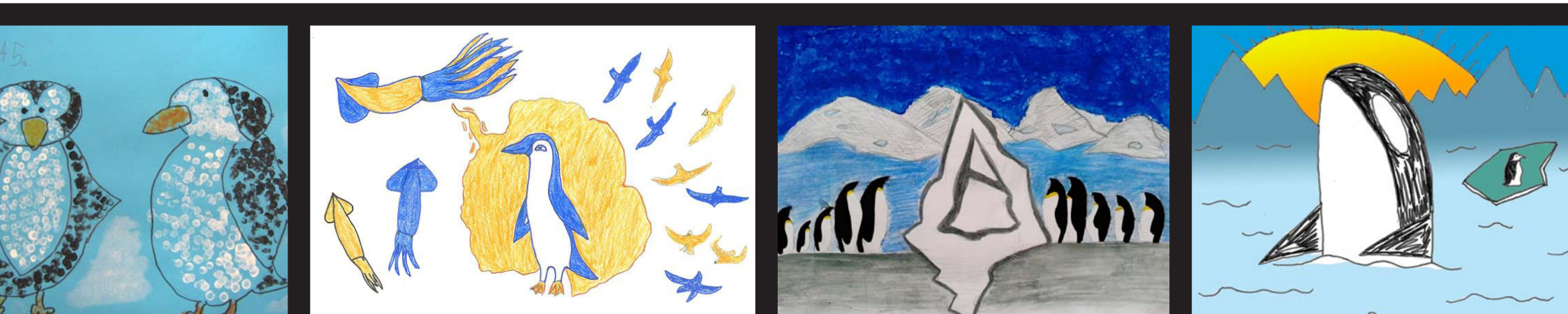
Scienziati di tutti i campi di ricerca visitano e usano l'Antartide per le loro ricerche.





Some study animals that live in the sea, like penguins, seals, whales and fish.

Alcuni studiano gli animali che vivono nel mare, come i pinguini, le foche, i cetacei e i pesci.

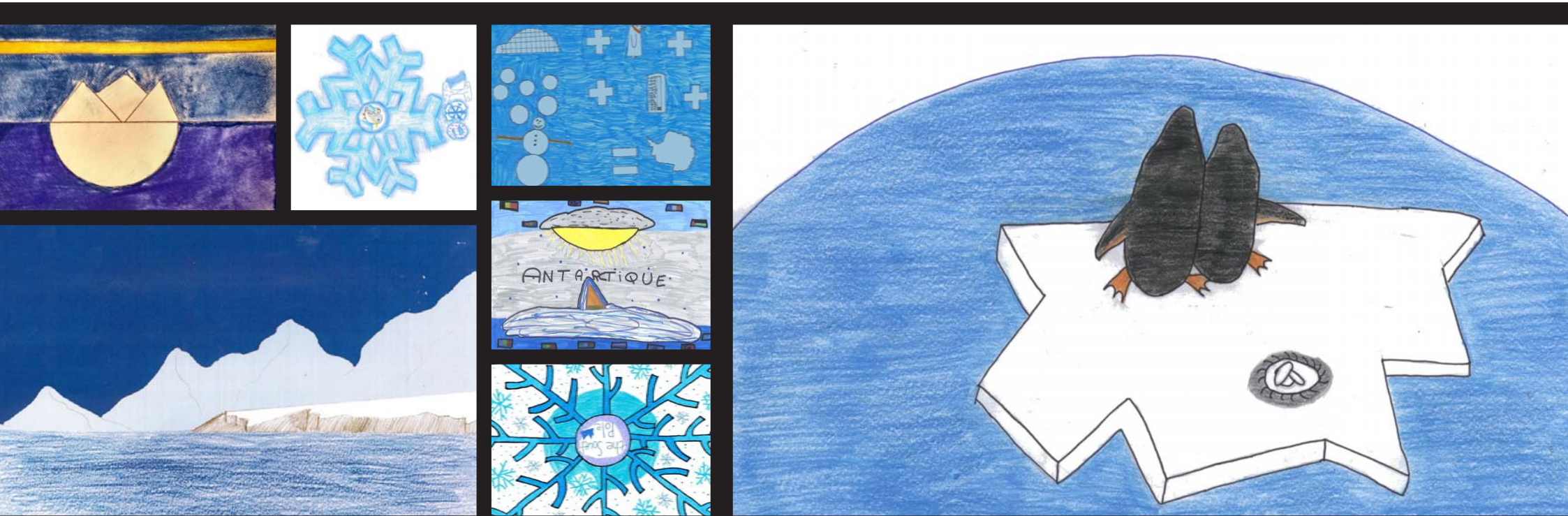


Credits, clockwise from top left: Alton Convent School, UK (2); Beuzeville, France; Externato Cooperativo da Benedita School, Portugal; Daycare Children Center "Gan Balagan," Sofia, Bulgaria; Adolfo Portela, Portugal; Instituto de Educação Ivoti, RS, Brazil; Alton Convent School, UK

Some scientists study glaciers and ice sheets made of snow layered over many thousands of years. Others study climate.

Alcuni scienziati studiano i ghiacciai e le calotte di ghiaccio formati per l'accumulo della neve nell'arco di molte migliaia di anni. Altri studiano il clima.

Credits, left to right from the top: Primary School no 65 in Lodz, Poland; Lujiazui Library Shanghai, China; La petite école dans la prairie, Bruxelles/Brussels, Belgium; Portuguese School of Luanda, Angola; Alton Convent School, UK; La petite école dans la prairie, Bruxelles/Brussels, Belgium; Lujiazui Library Shanghai, China





Antarctica's climate and ice are now changing because of human activities.

Oggi il clima dell'Antartide e la sua copertura di ghiaccio stanno cambiando a causa delle attività umane.



Articolo IV: Oggi l'Antartide è governato da 52 paesi e usato da molti di più.
Article IV: Antarctica is now internationally governed by 52 countries and used by many more.



Credits, from the
peace rocket clock-
wise, center last
- American School of
Kuwait; Sagrada Familia
school, Barcelona, Spain;
Pound Middle School, NE,
USA; Gateway Middle School,
San Francisco, USA; Sagrada Famil-

ia school, Spain;
Saint Gregori
School, Barcelona,
Spain; Pound Mid-
dle School, NE, USA;
La petite école dans la
prairie, Bruxelles/Brussels,
Belgium; Alphonse Daudet
School in Montluel, France.



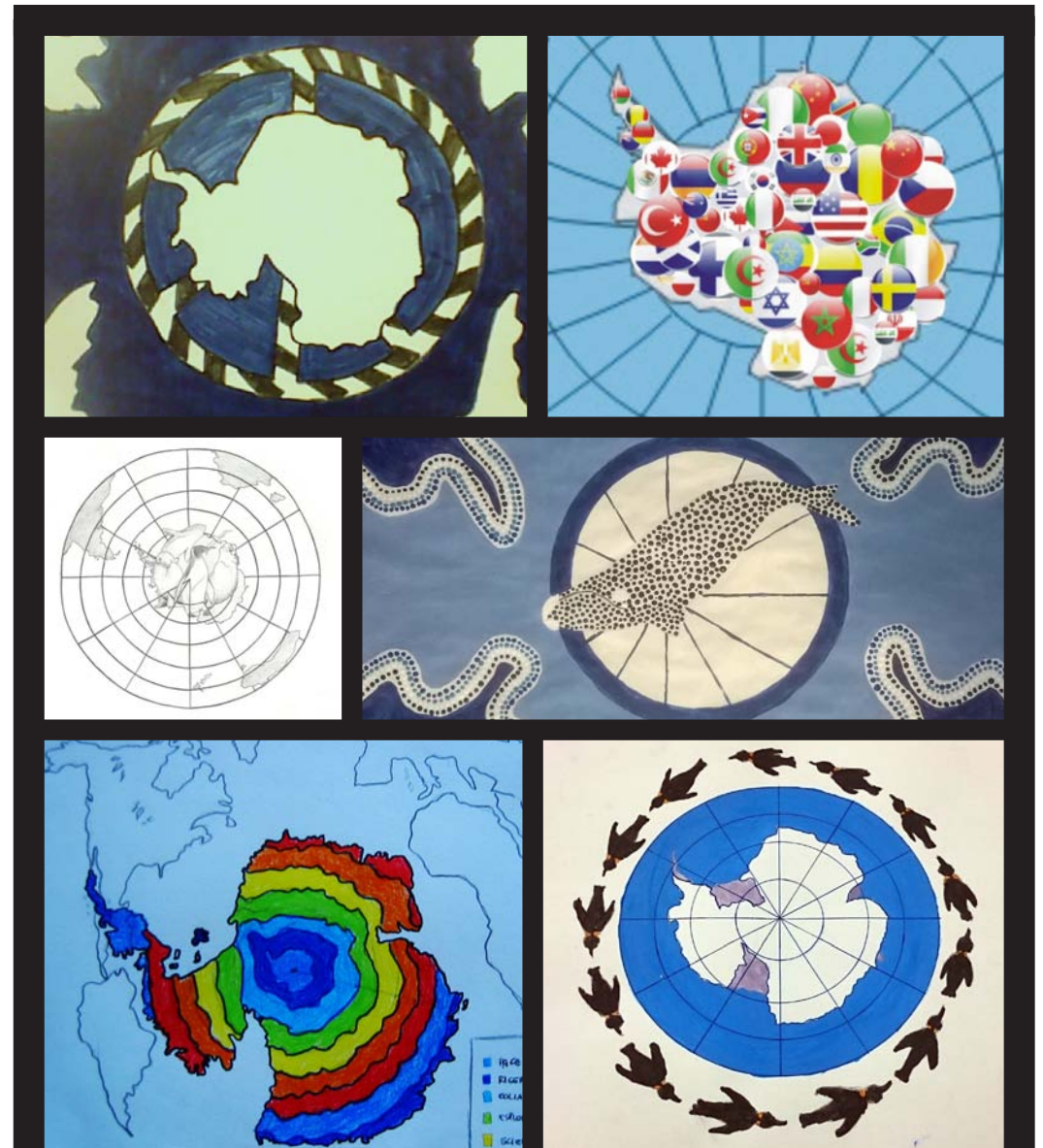
Credits: Escuela Rural No. 110, Soriano, Uruguay; Fundação Escola Técnica Liberato, RS, Brazil

Article V: There can be no nuclear waste or nuclear weapon testing in Antarctica.

Articolo V: In Antartide non si possono depositare residui nucleari né eseguire prove di armi nucleari.

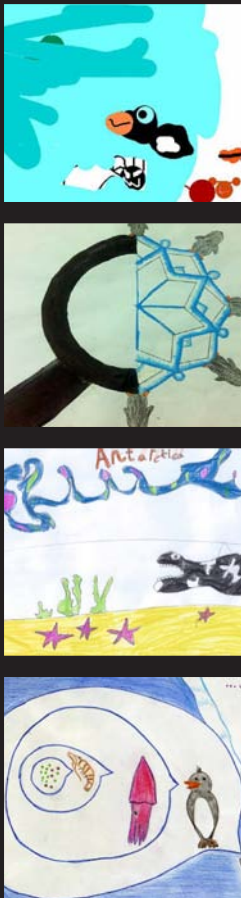
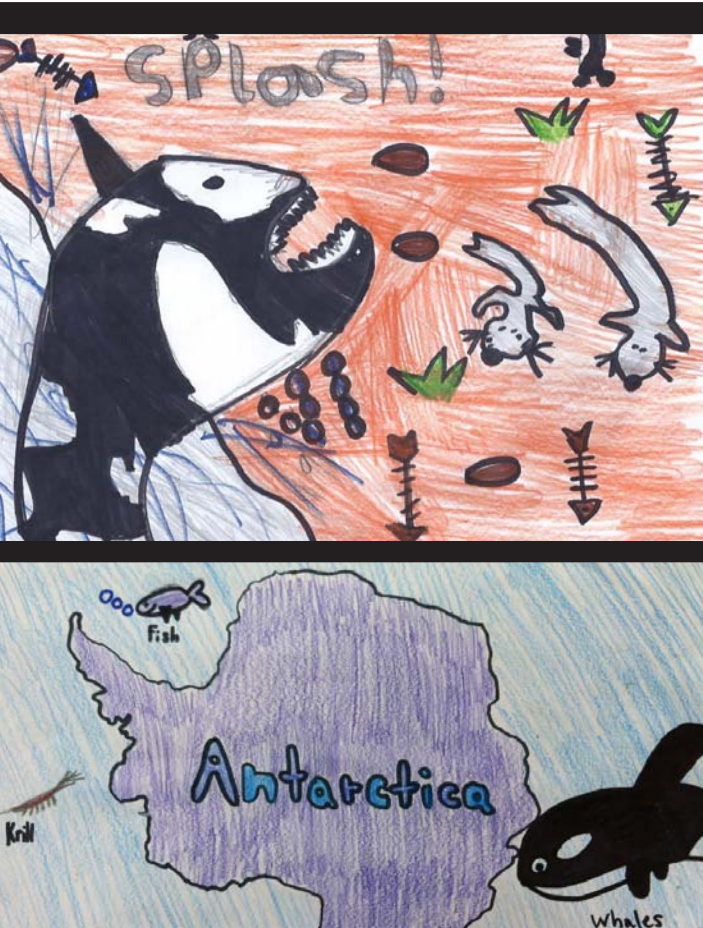
Article VI: The Antarctic Treaty applies to all the land south of 60°S latitude. Marine life is now also protected in the Southern Ocean.

Articolo VI: Il Trattato Antartico si applica a tutte le terre a Sud del 60° S di latitudine. Oggi anche la vita marina è protetta in Antartide.



Credits, clockwise: Parkway Public School, ON, Canada; Jinzhou Primary School, Shanghai, China; Fundação Escola Técnica Liberato, RS, Brazil; Fundação Escola Técnica Liberato, RS, Brazil. Scuola Ottolini, Rescaldina, MI, Italy; Vietnamese American School, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Some biologists study tiny Antarctic krill and how they affect even the biggest whales.



Credits, clockwise from top right: St. Cuthbert's RC Primary School, Chester-le-Street, UK; Vietnamese American Schools, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; St. Benet's Primary School, Fulwell, UK; IPS Bustos, Portugal; Seale family, Cambridge, UK; Pound Middle School, NE, USA; St. Benet's Primary School, Fulwell, UK

Alcuni biologi studiano il krill Antartico e come questa specie sia importante per le grandi balene.

Articolo VII: Ciascuna nazione del Trattato Antartico può visitare le stazioni degli altri paesi per vedere cosa stanno facendo.



Photo: Wellington Amaral, Jr.

Article VII: Treaty nations are allowed to visit each others' stations to see what they are doing.



Photo, left: International Polar Foundation, Princess Elisabeth Antarctic Station

Photo: Lynn Reed, Einstein Fellow NSF-Polar Programs, Geographic South Pole



Photo, below: Jake Martin, British Antarctic Survey



Photo, below: Bruno Jourdain, Dumont d'Urville Station, East Antarctica



Photo, above: Brazilian Antarctic Flags in Hennequin Point, King George Island, near Comandante Ferraz Antarctic Station. (APECS-Brazil Archive); Credit, right: Instituto de Educação Ivoti, RS, Brazil



Article VIII: Everybody in Antarctica must agree to the Treaty and make the Treaty part of their own laws.

Articolo VIII: Tutti in Antartide devono aderire al Trattato Antartico e incorporarlo nelle loro leggi.



Photo: Antarctic Treaty Summit 50, Smithsonian, Washington DC, USA; Credit: Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Lembah Bidong, Terengganu, Malaysia; Photo: Prof. David W.H. Walton, Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, Hobart

There are also articles that require countries to meet together to manage Antarctica and agree on what actions are needed (Articles IX, X, and XI).

Esistono degli articoli che richiedono ai paesi di riunirsi per gestire l'Antartide e mettersi d'accordo sulle azioni da intraprendere (Articoli IX, X e XI).

Article XII: There are 14 articles in the Treaty, and all nations must agree together if any changes are to be made to the Treaty.

Credits: Fundação Escola Técnica Liberato Salzano Vieira da Cunha, Novo Hamburgo, RS, Brazil; Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Khir Johari, Sungai Petani, Malaysia; Photos: Carlton College Archive, US Ambassador Herman Phleger signing the Antarctic Treaty 1 December 1959; Maclary School, DE, US



Articolo XII: Il Trattato Antartico è composto di 14 articoli; ogni modifica al trattato può essere fatta solo se tutte le nazioni sono d'accordo.

Article XIII: Any country may join the Treaty and must agree to the Treaty according to its own laws.

Articolo XIII: L'adesione al Trattato è aperta ad ogni paese, che deve rispettarlo in conformità con le proprie leggi.

Credits: Abadias Primary School, Portugal; Lujiazui Library, Shanghai, China;
Photo: Muhammad Fardy, Sultan Mizan Antarctic Research Foundation, Malaysia;
Lujiazui Library, Shanghai, China; IES Gorgs, Cerdanyola del Vallès, Spain



Article XIV: The Antarctic Treaty was signed on December 1, 1959 in Washington D.C. by 12 countries and translated into English, Spanish, Russian, and French.



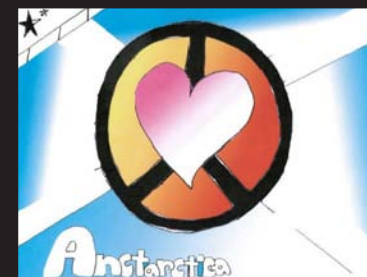
Credit: New Canaan Country School, CT, USA

Articolo XIV: Il Trattato Antartico è stato firmato il 1 Dicembre 1959 in Washington D.C. da 12 paesi e quindi tradotto in Inglese, Russo, Spagnolo e Francese.

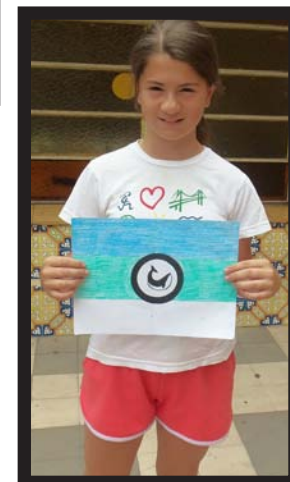
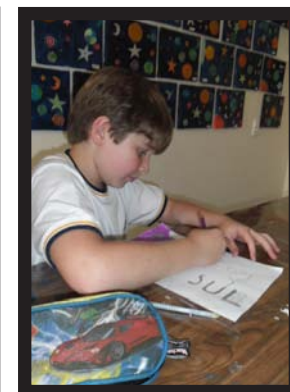
A lot of people love Antarctica.
Because Antarctica is so peaceful, it
could help teach the whole world how
to be a more peaceful place.

Molte persone amano l'Antartide.
Siccome l'Antartide è un luogo
dedicato alla pace, potrebbe insegnare
a tutti come rendere il mondo un luogo
più pacifico.

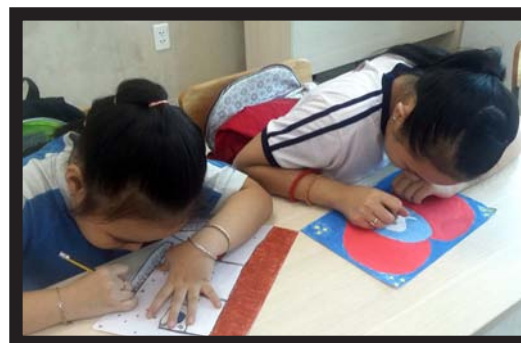
Credits, from top clockwise: Gifu Shotoku Gakuen High School, Gifu, Japan; Yangjing-Juyuan Experimental School, Shanghai, China; IPS Bustos, Portugal; Alton Convent School, UK; Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Agama, Johor Bahru, Malaysia; Beuzeville, France; Lujiazui Library, Shanghai, China; Gateway Middle School, San Francisco, USA; School Nicolae Labis, Bucharest, Romania; Anselmo de Andrade School, Portugal



What can you learn from Antarctica? Cosa puoi imparare dall'Antartide?



Children around the world
sharing their Antarctic flags.
I bambini di tutto il mondo creano e
condividono le loro bandiere antartiche.



Photos, clockwise from top left: Henrique Hauck Do Nascimento, Colegio Maria Auxiliadora, RS BR; Iglilka Trifonova, Kurdjali School, BG; Muhammad Fardy, SMARF/YPASM, Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Agama, Johor Bahru, MY (3); APECS-Brazil archive, Colegio Ipe, SP, BR; Stephanie Caracciola, St. Michael's Esol Institute, Salto, UY; Kathryn Berkman, Gateway MS, CA, US; La Dernière Heure, Skype between Ecole du Centre de Woluwe-Saint-Pierre, BE and doctor Jacques Richon in Princess Elisabeth Antarctica station; Charles Moura Netto, Farese, Faculty Serrana Region, BR; Laarni Malaga, Vietnamese American Schools, VN; Muhammad Fardy, SMARF/YPASM, Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Agama, MY; School 56, Ulan Ude, RU; Prof. David WH Walton, Gateway Antarctic Program, NZ.

CELEBRATING ANTARCTICA

has been produced by the Foundation for Good Governance of International Spaces (Our Spaces) as an indication of the success of a new educational initiative sharing youthful perspectives about the Antarctic Treaty in the form of 'flags' designed by children in 30 countries: Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Brazil, Canada, China, Czech Republic, England (United Kingdom), Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Spain, South Africa, Switzerland, Ukraine, United States, Uruguay, Vietnam, Wales (United Kingdom).

Unlike flags generally, those in this book reflect a universal language that communicates hope, cooperation and inspiration for the future of our civilization.

The Antarctic Treaty shines as a rare beacon of international collaboration and peace in our world. To celebrate this milestone – ANTARCTICA DAY was established on December 1st – recognizing the day when the Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 forever in the common interests of humanity.



Designing flags (represented in this book) is among the ANTARCTICA DAY activities that are coordinated annually by Our Spaces (www.ourspaces.org.uk) in collaboration with the Association for Polar Early Career Scientists (www.apecs.is), International Polar Foundation (www.polarfoundation.org) and Sultan Mizan Antarctic Research Foundation (www.ypasm.my). Our vision is to continue expanding ANTARCTICA DAY on December 1st as a globally-accessible platform to share, interpret and cherish the common values associated with Antarctica for the benefit of present and future generations.

CELEBRANDO L'ANTARTIDE è stato prodotto dalla Foundation for Good Governance of International Spaces (Our Spaces) [Fondazione per il Buon Governo delle Aree Internazionali (Il Nostro Posto)] per mostrare il successo di una nuova iniziativa educativa che condivide le prospettive dei giovani sul Trattato Antartico sotto forma di 'bandiere' disegnate dai bambini di 30 paesi: Angola, Australia, Belgio, Bulgaria, Brasile, Canada, Cina, Inghilterra (Gran Bretagna), Finlandia, Francia, Italia, Giappone, Kuwait, Malesia, Olanda, Nuova Zelanda, Polonia, Portogallo, Repubblica Ceca, Romania, Russia, Sao Tomè e Principe, Scozia (Gran Bretagna), Spagna, Stati Uniti, Sudafrica, Svizzera, Ucraina, Uruguay, Vietnam.

A differenza di ciò che succede normalmente con le bandiere, quelle di questo libro riflettono un linguaggio universale che comunica speranza, cooperazione e ispirazione per il futuro della nostra civiltà.

Il Trattato Antartico brilla come un raro faro di collaborazione internazionale e di pace nel mondo. Per celebrare questa pietra miliare, il 1 Dicembre è stato dichiarato IL GIORNO DELL'ANTARTIDE, per riconoscere il giorno in cui il Trattato Antartico è stato firmato nel 1959, rappresentando per sempre l'interesse comune dell'umanità.

Disegnare le bandiere (rappresentate in questo libro) è una delle attività del GIORNO DELL'ANTARTIDE, coordinate ogni anno da Our Space (www.ourspaces.org.uk) in collaborazione con l'Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (www.apecs.is), l'International Polar Foundation (www.polarfoundation.org) e la Sultan Mizan Antarctic Research Foundation (www.ypasm.my). La nostra visione è di continuare a espandere il GIORNO DELL'ANTARTIDE il 1 Dicembre come una piattaforma globalmente accessibile per condividere, interpretare e amare i valori comuni associati all'Antartide per il beneficio delle generazioni presenti e future.

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Back cover credits from all 30 nations who contributed flags for ANTARCTICA DAY, left to right, top to bottom: Portuguese school of Luanda, Angola; Maleny State Primary School, Australia; Destelbergen, Belgium; Vasil Levski Primary School, Krumovgrad, Bulgaria; Rio Claro SP, Brazil; Northlake Woods Public School, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada; Lake Lemman International School, Morges, Switzerland; Shanghai Pudong New Area Lujiazui Library, China; Prague, Czech Republic; Nurmijarvi Junior High School, Finland; Kergreis School, Landerneau Bretagne, France; A Fogazzaro, Istituto Comprensivo Como, Italy; Gifu Shotoku Gakuen High School, Gifu, Japan; American School of Kuwait; Mohd Qamil Harith Bin Zaidi, Sultan Mizan Antarctic Research Foundation, Malaysia; Werkplaats Kindergemeenschap, Bilthoven, Netherlands; Kaikoura Suburban School, New Zealand; Primary School no 65 in Lodz, Poland; Externato Cooperativo da Benedita School, Portugal; School Nicolae Labis from Bucharest, Romania; School 56 Ulan Ude, Russia; IES Gorgs, Cerdanyola de Vallès, Spain; National College from São Tomé and Príncipe; Kiev, Ukraine; Findern Primary School, Derbyshire, UK; Middle Creek Montisori, Bozeman, MT, US; Escuela Rural No. 110, Soriano, Uruguay; Vietnamese American Schools, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; Hearing Support Centre in Alun School, Mold, North Wales; and Cape Town, South Africa.



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