

Ed - file
Thor Heyerdahl
"Expedition Ra"

TELEGRAM

FULL RATE OR
STRAIGHT TELEGRAM ☒
DAY LETTER ☐
NIGHT LETTER ☐

The White House
Washington

July 4, 1969

Richard W. Ehrhorn
General Manager
Signal/One Division
Electronic Communications, Inc.
2200 Anvil Street North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33710

Request you relay the following message from President Nixon
to Thor Heyerdahl:

X
"Your message and your mission remind the
leaders and the peoples of all nations that we are all
travelers together on this ancient ship called Earth.
You are pursuing two of the noblest aims of man --
the quest for knowledge of his past and the hope for
peace in his future. May your courageous voyage
bring you safely to port and may your eminent
example contribute to greater cooperation among all
nations for all that is best for mankind."

Henry A. Kissinger

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JUL 5 1969
CENTRAL FILES

APPROVED FOR DISPATCH

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 4, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger

The following is the proposed response prepared by Jim Keogh to Thor Heyerdahl's message to the President upon completing half of the "Expedition Ra" voyage. (It will be relayed via radio contact with the raft by: Richard W. Ehrhorn, General Manager, Signal/One Division, Electronic Communications, Inc., 2200 Anvil Street North, St. Petersburg, Florida.

"Your message and your mission remind the leaders and the peoples of all nations that we are all travelers together on this ancient ship called Earth. ~~Just as you navigate the waters of the ocean together, so must the crewmen of all nations join in an effort to make their way through the tumultuous seas of international politics toward true peace.~~ You are pursuing two of the noblest aims of man -- the quest for knowledge of his past and the hope for peace in his future. May your courageous voyage bring you safely to port and may your eminent example contribute to greater cooperation among all nations for all that is best for ~~all~~ mankind."

Richard Nixon

Mr. Mathews -- you might want to send this clip to
drafter of letter and/or attach it to file.

Anne Higgins

Nixon Sends a Message To Papyrus-Ship Crew

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., July 4 (UPI)—President Nixon sent a radio message today to Thor Heyerdahl and his crew aboard the Egyptian papyrus ship Ra in the Atlantic.

Mr. Nixon said that their voyage pursued "two of the noblest aims of man—the quest for knowledge of his past and hope for peace in his future."

The President's message was transmitted to the Ra by an amateur radio operator, Richard W. Ehrhorn, general manager of the Division of Electronic Communications, Inc., St. Petersburg, Fla.

It was in response to a long message radioed from Mr. Heyerdahl explaining his mission, which began May 17 from Safi, Morocco, and is to end at the Yucatan Peninsula next month.

The White House
Washington

1969 JUL 3 AM 6 53

WN1 YW1248 NWB0634 VIA RCA

OSLO 1020 JULY 2 1969

THE PRESIDENT

WHITEHOUSE

SEVEN MEN FROM SEVEN NATIONS ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE WIDEST
SPAN OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN FROM MOROCCO IN AFRICA TO THE NEW
WORLD IN REPLICA OF AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS SHIP TAKE
PLEASURE IN SENDING YOU MR PRESIDENT OUR MESSAGE OF BEST WISHES
UPON HAVING COVERED 2000 MILES AND JUST COMPLETED HALF OF
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MEDITERRANEAN AREA TO BRING CULTURAL IMPULSES TO THE ABORIGINAL
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TO EXPERIMENT IN SMALL SCALE WITH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION UNDER
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KIND BOTH IN TIME AND SPACE STOP OUR EXPEDITION HAS THE
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WITH THE FLAGS OF EACH NATION REPRESENTED ONBOARD WHICH ARE THE
UNITED STATES REPRESENTED BY NORMAN BAKER THE SOVIET UNION BY
YURI SENKEVITCH ITALY BY CARLO MAURI CHAD BY ABDOULAYE DJIBRIM

EGYPT BY GEORGES SOURIAL MEXICO BY SANTIAGO GENOVES AND NORWAY BY
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OF GREATER VESSELS LIKE THE LARGE AND SMALL POWERS SHALL HAVE SUCCESS
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THE DIFFERENT PEOPLES OF THE WORLD IN THE TRUE SPIRIT OF THE UNITED
NATIONS STOP RESPECTFULLY YOURS THOR HEYERDAHL

resulting structure can withstand a direct hit from even the heaviest Egyptian guns. "The only danger in here," one Israeli soldier told *NEWSWEEK's* Michael Elkins recently, "is that you get sand in your eyes if you look up when the Egyptians are wasting their ammunition."

The Israelis still suffer daily casualties along the Suez Canal, but they are not nearly serious enough to impair the army's ability to ward off the Egyptians. There is, however, one thing that could bring the Israeli Army out of the Barlev Line and drive it to resume its traditional posture of attack. That is the increasing frustration that the endless Egyptian attacks are inducing in Israel's civilian population. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan hinted at this last week when he told a Tel Aviv audience: "If the Arabs keep up the hostilities, it is doubtful whether we can remain on the defensive." Then, somberly, Dayan added: "Even an army that does not want to go into action may be forced to take the offensive."

ADVENTURE:

Voyage of the Ra

It is now more than twenty years since Thor Heyerdahl, the intrepid Norwegian ethnologist, pulled off one of the most spectacular coups in the annals of scientific investigation. In 1947, Heyerdahl, with a crew of five other Scandinavians, piloted a primitive balsa-log raft—named the Kon-Tiki after a pre-Incan sun god—across the Pacific from Peru to Polynesia. Simply as a feat of adventure, the

4,300-mile voyage captured the world's imagination. But, far more important to Heyerdahl, it helped to reinforce one of his long-held theories: that the original population of Polynesia could have come from South America and not necessarily—as had been supposed by most scholars—from Southeast Asia.

In the years since Kon-Tiki, the sandy-haired Norwegian has continued his studies of human migration, haunting museums all over the world and leading several other expeditions. And now Heyerdahl, a vigorous-looking 54, is finally ready to test a new set of ideas with an exploit that may well rival the voyage of Kon-Tiki. Sometime this week, he and a crew of six will leave the port of Safi, Morocco, in an attempt to sail across the Atlantic to the Yucatán Peninsula in a vessel largely constructed of papyrus reed—the material that the ancient Egyptians used to make paper.

As a scientist, Heyerdahl is hesitant to discuss publicly the untested theories that underlie his new voyage. But despite his professional reticence, it is clear that he and other scientists have been increasingly impressed in recent years by the similarities between the ancient civilizations of Egypt and the Americas. The most striking of these similarities lies in the stepped pyramids in which notables on both sides of the Atlantic were entombed. But Heyerdahl himself has pointed to some other fascinating parallels: a cult of the sun god, a caste system in which the males married their sisters, a good knowledge of astronomy, terraced irrigation, building with huge stones—

and the ability to navigate intricately constructed reed boats.

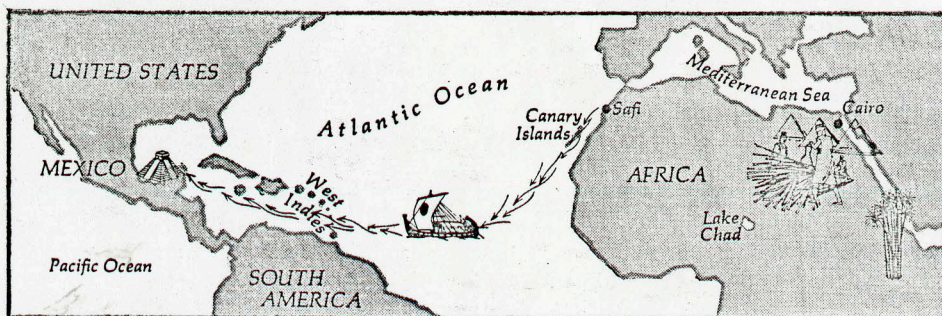
From all this, the possibility emerges that the Egyptians may have reached America many thousands of years before Columbus—and, indeed, may have been the precursors of the Mayan and Incan civilizations. A further supposition is that such a migration may have taken place in the kind of reed boats common to both Egypt and the Americas. It was to demonstrate the feasibility of such voyages that Heyerdahl, several years ago, decided to journey across the Atlantic in a papyrus boat of a kind used in Egypt 5,000 years ago.

Pyramids: Using ancient paintings and models found in tombs, the Swedish Egyptologist Björn Lindström two years ago designed such a boat for Heyerdahl. The papyrus reed, now virtually extinct in Egypt, had to be imported from Ethiopia. And since it was impossible to find papyrus boat builders in modern Egypt, Heyerdahl imported three craftsmen from the area of Lake Chad, where the strange reed vessels are still built and used. But the actual construction, with the blessing of the Cairo government, was carried on in the Egyptian desert, in the very shadow of the three giant pyramids at Giza.

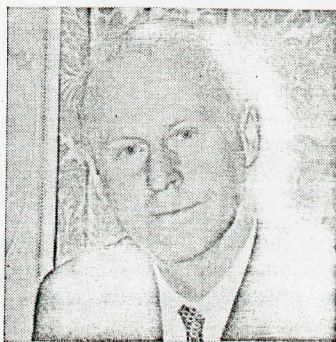
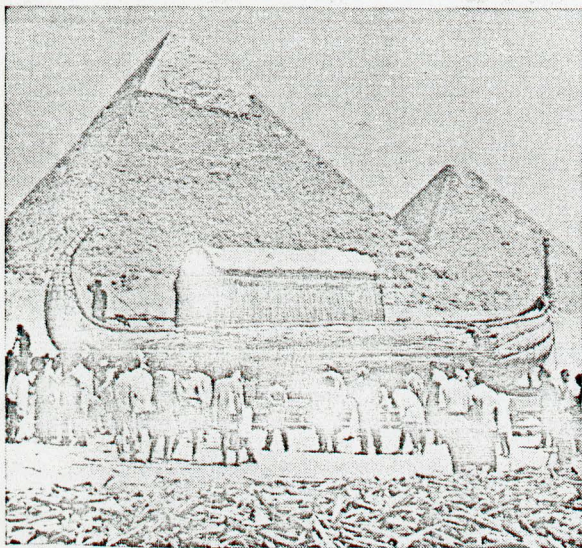
What finally emerged was a curious-looking vessel 15 feet wide, 45 feet long and slightly above 13 tons in weight. Named the Ra in honor of the ancient Egyptian sun god, Heyerdahl's new craft is essentially a boat-shaped raft with two steering oars and ten rowing oars. Its great virtue, as Heyerdahl points out, is that "it cannot leak because in a sense it is always leaking; any water that comes on board runs out the bottom."

Phoenicians: After being hauled out of the desert on rollers by several hundred Egyptian volunteers, the Ra was hoisted aboard a freighter in Alexandria earlier this month and shipped to the Moroccan port of Tangier. From there it was trucked to Safi, a cluster of white buildings around an ancient harbor that dates back to Phoenician times. In the water for the first time last week, the buoyant-looking Ra was loaded with dried food, more than a ton of water stored in ceramic jars and goatskins, and such modern equipment as a radiotelephone, scuba-diving gear, and—just in case—an inflatable life raft.

As he presided over the loading of the Ra late last week, Heyerdahl talked freely about the voyage. He had purposely chosen for his crew men of varied backgrounds: an American businessman, a Russian doctor, an Egyptian scuba diver, an Italian mountain climber, a Mexican archeologist, and one of the Lake Chad boat builders. For, in addition to his scientific objectives, the idealistic Heyerdahl hopes to use the voyage to show that men of different national, racial and religious backgrounds can nonetheless function cooperatively. "There are so many ties between us," he said, "that we should be able to act more like one



Newsweek—Fenza & Berkovitz



Back to antiquity: To prove that ancient Egyptians might have reached America, Thor Heyerdahl (above) will attempt to sail a papyrus boat (left) from Morocco to Yucatán

INTERNATIONAL

human family than creatures of a different species."

That, and many other assumptions about the voyage of the Ra, remain to be tested. When the Ra finally leaves Safi, it will be towed seaward until it reaches the currents that Heyerdahl hopes will bear it in a southwesterly direction through the narrow passage between Western Africa and the Canary Islands and then westward across the Atlantic. If all goes without a hitch, the Ra could touch land in the Antilles within 45 days—and reach the Yucatán Peninsula a few weeks later.

A number of conventional sailors doubt that the Ra will ever even reach the Antilles; their guess is that the papyrus craft will grow waterlogged and sink within two weeks—a turn of events that would cast serious doubts on the whole notion of ancient migrations from Egypt to America. But Heyerdahl himself suppresses all such doubts. Says he calmly: "I am putting my faith in the ancient peoples—just as I did with Kon-Tiki."



Trouble in Kuala Lumpur: Malaysian troops stand guard over Chinese rioters

MALAYSIA:

The Saddest Story

"This," said a British journalist in Kuala Lumpur last week, "is perhaps the saddest story I have ever covered." And his statement did not seem extreme. For what he was reporting was the fragmentation of what until only a few days earlier had appeared to be one of the world's most promising multiracial states—the Federation of Malaysia.

Since its founding in 1963, the sprawling Malaysian Federation—an amalgam of what was once called Malaya and the northern third of Borneo—has maintained a remarkable rate of economic growth and a commendable degree of political stability. But all this progress has rested on a shaky pillar: the willingness of the energetic Malaysians to provide a

of Kuala Lumpur, the antagonism between Chinese and Malays, never far below the surface, exploded into the worst communal rioting in the young nation's history.

The immediate cause of the disorders was Malaysia's latest general election which began two weeks ago. The balloting itself was orderly enough. But the results of the election came as an ugly shock to the ruling Alliance Party headed by Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman. A sort of super-party that incorporates separate Malay, Chinese and Indian branches, the Alliance had all but monopolized Parliament—and hence the Malaysian Government—since the establishment of the federation. But when the votes were counted this time, the Alliance's share of the total had fallen precipitously from the 57 per cent which it won in 1964 to only 49 per cent. As a result, its majority in the Malaysian national Parliament was cut sharply and the number of states under the control of opposition parties rose from one to four.

Most important of all, however, was the racial polarization shown in the election. Many Malays deserted the Alliance to vote for an openly racist Malay party. And Chinese voters in even greater numbers deserted the Chinese wing of the Alliance—the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA)—in favor of parties which advocated greater rights for non-Malays.

Rejected by its own Chinese constituents, the MCA then decided not to participate in the new Cabinet. And that decision set the scene for violence. Carried away by their success, the supporters of two other Chinese-dominated parties proceeded to stage victory parades through the streets of Kuala Lumpur. In their excitement, some young Chinese taunted Malay bystanders. Others reportedly flung pork into the faces of their Malay enemies—to whom, as Moslems, pork is

tion which soon degenerated into a multi-Chinese rampage. Chinese homes were overturned. Houses ablaze. Young Malays armed and sharpened bamboo spears invaded Chinese districts and hacked their foes to death. The Chinese, in turn, came running to their homes to do battle with spears and hatchets.

Emergency: As the battle raged, Prime Minister declared a state of emergency and called out the police and army. But the predominance of Chinese soldiers, according to Western reports, turned most of their attention to the Chinese, firing indiscriminately at crowds but looking on as Chinese gangs ran amok through the streets, beating up men, women and children. All told, in four days of sporadic fighting, hundreds of people, Chinese and Malays, were taken into custody. Perhaps 200 more were killed, and many of them were also Chinese.

As reports of similar trouble came from other cities, Tunku Abdul Rahman took to radio and television to urge his countrymen for calm. He blamed the Prime Minister blamed the troubles on Red Chinese infiltration—the "unseen hand of communists." Then, he announced a state of National Operations Council. Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, would run the country for an unspecified period.

At the end of the week, the situation were in effect in eight of the thirteen states and, at least in the moment, uneasy calm prevailed. But it was all too clear that the Federation of Malaysia—its racial animosities less inflamed—was in for a storm in the months ahead. "We are brothers for twenty years," said a Malay as he picked through the smoking rubble of a burned house in Kuala Lumpur. "But now it has begun, it was Malay against Malay. Some Chinese ran away, some we killed."

COMMUNISTS:

Politesse in Peking

Shortly after Sino-Soviet relations erupted into open fighting in the River last March, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev tried to defuse the tension by a personal telephone call to Premier Zhou Enlai. In answer, in effect, was a polite refusal. "It is not suitable to talk by telephone," sneered the Chinese Foreign Office.

Taking this snub in stride, the Chinese then resorted to more formal channels in a series of diplomatic notes.

The White House
Washington

1969 JUL 2 PM 5 35

WA156 GC PDB

ST PETERSBURG FLO 2 501P EDT

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE FOLLOWING RADIOGRAM FROM THOR HEYERDAHL ABOARD "EXPEDITION RA"
IN THE MID-ATLANTIC WAS TRANSMITTED DIRECT FROM THE AMATEUR RADIO
STATION ABOARD THE RA TO THE STATION IN MY HOME, WHICH CONSTITUTES
THE PRIMARY COMMUNICATIONS CHANNEL FOR OFFICIAL TRAFFIC TO AND
FROM THE EXPEDITION.

SHOULD YOU WISH TO REPLY TO MR HEYERDAHL, I WILL BE HAPPY TO

TRANSMIT YOUR MESSAGE TO THE RAFT. ANY SUCH MESSAGE SHOULD BE
FORWARDED TO ME AT MY BUSINESS ADDRESS BELOW. CONTACT IS ESTAB-
LISHED WITH RA TWICE A WEEK, USUALLY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AND A SPECIAL
CONTACT IS SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW, THURSDAY, AT 0600 EDT.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS

RICHARD W EHRHORN

GENERAL MANAGER

SIGNAL/ONE DIVISION

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS, INC

2200 ANVIL STREET NORTH

ST PETERSBURG FLA. 33710

PHONE: 813-347-9091TELEX NO. 052-3455

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED FROM STATION LI2B ABOARD

"EXPEDITION RA", JULY 1, 1969:

THE HONORABLE RICHARD M NIXON

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON DC

SEVEN MEN FROM SEVEN NATIONS, ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE WIDEST SPAN
OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN FROM MOROCCO IN AFRICA TO THE NEW WORLD IN

A REPLICA OF AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS SHIP, TAKE PLEASURE IN
SENDING YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, OUR MESSAGE OF BEST WISHES UPON HAVING
COVERED 2000 MILES AND THUS COMPLETED HALF OUR VOYAGE. OUR
OBJECTIVE IS TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER OR NOT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN
POSSIBLE FOR ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA TO
BRING CULTURAL IMPULSES TO THE ORIGINAL POPULATIONS OF THE
NEW WORLD.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, IT IS OUR DESIRE TO EXPERIMENT IN SMALL SCALE WITH
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION UNDER DIFFICULT AND STRESSED CONDITIONS
AND THUS TO TEST THE UNITY OF MANKIND BOTH IN TIME AND SPACE.

1961	2000
2000	2000
2000	2000
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2000	2000
2000	2000
2000	2000
2000	2000

OUR EXPEDITION HAS THE PRIVILEGE TO SAIL UNDER THE FLAG OF THE UNITED NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE FLAGS OF EACH NATION REPRESENTED ON BOARD, WHICH ARE: THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTED BY NORMAN BAKER, THE SOVIET UNION BY YURI SENKEVICH, ITALY BY CARLO MAURI, CHAD BY ABDOULAYE DJIBRIME, EGYPT BY GEORGES SOURIAL, MEXICO BY SANTIAGO GENOVES, AND NORWAY BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

HAVING FOUND IN OUR LITTLE WORLD OF FLOATING PAPYRUS BUNDLES THAT COOPERATION OF MEN OF DIFFERENT NATIONAL, RACIAL, LINGUISTIC, RELIGIOUS, AND POLITICAL BACKGROUNDS CAN BE READILY ACCOMPLISHED AND HIGHLY FRUITFUL TO THE COMMON CAUSE, WE TAKE THE LIBERTY TO

EXTEND SYMBOLICALLY THE SINCERE WISH THAT THE CAPTAINS OF GREATER VESSELS, LIKE THE LARGE AND SMALL POWERS, SHALL HAVE SUCCESS IN EVERY EFFORT MADE TO ENCOURAGE FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT PEOPLES OF THE WORLD IN THE TRUE SPIRIT OF THE UNITED NATIONS. RESPECTFULLY YOURS

THOR HEYERDAHL.

EXECUTIVE

ME 1/6*

44182
SC 2-1

COI-2

H42-5

P42-3

(54)

October 6, 1969

Dear Dr. Jones:

I was very pleased to read a recent news report that you will head the first team of women to study at American bases in the Antarctic. You are joining another very proud group of pioneers in science and I have every hope that each of you will find challenge and fulfillment in this new and exciting assignment.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

xx
Dr. Lois M. Jones
c/o The National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, NW.
Washington, D.C.

RN:Melencamp:avHiggins:nm

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OCT 6 1969

CENTRAL FILES



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

H. Ldr. Larson

Duff CM

H

EXECUTIVE

December 9, 1969

44221
COI (Arctic)
4419
4415
4413
SC 2-1

MEMORANDUM FOR Colonel James D. Hughes
Military Assistant to the President
The White House

The attached letter has been thoroughly coordinated at the Defense level and is forwarded herewith.

Task Force on Arctic Development

Carl S. Wallace
Carl S. Wallace
The Special Assistant

Attachment

Carl H

X sent the original
to Ben Calhoun

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DEC 16 1969
CENTRAL FILES

January 10, 1970

Dear Mr. Dyhrenfurth:

The President has asked me to write to you in reference to the ascent of Mount Everest's Southwest Face which you are planning for the Spring of 1971.

It was thoughtful of you to suggest that the President be Patron of the expedition, and I am sorry to have to send a disappointing reply. The President is grateful to you, but has asked me to explain that it has been necessary to limit his patronage to those events which are inherent in the office or in which he can actively participate. He sends you his thanks and kind regards.

Sincerely,

Dwight L. Chapin
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. Norman G. Dyhrenfurth
P.O. Box 1148
Aspen, Colorado 81611

DLC:hle

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12356, Section 1.1

By EL NARS, Date 7-20-84

January 26, 1970

C. F.

SC2-1

WE

FG19

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

Attached is a fairly well documented report on environmental degradation by exploration companies in the North Slope. Russ Train has this report.

This is all part of the same basic problem, i. e. announcing a study plan to develop the area with proper environmental safeguards (for example, a transportation corridor approach), simultaneously with announcing granting of the TAPS pipeline construction permits. This, on the assumption that the ore samples prove out.

From our luncheon with Humble, BP and Richfield, the decision may only be 40 to 45 days away, so we need a study plan by then.

John C. Whitaker
Deputy Assistant to the President

Enclosure

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JAN 29 1970
CENTRAL FILES

BB

②

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

1/26/70

EXECUTIVE

SC 2-1

WE

FG19

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

The Sec. of Interior

FROM:

John C. Whitaker

SUBJECT:

Environmental Degradation by
Exploration Companies in the North
Slope

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

Reg. Endorsement of Project
April 17, 1970

EXECUTIVE
SC2-1

Q F- from letter
no further
action
necessary
by

INTERNATIONAL HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION 1971:
MOUNT EVEREST DIRETTISSIMA

On July 8, 1963, President John F. Kennedy received the American Mount Everest Expedition at the White House. In congratulating the climbers, the President expressed his gratitude for the generous cooperation extended to the expedition by the Indian and Nepalese Governments. He noted that "though as Americans we take special pride that our countrymen have gone to the far horizon of experience, this is an international effort in which man pits himself against his friend and enemy -- nature."

In March of 1966, a new route was climbed on the famous North Face of Switzerland's Eiger. Peter Gillman and Dougal Haston, in their book DIRETTISSIMA: The Eiger Assault (Harper & Row), introduced their story like this: "Mountaineering, like many other challenges, is changing. The long walks and the endless logistic details of the Everest and Annapurna expeditions belong to an earlier generation. Today, even the goals are different. The goal of the 1966 Eiger Assault was not the peak itself, but a route -- the direttissima, the most direct line -- up the glowering North Face. It was the ideal way, the perfect method, the purest challenge the mountain could provide..."

The North Face of the EIGER rises from 7,000 feet to a height of 13,041 feet. The Southwest Face of EVEREST starts at 22,000 feet and ends in the 29,028-foot summit of the world! There can be no doubt as to its offering the greatest challenge possible. Such a climb would surely rank among the most significant ever attempted in Himalayan mountaineering.

Norman G. Dyhrenfurth (Aspen, Colorado) and Lt. Col. James O.M. Roberts (Kathmandu, Nepal) will be joint leaders of the International Himalayan Expedition 1971, an experiment in understanding and cooperation among nations. The team will total twenty-two members, and although the final selection has yet to be made, the following have been chosen:

Wolfgang Axt	Austria
Rusty Baillie	Great Britain
Marco Barmasse	Italy
F. Duane Blume, Ph. D.	U.S.A.
Christian Bonington	Great Britain
Gary Colliver	U.S.A.
Norman G. Dyhrenfurth	U.S.A.
Odd Eliassen	Norway
John Evans	U.S.A.
Giovanni Herin	Italy
Toni Hiebeler	West Germany
David Isles	U.S.A.
Pierre Mazeaud	France
J. David Peterson, M.D.	U.S.A.
James O.M. Roberts	Great Britain
Peter Steele, M.D.	Great Britain

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APR 17 1970
CENTRAL FILES

Jon Teigland
Michel Vaucher
Yvette Vaucher

Norway
Switzerland
Switzerland

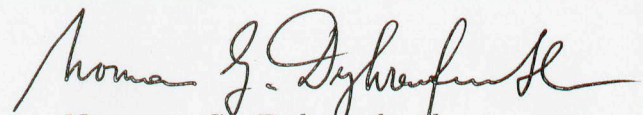
A decision has been made in favor of a two-pronged assault. While one team will attempt the SW-Face Direttissima, a second group hopes to ascend the West Ridge beyond AMEE's Camp 4-West along its entire length with two additional camps to be placed on the ridge itself. This will be a departure from the route pioneered by Tom Hornbein and Willi Unsoeld who traversed part of the North Face, ascended the Hornbein Couloir and Yellow Band before they crossed towards the right onto the West Ridge proper.

The entire project is privately conceived and organized. The Mount Everest Foundation of Great Britain, the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research, Mr. Guido Monzino from Milan, Italy and a number of American equipment and clothing manufacturers have already promised financial support. The National Geographic Society and Trans World Airlines have indicated their strong interest in IHE 1971, and the American Alpine Club has given its endorsement. Total cost of the expedition is estimated at \$215,000.00. By way of comparison, the current Japanese Ski Expedition to Everest has more than \$250,000.00 to draw on, and the American Mount Everest Expedition's final budget amounted to \$447,149.99. The total figure for IHE 1971 includes an essential "shake-down" for the entire team in Switzerland in early September of this year.

European Himalayan expeditions have raised funds by letting it be known that postcards with pictures of their mountain -- signed by all team members -- would be sent to those who contribute a token amount. The special appeal to hikers, mountaineers and philatelists has made this approach highly successful.

As far as we know nothing like this has ever been attempted in this country on a major scale. Instead of asking for outright donations, we promise each contributor of ten dollars -- or more, if so inclined -- a beautiful color photograph of Mount Everest with the signature of the entire team and as many Sherpas as are able to sign their names. After some exotic Nepalese stamps and a special expedition seal have been added at Basecamp, Sherpa runners will carry the postcards to Kathmandu. From there they will be sent out by air mail.

Ours is not a commercial venture. We have no professional press agent or publicity staff. There are no large governmental funds to draw on. The backing must come from private sources -- in other words, from the people of the countries represented. And it is to those that IHE 1971 is now looking for support. Until May 15, 1970, the expedition's organizational headquarters are at Aspen, Colorado 81611, Post Office Box 1148. After that date the office will be moved to Salzburg, Austria, Weiserstrasse 6/IV.



Norman G. Dyhrenfurth
Leader, IHE 1971

Aspen, April 1970

EH:

FORM LTR.....

Just File?

YES

/NO

(Writer's asking f/donation or endorsement
of ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ expedition to climb

Mt. Eiger....prior to May 15.)
sar 4/13

*but pls
make
me a
zero 1st*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

408
CD 156
SC2-1

ACTION

11340

June 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM: Alexander Haig *PH*

The problem connected with the attached is that the Turkish Government is now engaged with us in pressing investigation of a number of archeological artifacts in US museums that the Turks fear have illegally been taken out of Turkey. The Turkish Government has said that, unless our government can work out a satisfactory resolution of this problem, the future access of American archeologists to Turkey would be affected.

In the case you mentioned, the inclusion of an Armenian is an additional problem.

The State Department normally tells groups like this that they are better off making their applications straight to the Turkish Embassy (as your friend has done). However, Hal Saunders would be willing in this case simply to call the Minister in the Turkish Embassy and draw attention to White House interest in this case if you wish. I believe that could be done on a low enough key that it would not be obviously out of place. We do think it would be inappropriate to call the Ambassador because that would be an official representation. But if Hal were to call that could be done quite informally.

Do you wish him to do so?

Yes _____

No 1*Kathryn Griffith**Harry Furdison**Harry F. Corbise**Millic Esenbel**Wichita State University**Rec'd 7/1. cc to Saunders fgi*

Not for me just drop it drop!

JUL 14 1970
CENTRAL FILES

MICROFORM	DATA
DO	INIT
	DATE
ORIG	NO
TO	P
	W
	SUB

EHasek - 7/15/70

(51)

EXECUTIVE

MEI/H*

HE 9-4

SC 2-1

TW 7

CO15

CABLEGRAM - JULY 16, 1970

XX
Mr. Thor Heyerdahl Sir Arleigh
c/o His Excellency, Sir Arleigh
Winston Scott, C. C. M. C.
Governor General of Barbados
Bridgetown

On behalf of all the citizens of the United States, I send you

congratulations on your splendid achievement. You have

brought an added dimension to the exciting annals of cross-

Atlantic voyages by your concern for the problems of pollution

that affect all men and nations. It is a concern that is fully

shared by me and my fellow countrymen, and I am particularly

heartened by the international focus you have given it.

Best wishes to you in all your future endeavors.

RICHARD NIXON
RICHARD NIXON

RN:Hasek:wtr

cc: RM Woods(FYI)/M. A. Passman/M. White/E. Hasek/H. Sonnenfeldt/NSC/CF
Approved by James Keogh and N. S. C.

Approved by James Keogh and N. S. C.

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1970
CENTRAL FILES

APPROVED ORIGINAL COPY
TO THE
ON 7/16 AT 1:30 PM

Situation
Room

3041
MEMORANDUM

766-11-1/Behr Point
EXECUTIVE SC 2-1
76 182
ACTION - 24248
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

December 14, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: DR. KISSINGER
FROM: ROBERT M. BEHR *Behr*
SUBJECT: Trip to Antarctica by Mr. Donald M. Kendall *Behr not filed 12/22*

Dr. W. D. McElroy, Director, National Science Foundation has sent you a letter (Tab A) reporting the trip to Antarctica which he has arranged for Mr. Donald M. Kendall, Chairman of the Board of Pepsi Company.

Because of my familiarity with the recent Antarctic policy review, Dr. McElroy has suggested to you that I accompany Mr. Kendall on his trip (tentatively scheduled for 28 December to 6 January).

Since Mr. Kendall is a personal friend of the President, I believe that it would be a courteous gesture to have him accompanied by a member of the White House staff. I recommend a favorable response to Dr. McElroy's request. On the other hand, you may not want me to be away from the office for that length of time. I will, of course, be guided by your wishes.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you concur in Dr. McElroy's request.

APPROVE *HK* DISAPPROVE _____ SEE ME _____

RECEIVED
JAN 7 1971
CENTRAL FILES

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE ROUTING AND CONTROL PROFILE

NUMBER MO DA HR

24248 12 10 12

TO: PRES X FROM: ELIOT _____ CLASSIF: U X EXDIS
HAK _____ ROGERS _____ C _____ NODIS
LAIRD _____ LOU _____ EYES ONLY
S _____ RES DATA
TS _____ CODEWORD
_____ SENSITIVE
_____ PARIS MTG
_____ NO FORN

DOC DATE: 12/09/70

McElroy, W.D.

SUBJECT: Request that Col. Behr join Antarctic expedition

ENCLOSURES: () () NOT XEROXED FOR SUSPENSE FILE

INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION

NAME: Behr

	ACTION	INFO	RCD CY FOR:
ADVANCE CYS TO HAK/HAIG			
STAFF SECRETARY			
DIR, SECRETARIAT			
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			
NR EAST/NORTH AFRICA			
EUROPE/CANADA			
LATIN AMERICA			
UNITED NATIONS			
ECONOMIC			
SCIENTIFIC	X		
PLANNING GROUP			
PROGRAM ANALYSIS			

ACTION REQUIRED

MEMO FOR HAK ()
MEMO TO PRESIDENT ()
REPLY FOR HAK SIGNATURE ()
REPLY FOR PRES SIGNATURE ()
MEMO TO ()
RECOMMENDATIONS ()
JOINT MEMO ()
APPROPRIATE ACTION (X)
ANY ACTION NECESSARY ()
CONCURRENCE ()

DUE DATE: 12/14/70

COMMENTS: (Including Special Instructions)

MICROFILM DATA

DO

INIT DATE 12/10/70

ORIG) NSC
TO) PAF
WHC
SUBF

DATE	FROM	TO	ACTION REQUIRED
12/14	Behr	HAK	Decision
12/23			HAK Approved
12/23	NSC/S	Behr	Any Further Action
12/31	BEHR	NSC/SEC	No FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED.
14/31			HAK Approved
14/31		Behr	Further Action / no
01/05	Behr	NSC/S	no further action

DISPATCH: LETTER/MEMO

NOTIFY:

COPIES: (AS MARKED ABOVE)

NSC _____ STAFF APPROVAL
PAF _____ HAK APP'L
WHC X HAK MARGINALIA
SUBF X NS3 FORM REQUIRED

24248

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

December 9, 1970

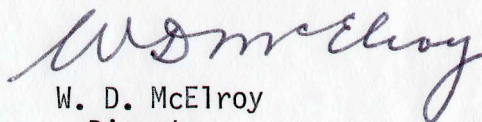
Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
National Security Council
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Kissinger:

Mr. Donald M. Kendall, Chairman of the Board of Pepsi Company, is making a trip to Antarctica at the end of December and in the first days of January. This is a trip which has been arranged at our invitation and at the suggestion of Dr. Laurence M. Gould, Chairman of the Committee on Polar Research, National Academy of Sciences.

We believe that it would be desirable to have someone from your staff, such as Colonel Robert Behr who is acquainted with the recent antarctic policy review, accompany Mr. Kendall. If you concur, the staff in the Foundation will discuss plans for this trip of approximately ten days with Colonel Behr.

Sincerely yours,



W. D. McElroy
Director