Prof. Dr. Tore GJELSVIK,
President of the Scientific Committee
on Antarctic Research,
Norwegian Polar Institute
Oslo, Norway.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that Polish Academy of Sciences is organizing together with Sea-Fisheries Institute a scientific expedition with the purpose to carry on biological and oceanographic research in Antarctica.

In 1968-1970, 1971/72, and 1973/74 groups of Polish biologists participated with the 14th, 17th, and 19th Soviet Antarctic Expedition /SAE/. In 1974 the Polish-American co-operation was conducted within the Project of the United States Antarctic Research Program /USARP/.

The present Polish Expedition is for the first time self-supported and organised by Poland independently from others.

Vessels. In order to carry on the research in the regions of Antarctica two Polish vessels will be used over there: the r/v "Professor Siedlecki", scientific research vessel of the Sea Fisheries in Gdynia and fishing trawler B-417 of the "Odra" Fishing Company at Swinoujście.

Region. The exploration will be conducted in the Atlantic sector of the Antarctic waters including also the region south of the 60°S latitude in the area of Drake Passage, the Weddell Sea, and the Bouvet Island.

Time. Exploration in the area covered by the Antarctic Treaty /region southward of the 60°S latitude/ will be carried on between December 1975 and March 1976. The concerned authorities /Ministry of Foreign Affairs and SCAR/ will be informed about the crossing of the line of the 60°S latitude by telegraph.
The scientific research team consists of 37 scientists – 11 on behalf of the Polish Academy of Sciences and 26 on behalf of the Sea Fisheries Institute. The scientific team on the board of the r/v "Professor Siedlecki" consists of 31 members while the other team on the board of the fishing vessel is composed of 6 scientists. Dr hab. Stanisław Rakusa-Suszczewski, from the Institute of Ecology, Polish Academy of Sciences is the Head of the scientific research expedition.

Program:
1. Determination of the regions where "krill" occur most frequently.
2. Examination of the character of "krill" agglomeration.
3. Determination of the resources of "krill" in the investigated regions.
4. Determination of the trophic connections of "krill" with other organisms.
5. Analysis of the chemical composition of the body of "krill".
6. Observations of the hydro-meteorological conditions in the region of "krill" agglomeration.
7. Elaboration of technology of the processing of "krill" for food.

Scientific Secretary
Polish Academy of Sciences

[Signature]

Prof. Dr. Jan KACZMAREK