THE ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY

7338 Wayfarer Drive Fairfax
Station, Virginia 22039

HONORARY PRESIDENT - MRS. PAUL A. SIPLE

Vol. 02-03 November No. 2

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Annual Dinner Meeting and Lecture

In conjunction with the Explorers Club
and Society of Women Geographers

Saturday, December 7
Cosmos Club
2121 Massachusetts Ave. NW Washington, DC
Cocktails 6:00 Dinner 7:00 Lecture 8:00

ENVISIONING ANTARCTICA

BY
WILLIAM L. FOX
ANTARCTIC ARTISTS AND WRITERS PROGRAM
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Mr. Fox is interested in the Antarctic as an environmental and a cultural bellwether. He discerns the histories of art, exploration, and science coming together in a visibly unique fashion, the result of all three fields undergoing profound shifts when the Antarctic was being explored. This visual intersection of exploration and intellectual change compromises artworks that the public has not seen to any large degree. The tuning for an illustrated lecture that extends far beyond Antarctic enthusiasts couldn't be better.

In 2001, he was selected to work in Antarctica with the National Science Foundation's Antarctic Artists and Writers Program to research a book, which the University of Georgia Press will publish. His lecture will detail how Antarctica is represented through visual images, tracing the historical lineage of Antarctica art, cartography, and exploration, explaining how it is related to today's activities, and pointing to its future value.

In 2002 Mr. Fox, an independent scholar who lives in Portland, Oregon, won a Guggenheim Fellowship to study the perception of space in Antarctica.

Please send this coupon with check to Markie Hunsiker, 5705 **Nevada Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20015.**
Reservations must be received by Nov. 28 and no cancellations or refunds will be made after that date.
Anyone drinking will be billed later. Magic number is 353-91EC.

RESERVATIONS FOR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7,2002

Please reserve _____places for William L. Fox
Name: _____
Guest(s) Name(s): _
Dinners @ $55.00_____

Enclosed is a check for $_____ payable to ECWG

Late dinner reservation, after Nov. 2Sf[h], cost will be $65.00

BRASH ICE. A little bit of a twist with this newsletter, as one of our stalwarts has indicated that we have lost our panache, that our newsletters have become like one extended web site, and that he was being put to sleep while reading them. On the other hand some people are writing to say that they are now reading them. So what do you do, punt or try a quarterback sneak?

We have a new old president, who will introduce himself below. However, he really needs no introduction, as he has been around for a long, long time. He was in the Washington area when the Society was a newborn, meeting at Catholic University, in the early 1960s. We have been familiar with him since he was a key administrator for Dr. Colin Bull in The Ohio State University's Institute of Polar Studies (now Byrd Polar Research Center). In the last twenty years he has been a premier lecturer on Antarctic cruise ships, and has served as Spokesperson and Advisor for IAATO (International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators). He is our first president from outside of the Washington area and our first president with more than ten letters in his last name. If you can't spell or pronounce his last name, John does answer to "Spletts."

Valmar Kurol, Guru of the Montreal Antarctic Society, recently sent us a set of the beautiful new Canadian stamps on the Highest Mountains on the Seven Continents, plus Canada's highest mountain. And, of course, Mt. Vinson is included in the set. A gorgeous set, in a great folio. BUY.

Our honorary president, Ruth J. Siple, has recently been hospitalized and is currently in a nursing home. She may require around the clock care. Cards should be sent to ***7330 Wayfarer Drive, Fairfax Station, VA 22039.***

Regret to announce passing of expert polar geologist, Duwayne M. Anderson, age 75, at home in Hamilton, Washington.

CALENDARS. We still have some for the next forty lucky souls. Those who have bought have thought they were again outstanding. Remember you are getting them dirt cheap, as after shipment here and to you, there is no real profit for the Society. They are only $12.00 each, so you can't go wrong. Great for both young and old at Christmas. Send your order and check to the Society at PO Box 325, Port Clyde, ME 04855. BUY AND ENJOY.

INTRODUCING OUR PRESIDENT, JOHN 'SPLETTS' (By John Splettstoesser). John 'Spletts' speaking for himself, says that it's always nice to win an elected office when there was no election and no competition - something like that happened recently in Iraq, although in that case there was an election, with a tremendous turnout. In a situation when no one really wants the job, there has to be a message. Actually, my name was proposed, and a small, select group in the Washington area, concurred. I wish all elections were that simple. When I was informed that being President of the Society carries no workload and no responsibilities, and all I had to do was shut up and listen. I felt duly qualified. I had been doing most of those things since my teenage years. However, I do know how to spell 'Antarctica', and I know where it is. Enough for qualifications.

I started the Antarctic tour, as most of our members have, by going there, in my case in the 1960-61 summer season to work in the Jones Mountains as a geologic field assistant for project leader Prof. Cam Craddock. Our field team comprised mainly University of Minnesota students, including Bob Rutford, former Society President with a polar career that must be some kind of a success record. Through the years, I spent a couple of summers in the Ellsworth Mountains, and four in helicopter camps in the Transantarctic Mountains. Home base during those periods included the University of Minnesota, The Ohio State University, and University of Nebraska. In the 1990s I taught geology at College of the Atlantic, Bar Harbor, Maine. In 1983 I became a 'tourist', when the Lindblad group asked me to join the *Explorer* as a geologist/ naturalist/lecturer, which became an almost annual event with further lecture assignments on a variety of vessels, including Russian icebreakers. About 100 cruises later, I have been to most parts of the Antarctic coastline, including a circumnavigation. Consulting for IAATO included some white-knuckle moments in testifying on Capitol Hill before the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives on legislation that was proposed to ratify the Environmental Protocol. Neither of those two bills passed, not related, however, to my testimony. Representing IAATO at six Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings (Bonn, Venice, Kyoto, Seoul, Utrecht, Warsaw) involved lots of listening and sitting while Treaty delegates made Antarctic policy. 'Retirement' in Spruce Head, Maine, means watching the lobster boats below the cliff where I live at the coast, helping Paul Dalrymple with the Newsletter, and looking at life in the slow lane. Keep in mind, though, that Newsletter content, including R-rated material, was not in my job description. Only editing and proofreading were on the list. It will be a pleasure to fill the slot as your President, although you will probably never see me in Washington at meetings. However, I am pleased to help.

GLOBAL WARMING IS HERE!! (by John Splettstoesser) Send a check for $3 to the Byrd Polar Research Center, Ohio State University, and you will receive a poster that says "The world is warming and it is

foolish to pretend that it's not." The author of that quote, Dr. Lonnie Thompson, should know, because he and his wife, Dr. Ellen Mosley-Thompson, have been studying glaciers in obscure parts of the world that reveal what some researchers still have trouble believing. Lonnie's glacier studies have included primarily recovering ice cores from glaciers in the South American Andes, the Chinese Himalayas, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Antarctica, Greenland, Alaska, other places that have substantial glacial (and climatic) records, and also places that show considerable glacier retreat. Readers should have heard about Lonnie by now, because his research has resulted in the 2002 Commonwealth Award of Distinguished Service (jointly with Ellen), he was named one of the Top Ten Scientists of 2001 by CNN and Time Magazine, and was recently awarded the 2002 Vega Medal....previous recipients have included Bert Crary and George Denton (Univ. of Maine-Orono). However, 2002 also brought Lonnie recognition that many of us can associate with, the Heineken Environmental Award (in Amsterdam). Awards are one thing, but a lifetime supply of beer is another, because Lonnie suspected that he might have to rent a large beer truck to collect the award. Not so...a very healthy cash award comes with it....find out the amount in the following website. Congratulations, Lonnie! www.acs.ohio-state.edu/units/research/archive/glacgone.htm.

ANTARCTIC SCIENTIST MULCHES HIS OWN TOES (clippings from Art Ford).

Paul Sipiera (no relation to the late Paul Siple), who wears seven Antarctic campaign ribbons, said after an incident in his own home yard that he made a mistake, he should have never dialed 911, but should have called for a 'toe' truck.

It seems that he was at his summer getaway home in Galena, Illinois, and decided to mow his lawn. He was cutting along the side of his house, and backed up to get a better approach. That was the undoing of this 53-year-old geology and astronomy professor from Harper College, as he tripped over a railroad tie. He just thought it was a stupid mistake, nothing more, until he looked down. The better part of three toes were gone, although there was no immediate pain, almost as if his body had pumped him full of natural anesthesia. Paul never felt the actual cut!

As he fell he put one hand out to brace himself, but the other kept hold of the mulching mower. The blade tore through the leather-topped tennis shoe on his left foot and tore off his big toe along with the two toes next to it. Evidently his toes must have been mulched pretty well. Remember several years ago some malcontent damsel with a sharp knife out of her kitchen drawer did a little artistry on an appendage of her lover, took the end product and threw it out of her car window into a ditch. Said item was later retrieved and sewed back on and everyone (?) loved happily ever after. No such luck for Paul, the mulching machine did what it was supposed to do.

The accident is forcing Paul to postpone a planned April 2003 trip to the Arctic, an exciting chance to explore the other end of the globe after seven trips to the Antarctic. During his last trip to the ice, in January of this year, he and his team of scientists found 33 meteorites that were about 4.5 million years old. Paul figures that one of the space rocks could possibly be a piece of Mars. The team also "discovered an underground lake", which was later named Lake Paula after his daughter.

Even though he lost those toes, his ears were not affected, and he was quoted as saying "the meteorites are just so exciting, and I can hear them calling me right now". Baseball had a pitcher, Mordecia "Three-Fingers" Brown. Looks like Antarctica now has Paul "Two Toes" Sipiera.

WEST ANTARCTICA, FOR THE NINTH TIME (Guy Guthridge)

Nobody can say, yet, if the ice sheet on West Antarctica is going to let loose and raise sea level in a big way. But it's not for lack of trying. Some of the best minds in that line of work met at Algonkian Regional Park in Northern Virginia for 61 presentations and posters over 3 days in late September. It was the ninth such annual workshop. Robert Bindschadler of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center organized it with National Science Foundation support.

Much of the meeting was devoted to the process of science, with talks like, "Using kinematic GPS profiling to assess a satellite-altimeter-derived Antarctic digital elevation model." Progress comes, of course, from presentations like this, and that's why workshops are held. Still, this non-specialist came away with impressions of change that anyone will appreciate.

For example, glacial ice in the Ross Sea embayment, which has received close scrutiny for a long time, seems to have stabilized in the last century after receding from a front that at the end of the last ice age extended all the way to Cape Adare. On the other hand, ice that drains into the Amundsen Sea is melting, thinning, and retreating at a rate that's among the largest documented changes in Antarctica.

Change that's made the news got attention. This year's highly publicized collapse of the Larsen B Ice Shelf into the Weddell Sea was a red herring, though, if you think it's a harbinger of collapse farther south. The *mechanism* of its quick collapse - surface melting that sends water down crevasses to refreeze and wedge the ice apart- was the subject of one presentation. Likewise, bergs so big they have names - like B-15 and C-16 - were discussed because new data show precisely how they are moving, or rather not moving. C-16 has parked,

and B-15 sashays with the tide just north of Ross Island, going back and forth kilometers a day but otherwise inclined to stay put for no one knows how long.

There were other mysteries. The Ross Sea was reported to be freshening since 1985 after a long time of staying the same from year to year. Warmer air, less sea ice, faster currents, or glacial melting are possible causes, with the aforementioned glacial melting in the Amundsen Sea an unindicted co-conspirator.

So a tenth annual workshop seems likely, motivated, as before, by the "low probability, high impact" collapse of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet into the ocean - some 20 feet worth of sea level rise. I went away glad a few dedicated scientists have devoted entire careers to a question whose complexity seems almost infinite.

OZONE SPLITS, DECLARES DIVIDENDS *(Wall Street Journal,* or was it *Barrens!).* The ozone hole over Antarctica was markedly smaller this year than in the past few years, and has split in two. The so-called "hole", actually an area of thinner-than-normal ozone, was measured at 6 million square miles in September. That compares with around 9 million square miles on September measurements over the past six years, according to researchers at NOAA and NASA. In 2001 the Antarctic ozone hole was more than 10.2 million square miles, larger than the entire area of North America!

This year's improvement was attributed to warmer-than normal temperatures around the edge of the polar vortex, the circular wind pattern that forms annually in the stratosphere over Antarctica, according to Paul Newman, a researcher at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, MD. Craig Long, a meteorologist at the NOAA Climate Prediction Center, said the stratosphere over the Southern Hemisphere was unusually disturbed this year by the wind, causing the hole to split.

A REASON FOR LIVING ANOTHER 50 YEARS (AP out of Sydney, Australia).

There's good reason for all Antarcticans to hang in there for another fifty years, as there is a good chance that if you do, you will have outlived the Antarctic ozone hole. At least that is what we are hearing from Down Under. They are saying that chlorine-based chemical levels in the atmosphere have peaked and might be declining, and that the hole should come to a close within 50 years.

Who are "they"? One is Greg Bodecker, a Kiwi ozone researcher, who said that measurements from a number of sites around the world by several research groups "have confirmed that stratospheric chlorine levels have indeed peaked."

Another "they" is Paul Eraser of CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization) in Australia, who said "the recovery is a result of international efforts to ban ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in the mid-1990s. CSIRO's monitoring has found that chlorine from CFCs leveled off in the troposphere two years ago, and is now falling for the first time. Fraser said the ozone hole will start closing within five years, and it should fully recover by 2050.

PROBLEMS WITH ESTABLISHMENT OF ANTARCTIC AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS, 1980-2002 (Chuck Stearns)

Four units were sent to the British Antarctic Society (BAS) for installation in the Antarctic Peninsula area. BAS wanted to put one unit in the mountains. We agreed with them the site might be useful. Within one month the unit was possibly covered with frost or ice and we lost the wind speed. Then the snow started to accumulate, the unit was buried and the solar panel no longer would charge the batteries. This was our first two-year study of the wind flow and air temperature under the snow!

The AWS unit at Dome C stopped, so during the field season we flew to Dome C by LC-130 to replace the AWS unit and put a Nansen sled in the base kitchen, loaded with liquor and electronic equipment to be picked up by the Russians on a traverse. We replaced three AWS units. The air temperature was about -40°C. Everybody was moved to the rear of the LC-130, and we roared along the runway, reaching a speed of 40 knots. After two more tries the pilot decided we better put on the JATO rockets. The engineer was complaining that we were going to run out of fuel if we take too long to put on the JATO rockets. After installation of the JATO rockets we roared down the runway until we once again reached 40 knots. The rockets were turned on and we got up to 55 knots when the rockets cut out. Fifty-five knots is not the take-off speed of a LC-130, but the pilot pulled back on the stick and the nose ski of the plane came up off the snow and we were on our way to McMurdo where we made a safe landing. The AWS unit was transmitting and did so for more than 12 years.

We were on an icebreaker for the installation of an AWS unit on Scott Island. The island is at 180° long., so as we cruised around the island in the fog it was Christmas day, and then Christmas eve. At 3 a.m. the fog lifted and we went to Scott Island to install the AWS unit on a snowfield. The helicopter left us on the island with our equipment and the plan was to call the ship when we were finished. Everything went as planned and we had a very enjoyable time. During the next year the wind

system froze up, then thawed, then froze and then it was going backwards. We knew it was not operating correctly so we made plans to visit Scott Island during the next field season. We reached the island by icebreaker and flew to the island by helicopter. The snow had moved, the AWS unit was tipped over and where the ropes supporting the tower had been there were four columns of ice 1.5 feet in diameter and ten feet high. We had great difficulty breaking down the ice columns so we could remove the AWS unit. The aerovane was totally destroyed. We knew that the standard AWS unit was not going to work on the Antarctic islands. We confirmed Vinji's rule about not putting wind systems at 60°S, as they were not going to last very long.

We built a small doghouse that had a lot of batteries, with the AWS electronics and antenna on the inside of the doghouse where air pressure was measured. On the outside we measured the air temperature and a solar panel charged the batteries. The unit weighed about 600 Ibs so it would not blow away and was carried to the island on a sling below the helicopter. The Coast Guard had just received a very speedy new helicopter, and had made a rope sling for lifting and transporting the doghouse. During the one-year stay on the icebreaker there may have been some damage to the rope sling. At any rate during the next Antarctic field season the Coast Guard flew the doghouse towards Scott Island for installation on the top of the island. The helicopter was apparently going very rapidly towards the island when the whole apparatus started coming apart and was completely disintegrated within one minute. There was no satisfaction in knowing that the unit was working on the way to the island. The next year we made the slings out of 3/16" stainless steel wire and we have since not lost a doghouse, although several have been installed. The one at Mt. Siple has operated for ten years without any visits.

We installed an AWS unit near the Clean Air Facility at the South Pole. The next year we went to the South Pole and people at the station commented that the AWS unit was not doing anything. What it was doing at 3-hourly intervals was getting into the Global Telecommunications System (GTS) and representing the South Pole while the actual South Pole data collected by the station personnel was not getting into the GTS. Now who is not doing anything?

The AWS unit at South Pole was removed for installation at Dome Fuji because the unit was well tested at low temperatures. The unit went on a Japanese icebreaker for a two-year cruise between Antarctica and Japan, and was then installed at Dome Fuji. A few days later we received a message from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology. The unit is not at the South Pole because it has a diurnal cycle in the air temperature and the air pressure is lower that at the South Pole. Where is it? We like these kinds of messages because they indicate that forward-looking people are actively using our data. We told them where it was and changed the data in the GTS to that of Dome Fuji. We had neglected to remove the AWS ID and location from the GTS records.

We supplied an AWS unit to some mountain climbers so they could put it on or near the top of Mt. Erebus. The unit was installed near the rim of the volcano and produced interesting data until eventually it was hit by a few bombs from the volcano and that took care of that (a project truly bombed-out).

* * See Page 8 * *

2002 Antarctic Automatic Weather Stations list

ANTARCTICA IS...

The following list (to be continued) was inspired by reading a quote from Valery Lukin, head of the Antarctic expedition at the Arctic and Antarctic Institute in St. Petersburg, who said "Antarctica is not a profession, it's a way of life." Touche. Now for the first of our ANTARCTICA IS ....

- My Honeymoon.... Jennie Darlington
- My Frigid Mistress .... George Doumani
- My Worst Journey .... Apsley Cherry-Garrard
- My Blizzard .... Douglas Mawson
- My Coldest March .... Susan Solomon
- My Forty Years on Ice .... Charles Swithinbank
- My Alone .... Richard E. Byrd
- My Innocence .... John Behrendt
- My South .... Ernest Shackleton
- My Crossing .... Vivian Fuchs
- My 90 South .... Paul A. Siple
- My Cold .... Larry Gould
- My Deep Freeze .... George Dufek
- My Great White South .... Herbert Ponting
- My Ice .... Stephen J. Pyne
- My Night.... Jack Bursey
- My White Dessert.... John Giaever

- My Conquest, My Command .... Finn Ronne
- My Splendor .... Frank Todd
- My Oasis .... Tim and Pauline Carr
- My Search .... Lincoln Ellsworth
- My Pourquoi Pas? .... Jean-Baptiste Charcot
- My Comrades .... Gil Dewart
- My Scout.... Dick Chappell
- My Lonely Planet.... Jeff Rubin
- My Quest.... Walter Sullivan
- My First Night.... Frederick Cook
- My Adventure .... Norman Vaughan
- My Assault on Eternity …..Lisle Rose
- My Ice Bird .... David Lewis
- My Convergence .... Alan Gurney
- My Crystal Desert.... David Campbell
- My Wild Ice .... Ron Naveen
- My Chronology .... Bob Headland
- My Errorless Latitude .... Ed Hillary
- My Cherry .... Sara Wheeler

You might have recognized actual book titles in the above list, many of which might be in your personal library. If you have 30 of the above, you can call yourself an Emperor. If you have only 25, you are a Rockhopper. If you have only 20, you are Krill. Below that, you are utterly hopeless, a masquerading Antarctican, nothing more than a snowflake.

LLANO GOES TO WASHINGTON (excerpted from a lengthy letter from George).

I received a letter from Dr. J. Kaplan at CALTECH with an invitation to present a biological paper at an Antarctic Symposium to be held at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C. in 1954. I was astounded at the invitation and immediately got in touch with Carl Eklund (Antarctican Society charter member). After some discussion I said I would limit my discussion to botany. Carl agreed to prepare a paper on zoology. These appeared in Geophysical Monograph No. 1, 1956. At the conclusion of the First Antarctic Symposium I was invited to join the IGY.

I met Dr. Hugh Odishaw, Executive Director of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY, and Mr. Ross Peavey, Executive Secretary of the Committee of Polar Research (CPR) and my immediate supervisor who assigned me to work with a retired naval officer, James M. Jones. At the onset I had no clear function but in time began to prepare reports. Mr. Jones was a communication specialist with little experience in scientific writing and no contacts with the biological community. One of my projects was the volume "Science in Antarctica", consisting of 2 parts, Life Sciences and Physical Sciences in Antarctica prepared for the CPR. It was published after I transferred to the Library of Congress. In it I am listed as a member of the Panel on Biological and Medical Sciences. While with the committee I served as Secretary to the Biological and Medical Sciences panel, which consisted of Kaare Rodahl (Chairman), Carl Eklund and William S laden. A notable contribution of this Panel was a resolution proposed by Carl, which became the basis for the Agreed Measures for the Protection of the Antarctic Fauna and Flora. This was reported by Bill Sladen at the First Antarctic Meeting convened at Canberra, Australia in 1955. I understand that the manner in which this was handled apparently upset Dr. Larry Gould, but I never heard the details. I do recall the incident, however. In my earlier work in Alaska I was associated with a number of Arctic biologists whom I brought to the CPR panel of Biology and Medicine, and later enriched Antarctic research.

In 1957 I accompanied R.P. Goldthwait and Lincoln Washburn to McMurdo Station, Antarctica. We roamed around Ross Island and visited Capes Evans and Royds, and Marble and Gneiss Points. I spent about 10 days in Taylor Valley with two glaciologists, looking for lichens and recording mummified seals. A group of us sailed by icebreaker to Capes Hallett and Adare. Back at McMurdo I established some lichen growth sites in the area later occupied by the nuclear power plant. About this time Dr. Bert Crary invited me to his camp on the Ross Ice Shelf. Instead, due to bad flying weather I embarked on the Navy transport *Arneb* to Wilkes Station via Cape Hallett. Hallett was a most interesting lichenological site. It was here that the *Arneb* was tilted sideways so welders could patch her ice-damaged hull. At the same time black smoke revealed an electrical fire on a nearby icebreaker. A petty officer standing near me remarked *"Arneb* is ice-damaged, *A dak* is on fire and a damn fool is fishing for birds!" Carl, enroute to Wilkes, was trying to catch skuas with a fishing rod near the

shore.

At Wilkes I photographed the phenomenon *of Ted* snow alga and a profusion of lichen sites more natural in the Antarctic Peninsula. Altogether I acted more like a tourist than a scientist, but this broad survey of Antarctica was most useful when I began research objectives. I left Antarctica with the realization that the natural history of the seas was a more promising and productive research area than terrestrial habitats. While at NSF my annual sorties during the austral summers on *R/VEltanin* and marine work on icebreakers gave me an insight into oceanography. It was my custom to visit biologists in the field and follow their work at home labs. This gave me an insight into their needs for instruments and continuing support. But above all I was curious to know what they had discovered. On returning to Washington in 1959 I wrote Dr. Gould of my successful Antarctic sojourn. He replied, "I am very glad that the Antarctic and New Zealand exposure was so rewarding to you -1 knew they would be."

When the Academy's management of the IGY was winding down, Dr. Odishaw presented the Panel with some $200,000. We discussed how to spend it before the IGY was dissolved. The Panel's function was purely advisory. It had no research experience or program. Consequently the members were at a loss on how to utilize these moneys. I had read J.G. Cragg's "Biological Studies in the Antarctic Regions" in NEW BIOLOGY 1959 in which Cragg noted that science is becoming more concerned with processes than objects. I proposed to the Panel to use the money to build a modern laboratory at McMurdo for experimental studies. This would provide a facility for field research and utilize the total sum. Once the plan was approved by the Panel, contracts were concluded for the construction of a laboratory and with the coordination of the Will Corporation of Baltimore, scientific equipment and supplies were provided. The laboratory at McMurdo was erected in 1959, and after Carl Eklund's death I dedicated it as the Eklund Biological Laboratory. Fortuitously Dr. Don "Curly" Wohlschlag at Stanford agreed to manage the laboratory with initial studies carried out by his "troop" of graduate students - Paul Dayton, John Dearborn, Hugh DeWitt, John MacDonald, George Somero, Art DeVries, and Jerry Kooyman. So under the patronage of the IGY the first formal U.S. Biological program in Antarctica was initiated.

Employment at the National Academy of Sciences taught me the value of its support in implementing scientific plans at NSF. Because of my former association with the Academy I was often asked to recommend scientists to the Panel on Biology and Medicine. I made it my business to keep Panel members informed of my plans and needs. When acted on and forwarded to the Office of Polar Programs these NAS recommendations were more readily accepted than submitted otherwise. The programs in Polar Programs were geophysical, and to have access to major items like icebreaker or aircraft commitments for extended biological programs required a major effort.

The termination of the IGY at the Academy was marked by the transfer of IGY personnel to the Office of Antarctic Programs at NSF, which brought many back under Civil Service status. I sought similar status by obtaining a position as a Science Specialist with the Library of Congress in 1960. In 1960 Dr. Crary asked me to take over the Biological Program at the Office of Polar Programs as Program Manager. I agreed on condition I would be allowed to go into the field annually. He assented. When I reported to NSF he showed me my office. In rummaging through the files I found a memo from the Director of the Office, Dr. Tom Jones, in which he stated that George Llano was not to be transferred to the NSF at the close of the IGY. On questioning Dr. Crary he advised me to take the matter up with Dr. Jones. Dr. Jones charged me with construction of the Antarctic Biological Laboratory and initiating biological studies without his clearance. I pointed out that I received the funds used for the laboratory construction and biological studies from my superior at the Academy, Dr. Odishaw, and that my action was coordinated with the CPR Biological and Medical Panel. I was not in the official loop with NSF and had no contact with the Office of Antarctic Programs or NSF.

The Biological and Medical Program direction prior to my appointment was handled by Harry Francis and Mort Turner. They had been negotiating with Dr. Mohr at the University of Southern California on a biological oceanographic program, which included a sorting center at a cost of $1,436,252. This would have deprived NSF of planning a national program.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT NEWSLETTER)

The 2002 Antarctic automatic weather station site name, ARGOS identification number, latitude, longitude, altitude above sea level, site start date and WMO number for the Global Telecommunications System.

Site	ARGOS ID	Lat. (deg)	Long. (deg)	Alt. (m)	Date Start	WMO#
			Adelie Coast			
D-10	8914	66.71°S	139.83°E	243	Jan 80	89832
D-47	8986	67.397°S	138.726°E	1560	Nov 82	89834
D-57		68.199°S	137.538°E	2105	Jan 96	
D-80		70.040°S	134.878°E	2500	Jan 83	89836
Dome C II	8989	75.121°S	123.374°E	3250	Dec 95	89828
Port Martin	8909	66.82°S	141.40°E	39	Jan 90	
Cape Denison	8988	67.009°S	142.664°E	31	Jan 90	
Penguin Point	8910	67.617°S	146.180°E	30	Dec 93	89847
Cape Webb		67.943°S	146.812°E	60?	Dec 94	
			West Antarctica			
Byrd Station	8903	80.007°S	119.404°W	1530	Feb 80	89324
Brianna	#8931	83.889°S	134.154°W	@+525	Nov 94	
Elizabeth	21361	82.607°S	137.078°W	@519	Nov 94	89332
J.C.		85.070°S	135.516°W	549	Nov 94	
Erin	21363	84.904°S	128.828°W	@990	Nov 94	
Harry	8900	83.003°S	121.393°W	945	Nov 94	
Theresa	21358	84.599°S	115.811°W	1463	Nov 94	89314
Doug	8922	82.315°S	113.240°W	1433	Nov 94	
Mount Siple	8981	73.198°S	127.052°W	230	Feb 92	89327
Siple Dome	8938	81.656°S	148.773°W	@668	Jan 97	89345
Swithinbank*	#21355	81.201°S	126.177°W	@+959	Jan 97	
Noel/ITASE		79.334°S	111.077°W	@+1833	Jan 00	
			Ross Island Region			
Marble Point	8906	77.439°S	163.754°E	@108	Feb 80	89866
Ferrell	8929	77.910°S	170.817°E	45	Dec 80	89872
Pegasus North	21357	77.952°S	166.500°E	@8	Jan 90	89667
Pegasus South	8937	77.990°S	166.576°E	10	Jan 91	
Minna Bluff	8935	78.555°S	166.691°E	@+895	Jan 91	89768
Linda	8919	78.464°S	168.382°E	@47	Jan 91	89769
Willie Field	21364	77.865°S	167.017°E	40	Jan 92	
Windless Bight	8927	77.728°S	167.703°E	61	Nov 98	
Cape Spencer*	#8695	77.97°S	167.55°E	30?	Jan 99	
Herbie Alley*	8697	78.10°S	166.67°E	30?	Jan 99	
Cape Bird	8901	77.224°S	166.440°E	@42	Jan 99	
Laurie II*	21360	77.549°S	170.817°E	30	Jan 00	
			Ocean Islands			
Whitlock	8907	76.144°S	168.392°E	274	Jan 82	89865
Scott Island		67.37°S	179.97°W	30	Dec 87	89371
Young Island		66.229°S	162.275°E	30	Jan 91	89660
Possession Is.	8984	71.891°S	171.210°E	30	Dec 92	89879
Manuela	8905	74.946°S	163.687°E	80	Feb 84	89864
			Ross Ice Shelf			
Marilyn	8934	79.954°S	165.130°E	75	Jan 84	89869
Schwerdtfeger	8913	79.904°S	169.973°E	60	Jan 85	89868
Gill	8911	79.985°S	178.611°W	55	Jan 85	89376
Elaine	8915	83.134°S	174.169°E	60	Jan 86	89873
Lettau	8908	82.518°S	174.452°W	55	Jan 86	89377
			Antarctic Peninsula			
Larsen Ice	8926	66.949°S	60.897°W	17	Oct 85	89262
Butler Island	8902	72.207°S	60.160°W	91	Mar 86	89266
Uranus	8920	71.43°S	68.93°W	780	Mar 86	89264
Limbert	8925	75.422°S	59.851°W	40	Dec 95	89257
Racer Rock	8947	64.067°S	61.613°W	17	Nov 89	89261
Bonaparte Point	8923	64.778°S	64.067°W	8	Jan 92	89269
Ski-Hi	8917	74.792°S	70.488°W	1395	Feb 94	89272
Santa Claus I	8933	64.964°S	65.670°W	25	Dec 94	
Kirkwood Isand	#8930	68.340°S	69.007°W	30	May 01	
Dismal Island	#8932	68.087°S	68.825°W	10	May 01	
			High Polar Plateau			
Clean Air	8987	90.00°S		2835	Jan 86	89208
Henry	8985	89.011°S	1.025°W	2755	Jan 93	89108
Nico	8924	89.000°S	89.669°E	2935	Jan 93	89799
Relay Station	8918	74.017°S	43.062°E	3353	Feb 95	89744
Dome Fuji	#8904	77.31°S	39.70°E	3810	Feb 95	89734
Mizuho	21359	70.70°S	44.29°E	2260	Oct 00	

New ARGOS ID at the site for 2002: @UNAVCO GPS Location: and Elevation. ,@+updated this year