



# THE ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY

## NEWSLETTER

**HONORARY PRESIDENT - RUTH J. SIPLE**

7338 Wayfarer Drive, Fairfax Station, VA 22039 (703)250-7338

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### **PRESIDENT**

John Spletstoesser  
P.O. Box 515, Waconia, MN 55387  
Tel/fax (952) 442-2604  
[splets@usfamily.net](mailto:splets@usfamily.net)

**TREASURER** Paul C. Dalrymple  
Box 325, Port Clyde, ME 04855  
[pcdal@midcoast.com](mailto:pcdal@midcoast.com)  
Fax: (207) 372-8571  
Phone: (207) 372-6523

### **Paul C. Daniels**

#### **Memorial Lecturers:**

Dr. William J. L. Sladen, 1964  
RADM David M. Tyree (Ret.), 1965  
Dr. Roger Tory Peterson, 1966  
Dr. J. Campbell Craddock, 1967  
Mr. James Pranke, 1968  
Dr. Henry M. Dater, 1970  
Sir Peter M. Scott, 1971  
Dr. Frank Davies, 1972  
Mr. Scott McVay, 1973  
Mr. Joseph O. Fletcher, 1974  
Mr. Herman R. Friis, 1975  
Dr. Kenneth J. Bertrand, 1976  
Dr. William J. L. Sladen, 1977  
Dr. J. Murray Mitchell, Jr., 1978  
Dr. Laurence McKinley Gould, 1979  
Dr. Charles R. Bentley, 1980  
Dr. Robert L. Nichols, 1981  
Dr. Robert H. Rutherford, 1982  
Mr. R. Tucker Scully, 1983  
Dr. Richard P. Goldthwait, 1984  
Dr. Mark F. Meier, 1985  
Dr. Claude Lorius, 1986  
Dr. Louis J. Lanzerotti, 1987  
Mr. Peter J. Anderson, 1988  
Dr. Ted E. Delaca, 1989  
Dr. Sayed Z. El-Sayed, 1990  
Dr. Charles W. Swithinbank, 1991  
Dr. Susan Solomon, 1992  
Dr. Michele E. Raney, 1993  
Dr. Doyle A. Harper, 1994  
Dr. Edith L. Taylor, 1995  
Dr. William J. L. Sladen, 1996  
Dr. Robert Bindschadler, 1997  
Dr. Charles R. Bentley, 1998  
Dr. Donal Manahan, 1999  
Dr. Philip Law, 2000  
Dr. Richard Alley, 2001  
Dr. Carl Safina, 2002  
Dr. Mary K. Miller, 2003

**SET ASIDE DATE:** December 6th, 2003. **WHERE:** Cosmos Club, 2121 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, DC

**FUNCTION:** Annual Dinner with Explorers Club Washington Group and Society of Women Geographers.

**SPEAKER:** Desmond J. Lugg, M.D. **TIME:** 6pm for cocktails; 7pm for dinner; 8pm for lecture. **DRESS:** If you are a penguin, come as you are. All others black tie, or closest equivalent, check your wardrobe. **COST:** Washington area members will get a separate announcement as soon as more details are known. Dr. Lugg is from down-under, a place called Australia, and for many years was the Head of the Medical Division of the Australian Antarctic Division, serving many times in Antarctica on research involving the reaction of humans to extreme environments. He has shifted gears only slightly, and has become a Washingtonian, studying somewhat the same things for NASA in its research on humans in space.

**BRASH ICE.** Another Antarctic austral summer is upon us, and that is good news for ozone hole watchers, plus all those folks lucky enough to spend northern winters down south. Antarctica is a privilege to be enjoyed, and it is hard to believe that some people are even getting paid good money to do what they should be paying to do. Some even have the pleasure of escaping Christmas. Wow!!

Our previous issue introduced you to the fact that the powers-to-be in this world have decided that it is time for another International Polar Year. Not now, but in 2007-2008. As that is downstream a bit, we will be foreclosing slowly on the International Geophysical Year, which sort of slipped by many of us as IPY-3, while painlessly introducing you to what is being planned for IPY-4.

It is with a great deal of pride and happiness that we see the name of Mike Kuhn among the list of distinguished international scientists who are on the ICSU Executive Committee's IPY Planning Group. Back in the mid-1960s we hired him, and sent him off to the Antarctic (Plateau Station) as a micrometeorologist. But he was actually trained and fine tuned by the late Dr. Herfried Hoinkes, Little America V, 1957.

Excellent reviews are being given the bearded Bill Cassidy's newly published book by the Cambridge University Press entitled METEORITES, ICE, AND ANTARCTICA. ISBN 0521258723. Supposedly a scientific book written in a delightful, understandable tone for the layman. We will review it in the next newsletter.

**CALENDARS.** Many of you are missing out on something good, an easy way out for your in-laws at Christmas. Antarctic calendars from Hedgehog House in Christchurch are not only beautiful, but our sale price of \$12.00 U.S. is impossible to beat. Send check, made out to the Antarctic Society, and mail it to P.O. Box 325. Port Clyde. ME 04855. Beat the rush, order now.

**YOUR NEIGHBOR MAY BE AN ANTARCTICAN.** (Guy Guthridge, NSF) A big season is in store for the U.S. Antarctic Program in 2003-2004. Someone not far from you is about to head for Antarctica. In 2003-2004 the U.S. Antarctic Program will field 156 science and related projects involving some 800 people. In addition, 1,500 or so support personnel will operate the stations, labs, camps, aircraft, and ships. We haven't tallied the universities and towns from which these folks will come, but it's a safe bet that nearly every state in the Union will be represented. Scientists of other countries will join the U.S. Antarctic Program, too. Here's a breakdown by discipline: biology and medicine, 60 projects; aeronomy and astrophysics, 32; geology and geophysics, 26; ocean and climate systems, 16; glaciology, 15; artists and writers, 7.

As to where they will be, McMurdo Station and the field sites reached from McMurdo will have 88 projects; Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, 31; the research ships *Laurence M. Gould* and *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, 30; Palmer Station, 13; and other nations' programs, 6 from the USA. These numbers add to more than 156 because some projects will be at more than one location.

Turning to flight operations, U.S. Air Force wheeled planes — C-141s, C-17s, and a C-5 - are to make 55 round trips between Christchurch, New Zealand, and McMurdo starting 30 September and winding up in late February. In addition, an Air Force C-17 did three preseason flights in mid-August to deliver early scientists, notably the ozone hole researchers, to McMurdo. Support staff went in, too, to help the winterers get the station ready for the summer season that starts 30 September.

The ski-equipped LC-130 Hercules are booked for some 400 missions within the Antarctic and between Christchurch and McMurdo. A big part of the airlift continues to be for rebuilding South Pole Station. The Hercs also will support remote camps including one for geology and paleontology at the Beardmore Glacier. Twin Otters are in the program again this season, also.

A cargo ship and a tanker, escorted by two icebreakers, will resupply McMurdo in early 2004. Two ships may not sound like much, compared to all those flights, but their arrival at McMurdo is mission-critical. In 2003, ships delivered 94.5 percent of the cargo and fuel used at McMurdo, South Pole, and camps.

**"LIKE A TWO BY FOUR JABBING INTO MY STOMACH"** (Abstracted from the *CHRISTCHURCH*

*PRESS*, 3 October 2003, forwarded by Margaret Lanyon to Walt Seelig). This was how Barry McCue, age 51, base environmental safety and health coordinator at the South Pole, described his feelings on August 25, 2003, when he suffered his first gall bladder attack. It doubled him over and he could hardly drag his body 15 meters to see the base doctor. Barry suffered a second attack a week later, and doctors in the United States recommended that he be flown out. Dr. Ron Shemenski, Raytheon Polar Services' medical officer, said "He had an infection in his gallbladder that was probably caused by blockage with a gallstone."

Barry, father of three, was concerned about his three children, and requested and was granted anonymity. The rescue by Canadian pilots, flying de Havilland Twin Otters, was delayed in Rothera by nearly a week of blowing snow. But one plane made it into the South Pole on September 21. Barry was then flown back to the states, was operated on for the removal of his gallbladder at a Denver hospital, and is now recovering at his sister's home in Chicago, home of the beloved Chicago Cubs.

My God, what would we do without those young, daring and proficient Canadian pilots rescuing our invalid troops from the South Pole? How to go, guys!!

**CFCs ARE IN A DECLINE, HOPEFULLY.** (Guy Guthridge, NSF) Annual consumption of CFCs dropped from 1,100,000 tons in 1986 to 150,000 tons in 1999, says a new World Bank report. Without the Protocol, consumption would have reached 3,000,000 tons by 2010, and 8 million tons by 2060. Atmospheric concentrations have peaked or are in decline, but it might take another 10 years of observation before we can be sure the Antarctic ozone 'hole' is shrinking. The 2003 ozone 'hole' above the Antarctic peaked at about 28 million square km, larger than in 2002 and slightly smaller than the record in mid-September 2000. (Shortened from "Montreal Protocol Benefits Cited," page 395, 30 September 2003 *EOS*.) Recall John Dudeney's comment that even if discovering the ozone hole and determining its cause had been the only antarctic research accomplishment ever, the benefit of the human presence in Antarctica would have exceeded its cost.

**SUNSPOT DECLINE** (Maine Sunday Telegram, 12 October 2003). Astrophysicists from the British Antarctic Survey reported that sunspot activity appears to be ebbing after a century of high activity- a development which may ease global warming. Lead researcher Mark Clilverd wrote in the journal *ASTRONOMY AND GEOPHYSICS* that solar contributions to the warming climate has been between

4 and 20 percent, leaving greenhouse gases as the primary cause. Clilverd's team predicts that solar activity is about to peak, then decline by two-thirds during the next century. Their assumption is that the solar heat output will also decline slightly.

**ANTARCTIC TREATY UPDATE.** (Ray Arnaudo) The Antarctic Treaty Parties held their 26<sup>th</sup> Consultative Meeting (ATCM) in Madrid from June 9-20, 2003, with 27 Consultative Parties and a dozen other signatory countries and observers attending. Ray Arnaudo of the State Department led the U.S. delegation, which also included other officials from the Department, the National Science Foundation and advisers from the science community, the tourism sector and environmental community. The meeting's most significant achievement was to reach consensus on the actual establishment of a Secretariat for the Antarctic Treaty System. While the idea was agreed in principle years ago, this meeting adopted a tentative budget, cost-sharing formula, headquarters agreement, and other measures necessary to create this small body with a staff of 4-6 people, which will be set up in Buenos Aires. Though the measures adopted to bring the Secretariat into existence will not take legal effect until ratified by all of the Parties, a process that could take several years, it was agreed to establish the Secretariat on a provisional basis utilizing voluntary contributions. Steps will now be taken to identify an Executive Secretary, who will be selected and hired at the next ATCM in Cape Town, South Africa, in May 2004. (Anyone interested in applying for this position should contact Fabio Saturni: [saturnifm@state.gov](mailto:saturnifm@state.gov)).

Antarctic tourism was also a major item of discussion at the ATCM. It is a subject of growing concern for a number of Parties, since the numbers of ship-borne and adventure tourists continue to grow. Norway agreed to host a Meeting of Experts in March to consider the issue in greater depth in preparation for action by the next ATCM in Cape Town.

**GEORGE LLANO REMEMBERED.** The family of George Llano invited many of his friends to the Cosmos Club on September 26<sup>th</sup> to celebrate his life, and they came from all across the country to revere his illustrious career which came to an end last February off the Falkland Islands. Besides his immediate family consisting of sons Charles and Chris and daughter Felise, there were approximately thirty others. Polly Penhale read a letter from Rita Colwell, Director of NSF, and John Twiss, a victim of Parkinson's, presented a long and moving tribute to his dearly departed friend and colleague. Others who spoke of their personal memories and professional associations with George were Sayed El-Sayed, Bob Hofman, and Dietland Muller-Schwarze. Well-known Antarcticans like

Jerry Kooyman, Ken Moulton, Jerry Huffman, Dick Cameron, Andy Cameron, Walt Seelig, and Phil Smith were there, plus the Rodger sisters, Mildred Crary and Suzanne Bush. And we must not forget one of his secretaries, Audrey "Yum Yum" Ross who came out of the hills of West Virginia to grace his early days in the polar office at NSF. George left his mark in the Antarctic, and this Society is happy that we published some of his choicest memories and thoughts in Newsletters in the past two years.

It is appropriate, in a way, that he is buried in the Falklands where he will serve as the Silent Monitor overseeing all cruise ships going into Antarctic waters. After all, he opened the lecture halls on Antarctic cruise ships, making it possible for more than ten thousand people each year being exposed to a potpourri of Antarctic experts! So long, George. Maybe some of us will meet you again in some smelly rookery in the beyond.

**BRAIN TRUST.** The U.S. Planning Committee for the International Polar Year (2007-2008) has been announced and confirmed. There are no similarities whatsoever with the U.S. National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, which was an all-male bastion. There has been a lot of progress in fifty years, except for the automobile industry where cars look somewhat like they did then, are still getting about the same mileage from the same fuel. But the new Committee is fueled by a woman chairman, Dr. Mary Albert, a research scientist at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. She also dubs as an adjunct professor at Dartmouth College. Her research interests cover the whole waterfront, including "the understanding of the atmosphere-snow-ice-ocean/land system, predicting effects of future environmental change on the atmospheric composition of the Earth, interpreting the ice core record, chemical signatures in ice cores used to infer ancient chemistry of the atmosphere, and measurements of snow properties, inert gas measurements, and interstitial ozone measurements that show the impact of physiochemical processes in snow on air-snow chemical exchange".

She is ably assisted on her Committee by three other women, Dr. Cecilia Blitz, physicist from the University of Washington, Dr. Jacqueline Grebmeier, biologist at the University of Tennessee, and Dr. Christina Takacs-Vesbach, microbial ecologist at the University of New Mexico. Another woman, Dr. Terry Wilson, an ex-officio member of the Polar Research Board, stands by with her expertise in geology.

Men on her Committee include some well known Antarcticans: Dr. Robert Bindshadler, geophysicist at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center; Dr. David Bromwich, senior research scientist with the Polar Meteorology Group at The Ohio State University; Dr. George N. Somero, professor of marine sciences and the Director of the Hopkins Marine Station at Stanford; Dr. Gunter Weller, the aging Director of the Center for Global Change and Arctic Systems Research at the University of Alaska at Fairbanks; Phil "Crevasse" Smith, also aging, a consultant whose expertise on national and international science and technology were finely tuned at the National Academy of Sciences; last but by no means least the Distinguished Member of the Technical Staff at Bell Laboratories, Dr. Louis Lanzerotti. He has been around for quite a long time, and a list of his credentials would fill the rest of this newsletter.

Other members of this illustrious Committee include Dr. Igor Krupnik, ethnologist/research anthropologist with the Arctic Studies Center at the Smithsonian Institution. Igor was born in Russia and trained as a geographer and cultural anthropologist at Moscow State University. Dr. Peter Schlosser of Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory at Columbia University is the Vinton Professor and Chair of Earth and Environmental Engineering. Dr. Doug Wiens is a professor of earth and planetary sciences at the University of Washington. Dr. John Kelley is a Professor of Marine Sciences at the University of Alaska at Fairbanks. Richard Glenn is with the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation where he is a specialist in geological studies. Then they have a news correspondent from CBS, Jerry Bowen, whose record shows, honestly, three days on a polar icebreaker, covering the O.J Simpson trial, covering the Rodney King beating and subsequent riots. We think his role is to referee any combat when this large and powerful Committee gets into conflicts of interest. It might turn out to be like the talent- laden Los Angeles Lakers where each star wants his own basketball!

Oh yes, two more ex-officio members of the Polar Research Board involved are Dr. Mahlon C. Kennicutt of Texas A&M University and Dr. Pat Webber, greying Arctic ecologist who has become interested, as we all have, in global change.

**A QUICK IPY HISTORY.** The First International Polar Year was inspired By Karl Weyprecht, an officer with the Austro-Hungarian navy. Weyprecht argued that polar expeditions should include teams of scientists who could make important discoveries by making observations on aurora, geomagnetism, and meteorological conditions. This was the first major international science collaboration and planning took seven years. Although he died before commencement of the First

International Polar Year, 11 countries participated in 15 Polar expeditions (12 to the Arctic and 3 to the Antarctic), fulfilling Weyprecht's dream and heralding a new age of scientific discovery.

The Second International Polar Year was proposed in 1928 at an international conference of meteorological service directors. Forty nations participated in Arctic research from 1932 - 1933 (the 25th anniversary of the first IPY), largely in the fields of meteorology, magnetism, aurora, and radio science. However, due to the worldwide depression, the second IPY was smaller than originally envisioned. What began as the Third International Polar Year (1957 -1958) was expanded and then renamed the International Geophysical Year. It was proposed in 1952 by the International Council of Scientific Unions, following a suggestion by NAS member Lloyd Berkner. The IGY included significant work in the Antarctic and some in the Arctic, as well as geophysical work around the globe. Sixty-seven nations conducted research during the IGY, including 12 nations that established and maintained 65 stations in Antarctica.

**UPDATE ON INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEAR PLANNING** (Chris Elfring, US Polar Research Board; Robin Bell, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University; Christopher Rapley, British Antarctic Survey) As mentioned in the last Antarctic Society newsletter, momentum for holding an International Polar Year in 2007-2008 is building rapidly. After a year or more of rumblings about how polar scientists might celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of IGY, there is broad enthusiasm for holding an International Polar Year in 2007-2008. IPY 2007-2008 is about engaging the future and not just honoring the past, and the past six months have brought an amazing burst of planning. Strong endorsements have been received from the International Council for Science, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, the International Arctic Science Committee, the Arctic Ocean Studies Board, the European Polar Board, the US Polar Research Board, and, most recently, the World Meteorological Organization.

So far, the focus has been on establishing an underlying international structure to guide development of a coherent IPY strategy. Planning had been ad hoc, but leadership was conveyed to the International Council for Science (ICSU) in May 2003, when the ICSU Executive Committee formed an IPY Planning Group. Core members of this were selected over the summer and the group held its first meeting in July. The members are: Chris Rapley (Chair), British Antarctic Survey; Robin Bell (Vice-Chair), Lamont-Doherty Earth

Observatory of Columbia University; Ian Allison, Australia; Robert Bindshadler, USA; Gino Casassa, Chile; Steve Chown, South Africa; Gerard Duhaime, Canada; Vladimir Kotlyakov, Russia; Michael Kuhn, Austria; Olav Orheim, Norway; Prem Chand Pandey, India; Hanne Kathrine Petersen, Denmark; Henk Schalke, The Netherlands; Zhanghai Zhan, China;

As a first official action, the ICSU IPY Planning Group sent a letter to all ICSU nations in September, asking for those nations wishing to be involved to form a national committee to facilitate communication and planning. Some nations (Australia, Canada, U.S.) have already formed planning committees and begun the process of defining what their nations hope will be the science themes for IPY 2007-2008. The US National Committee for IPY 2007-2008, which is chaired by Dr. Mary Albert of the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, talked by teleconference through the summer and met September 30-October 1 in Washington DC. The committee is working to communicate the goals of IPY to the US science community and, in turn, communicate US interests to the ICSU IPY Planning Group. It is also preparing information about IPY for widespread use - the PRB website is being updated to be a major repository of IPY information <see [nationalacademies.org/prb](http://nationalacademies.org/prb) and follow the links to IPY > or go directly to <http://dels.nas.edu/prb/ipy/>. The committee is preparing a report to summarize US interests and will circulate it for input late this year. They will also oversee preparation of a more general brochure.

At the international level, the ICSU IPY Planning Group has a tight schedule: it needs as much input as possible by December 2003 so that it can deliver a preliminary progress report to ICSU in January 2004. From there, if ICSU approves, it will oversee development of a science plan. The ICSU Planning Group is trying to foster an open process so that all interested groups can contribute ideas. Of course, the next (and difficult) step will be sorting the many ideas into some main themes so that the IPY effort can be coordinated. Efforts are also underway to inform relevant agencies and decision-makers of IPY planning to ensure that funding can be made available for IPY activities.

But a vision for IPY 2007-2008 is evolving. At its most fundamental level, IPY 2007-2008 is envisioned to be an intense, international campaign of coordinated polar observations and analysis: it will be bipolar in focus, multidisciplinary in scope, and truly international in participation. It is likely to contain a select number of scientific elements, incorporating elements of exploration, study of polar processes, and activities to monitor and

understand change and its human dimensions. Its goals would include galvanizing new and innovative observations and research, building on and enhancing existing programs and initiatives, attracting and developing the next generation of polar scientists and science leaders, and creating an exciting range of education and outreach activities that engage the public.

Why an International Polar Year? Most polar scientists know that the history of exploration of the polar regions is intimately intertwined with the history of polar science. The years 2007-2008 will mark the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the First International Polar Year (1882/3), the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Second Polar Year (1932/3), and the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the International Geophysical Year (1957/8). The IPYs and IGY were major initiatives, which resulted in significant new insights into global processes, and led to decades of invaluable polar research. The IGY resulted directly in the establishment of the Antarctic Treaty System. But in spite of the substantial investment of effort in polar exploration and research over the years, both by individual nations and through international programs, the relative inaccessibility and challenging environment of these regions have left them less well explored and studied than other key regions of the planet. This is despite the pivotal place of the Arctic and Antarctic in the Earth system and their many significant connections to questions of global climate, sea level, biogeochemical cycles, and marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

**SOCIETIES.** As this newsletter is about people and the forthcoming International Polar Year (2007-2008), we decided to include herein a showing of hands relative to organizations that people joined after the last International Polar Year (1957-1958). Our showing may not be complete, as there are all kinds of splinter groups. Then we will present several paragraphs on oral histories that have been done, are in the process of being done, or are in the wings to be done. The idea is to make Antarcticans more aware of one another, and maybe there will be some cohesion of groups. We have always thought that perhaps there are enough of us alive from the 3rd International Polar Year that perhaps, just perhaps, a group of us could go on a chartered cruise ship out of Port Lyttelton to McMurdo, doing a shake-down version of a 50th Anniversary Waltz (or Stagger).

**AMERICAN POLAR SOCIETY.** The longest existing American polar society is the only bipolar American polar society. It dates back to December 27, 1933, when August Horowitz published the first LITTLE AMERICA TIMES. It was described then as "a private self-sustaining amateur

publication'. August was employed by a local New York newspaper called the NEW YORK TIMES, and both the newspaper and the Society have survived to this date. August was very active in the Boys Scouts of America, and Eagle Scout Paul A. Siple of Meadville, PA being selected to go on Byrd's First Antarctic Expedition did much to fire August's interest in Antarctica.

THE POLAR TIMES 's first issue was back in June 1935, and it was published bi-annually through December 1947. But as OPERATION HIGHJUMP ended, so did the publication. There was a lapse until June 1955, when August then published Vol. 40. And it continued bi-annually through June 1986, Vol. 106. So for over fifty years August was the Voice of Antarctica in the media, an incredible endeavor by one man doing it all from his New York City apartment.

August passed away in 1988 at the young age of 78, and the heir apparent appeared to be historian Peter Anderson at the Institute of Polar Studies at The Ohio State University. But before he got the show back on the road, he had a stroke, and vanished as a participating editor. Brian Shoemaker surfaced as the Saving Soul, and after a lapse of nearly seven years, THE POLAR TIMES again appeared on our shelves. It had a new wardrobe, now resplendent in a glossy cover, and its innards were dressed up and featured a new, modern format. No longer was there a requirement for news clips, as the National Science Foundation was now coming out with their own annual news clips from the ice.

Brian did a tremendous job in the restoration of THE POLAR TIMES, but this aggressive dynamo couldn't stay long in any one place, and he heeded the call from afar, oral histories were beckoning. Captain Cliff Bekkedahl took over the reins in 2001, and he is served by an Antarctic editor, Jeff Rubin, and an arctic editor, Dave Norton. Everything is coming up roses for the Society, and as of mid-September they had 1,116 members, and are aiming for 2000 members. Cliff describes their current modus operandi as "collegial." In early October they hosted a symposium on the roles of women in the polar regions, held at the Byrd Polar Research Center at The Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. Anyone interested in becoming a member should contact Bob Kremenak, P.O. Box 464, Iowa City, IA 52244-0464. Dues are \$15.00 per year, and all members receive two issues of THE POLAR TIMES. It's a good buy.

#### **ANTARCTIC DEEP FREEZE ASSOCIATION (ADFA).**

This is the most exclusive and the most reasonable of all Antarctic organizations. In the beginning it consisted only of DF-I winter-over veterans (Little America V and McMurdo),

military and civilian, which made it real restrictive. After its first reunion in 1985, DF-II vets were immediately asked to join so all seven IGY stations would be represented. They later voted to accept all personnel from all phases of Deep Freeze. However, the hard core still remains the stalwarts who put the U.S. flag onto the ice back in 1955-1957. Dick Bowers, whose crew built the South Pole Station, writes that there are now 390 members in ADFA, most of whom are from the early DF years. Probably the station list should be extended to include the various Byrd and Siple stations, as well as Eights and Plateau. They have had seven reunions to date, with the next one scheduled for the Mississippi Gulf Coast in the spring of 2005 when it will commemorate the 50th anniversary of Operation Deep Freeze. They do NOT charge membership dues and funds are raised by donations, raffles, auctions, and the sale of ADFA related merchandise at their reunions. Their web site is <http://www.oaedks.net/adfa.htm>. We also recommend contacting Dick Bowers at [rbowersindy@comcast.net](mailto:rbowersindy@comcast.net) for those who want additional information. Dick told us that 18 of the original 24 Navy personnel who built the first South Pole Station are still alive. Considering that was back in 1956, that's a remarkable percentage of survival. Those guys must be doing something right.

#### **OLD ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS ASSOCIATION, INC. (OAEA).**

This is the youngest of all American Antarctic organizations, and it is the only one with a do-gooder plank built into its charter. Some may question the use of the word "explorer" in its title, but modern-day usage includes anyone old enough to vote who goes to the ice. The hard core of this relatively new organization, formed in late 1999, consists of many young Navy personnel, consisting of many who went through a lot on the ice, shared dangers, went into places and did things experienced by few human beings, doing things that had to be done. Currently they have 666 active members, and is open to anyone who has gone to Antarctica in support of science. That would have excluded the likes of Roald Amundsen, Sir Hubert Wilkins, Will Steger, Ann Bancroft, and many others who no doubt would have thought of themselves as explorers! They hold a symposium every other year, alternating between the birthplace of the OAEA, Pensacola, Florida, and the home ports of the Naval Support Force Antarctica and Antarctic Development Squadron Six, Port Hueneme/Point Mugu, California; Davisville/Quonset Point, Rhode Island. They also publish a quarterly newsletter, the EXPLORER GAZETTE. The do-gooder plank referred to earlier is that this organization supports an OAEA Educational Foundation Scholarship. They have a sliding membership fee, where it pays to be older, which may be the only benefit of aging

Antarcticans. For more information look them up at <http://www.oaea.net>. Inquiries should be directed to OAEA, 4615 Balmoral Drive, Pensacola, FL 32504. From what we have heard from those who have attended their gatherings, this is a fine outfit, a good group, headed by some very knowledgeable veterans.

#### **AMERICAN SOCIETY OF POLAR PHILATELISTS.**

The American Society of Polar Philatelists is an international organization of approximately 400 collectors of stamps and postal history relating to the Polar Regions. The Society was founded in 1956 and currently has 400 members worldwide, of whom 40% reside outside the United States. ASPP publishes a quarterly journal, *Ice Cap News*.

The Society holds an annual meeting in the United States at one of the national stamp exhibitions, where members can exhibit parts of their collections in competition with other stamp exhibits. The board of directors meets at these conventions, and a membership meeting is held that features a guest speaker. The 2003 convention was held in San Francisco in April and the 2004 meeting will be held in June in McLean, Virginia.

Members are interested in many aspects of Polar philately including mail from the expeditions of the Heroic Age as well as the most recent treks to the poles. Other interests include the Antarctic scientific research stations, famous polar explorers, Operation Deep Freeze, Operation High Jump, the expeditions of Richard E. Byrd to Antarctica, and the activity of the many countries that have active bases in Antarctica or that issue stamps related to the Polar regions.

The ASPP offers its members several services including a cover exchange, auctions, estate advisory information, and notification of where members can send postpaid return envelopes to obtain cancellations and other markings in the Polar Regions. Current membership dues are \$22 USD with the journal sent via surface mail anywhere in the world, \$32 USD for airmail to Central and South America and Europe, and \$37 USD for airmail service to Africa, Asia, Australasia, the Pacific, Russia and other CIS countries. A sample copy of *Ice Cap News* will be sent for \$3 USD and is available from the Secretary, Alan Warren, P.O. Box 39, Exton PA 19341-0039 USA.

For more information, see the website at [www.polarphilatelists.org](http://www.polarphilatelists.org).

**ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY.** For those of you who don't know who we are, a brief history. A bunch of the good old

boys in the Washington, DC area, who were involved in Antarctica in some capacity during the International Geophysical Year, formed the Society as a not-for-profit educational organization in 1960. A Naval Antarctic historian, Harry Dater, was very instrumental in its establishment, but it was Ruth Siple's deep devotion and hard work that resulted in the Society becoming more national in scope with a controlled membership of around 500. About six newsletters are published each year, and an annual Memorial Lecture is presented on some cutting edge of Antarctic science. The Society is heavily loaded with members who have been to the ice, and at one time two-thirds of its membership had features named for themselves. The newsletters are slanted towards Antarcticans, and human interest stories get a high priority. It has had a strong attachment to the National Science Foundation, although it has maintained its independence and is not beholden to NSF in any way, shape, or manner. Because of the newsletters coming out periodically, it means that it can keep abreast with news-breaking-events on a timely basis. Dues are a bargain at \$12.00 per year. A Society for and by Antarcticans.

#### **ANTARCTIC HISTORIANS: WHERE ARE THEY?**

When it comes to American Antarctic historians, they are AWOL. The best book by far on the history of Americans in Antarctica was written by the late geographer, Ken Bertrand, *AMERICANS IN ANTARCTICA, 1775-1948*. One would think that the IGY would have spawned many books, but none was written by Larry Gould, Hugh Odishaw, or Harry Wexler. *The World is Waiting!* Take heed, Tim Baughman. Perhaps the best book on the history of the Antarctic during the IGY was Walter Sullivan's *QUEST FOR A CONTINENT*, plus his *ASSAULT ON THE UNKNOWN*. Admiral George Dufek wrote *OPERATION DEEPFREEZE* and also *THROUGH THE FROZEN FRONTIER*, but neither are books that you are dying to give your grandsons.

There are several books that resulted from people wintering over. Perhaps the best known is by Paul Siple, 90 *DEGREES SOUTH*, about man's first winter at the South Pole. The station AND military man-in-charge at Ellsworth, Finn Ronne, wrote *ANTARCTIC COMMAND* in 1961. Nearly forty years later one of the leading scientists at Ellsworth in 1957 published his recollections in *INNOCENTS ON THE ICE*. Only one book came out of Little America V, *ANTARCTIC SCOUT*, by Dick Chappell. Gil Dewart, who w/ood at Wilkes in 1957, has a new book coming out late this year or early next year on life with Carl Eklund and company. Gil previously wrote a book about his year with the Russians at Mirny, but that experience was



post-IGY. None ever came out of Byrd or Hallett. So when you get right down to it, hardly anything has been written by participants in the IGY-IPY-3.

**ORAL HISTORIES ARE FILLING IN SOME OF THE BLANKS.** The National Science Foundation has been funding two oral history programs, one by Dian Belanger, the other by Brian Shoemaker. The one by Dian is strongly oriented towards the Navy side of the IGY, whereas the one by Brian is sort of all encompassing, including both polar regions. Dian did the following IGY scientists: Charlie Bentley, Paul Dalrymple, Gil Dewart, Mario Giovinetto, Rudi Honkala, George Toney, and Buck Wilson. Brian did Nolan Aughenbaugh, Steve Barnes, John Behrendt, Ed Flowers, Arlo Landolt, Bill Long, McKim Malville, Ben Remington, and John Weihaupt. From non-U.S. stations, Gordon Cartwright, Mort Rubin, and Colin Bull were interviewed.

A pretty good cross-section of folks. Dian sat down with three members of the South Pole construction party: Dick Bowers, Charlie Bevilacqua, and Bob Chaudoin. The South Pole wintering-over crew from the first year was well covered, too, with Flowers, Landolt, Ken Waldron, Cliff Dickey, and Chet Segers. Five people were interviewed from the first year at Ellsworth: Behrendt, Aughenbaugh, Malville, Conrad Jaburg, and Walter Davis. All of the oral histories are being archived at the Byrd Polar Research Center at The Ohio State University. We understand that Ohio State has footed the bill. The project was designed and brought to fruition under the capable management of Laura Kissel, the Polar Archivist working for Dr. Raymond Goerler.

For a complete list of those interviewed, go to your computer, and punch up <http://www.lib.ohiostate.edu/arvweb/polar/oral/hist/interviewed.htm>. You will be surprised!! Unfortunately a lot of Antarcticans died much before their time, so you won't find Paul Daniels, Bert Crary, Paul Siple, Carl Eklund, Finn Ronne, Willis Tressler, Harry Wexler, Mary Alice McWhinnie, John Katsufakis, Mukluk Milan, Herfried Hoinkes, George Llano, and many, many others. There are also many biggies out there just waiting to be interviewed, we think, such as Art DeVries, Bill Cassidy, Susan Solomon, Gisela Dreschhoff, Michele Raney, Bob Helliwell, Ken Moulton, and so on. We understand from probably a reliable source that Bill Cromie of Harvard, formerly of Little America V, former Secretary of Scientific Writers of America, that he once did an oral history of Bert Crary which rests somewhere at Columbia University. If that is so, it must be a whiz banger, as you could not sit those two down together and end up with anything dull.

**POLAR SOCIETY MEETS, AND NEW ROCK REPOSITORY DEDICATED AT BYRD POLAR RESEARCH CENTER.** (John Spletts) The American Polar Society (APS) held its 2003 Symposium at the Byrd Polar Research Center (BPRC), The Ohio State University, in Columbus, on 9-10 October. A cross-section of individuals presented papers on the theme *'Roles of Women in Polar Regions: Past, Present, and Future,'* a tribute to those who were often overlooked and in some cases, discriminated against, in their efforts to conduct research in a 'man's world' in the polar regions. A total of 18 papers were presented. Speakers included 'barrier-breakers' such as the first female flight officer in the U.S. Antarctic Program (Mary Crawford); one of the first U.S. women to set foot on the continent and then winter-over (Edith 'Jackie' Ronne); and Colin Bull, who, as Director of the Institute of Polar Studies (now BPRC), assembled the first all-female research group in the U.S. Antarctic Program, and managed to have U.S. Navy approval and NSF funding to conduct its field project in the 1969-70 austral summer. Mildred Crary recounted earlier times when her husband, Dr. Bert Crary, was in the field, which was frequent. Others included native women from Alaska who reached professionalism in their careers as a result of proving their worth, and a speaker on polar expedition tourism (Susan Adie). Incoming President John Spletts replaced outgoing President Dr. Gisela Dreschhoff as President of the Society. Polar medals were presented to individuals who have had outstanding careers in their fields — Honorary Membership Awards to Dr. Ken Hunkins and Dr. Sayed Z. El-Sayed. Dr. Mort D. Turner, former Program Manager for Geology at NSF's Polar Programs received an Honorary Service Award. Two others, Dr. Tony Gow and Dr. James Van Allen, were unable to attend to receive their Honorary Membership Awards, which will be awarded at a later time.

The following day, 11 October, a newly constructed building next to Scott Hall, campus location of the BPRC, was dedicated as the United States Polar Rock Repository. This 4200-sq-ft building will house collections of U.S. scientists from Antarctica and the Arctic, along with associated materials such as field notes, thin sections, paleomagnetic cores, and so on. Dr. Barry Lyons, BPRC Director, Dr. Rosie Kyle, and Dr. Anne Grunow (repository Curator) spoke on how the building came to fruition (with NSF and University funding), and Dr. Scott Borg, Head, Antarctic Sciences Section at NSF's Office of Polar Programs, cut the red ribbon to make the building official. See <http://www-bprc.mps.ohio-state.edu/rp/projects/agd> for information on the repository.