



THE ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

"BY AND FOR ALL ANTARCTICANS"

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

YOU NOW HAVE A CHOICE, NEWSLETTER WILL BECOME AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY. Starting with our next issue, anticipated in late January 2008, you can pick up your Newsletter on our new web site which will be up and running the first of the year. Members who choose to receive issues on the website will be given a password which will allow you access to the web site. And there will be a slight reduction (to be determined) in membership dues. Interested persons should contact our webmaster, Tom Henderson, whose address is shown on the masthead to the left. If you want to continue to get hard copies of the Newsletter, just keep quiet!

JOINT DINNER MEETING WITH THE EXPLORERS CLUB, WASHINGTON GROUP, INC., on Saturday, December 1, 2007, at the Cosmos Club, 2121 Massachusetts Ave., NW. Dinner reservations, \$65.00 (check payable to ECWG) should be sent to Donald J. Gerson, 3148 Castleleigh Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20904-1713. Tel 240-293-6570. Speaker will be Dr. Anna Kerttula de Echave, the subject, The Human Face of Climate Change. See page 2 of this Newsletter for further information.

SPSE/SM STATION DEDICATION, January 12, 2008. The acronym is misleading unless you are a member of the Club. It stands for the 3rd United States Amundsen -Scott South Pole Station.

ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY PREPARES TO MAKE FIRST DONATION FROM THE RUTH J. SIPLE FUND TO LIBRARY AT THE SOUTH POLE. See page 1.

CDs on Antarctic Society still on sale, see page 2 of this Newsletter. Checks for same, \$20.00 each, should be made out to the Antarctic Society, and mailed to Box 325, Port Clyde, ME 04855.

2008 HEDGEHOG ANTARCTIC CALENDARS still available until 10 December. For US and Canada residents, \$14.00 each. Checks payable to the Antarctic Society should be mailed to Box 325, Port Clyde, ME 04855.

BRASH ICE. These have been very busy days in the Head Sheds of the Antarctic Society, as we are in the midst of some very radical changes which will hopefully guide our Society into a continuous growth period with new, young invigorating members. This organization was founded shortly after Plymouth and Jamestown, and more Ancients and Honorables are dying than Fresh, New Bloods are joining. Thanks to Tom Henderson, we have and are taking steps to change things. The first was his producing a historical document of who we have been, who we currently are. It was a labor of true love by Tom, one that Lou Lanzerotti of the most prestigious National Science Board has described “the CD is terrific. The history recorded is priceless.” And Dr. Chester Pierce of Harvard Medical wrote “a marvelous legacy for generations to come.”

Our next step forward, another Tom Henderson Production, is the creation of an Antarctic Society Website. It is being field tested by some of our cornerstones, and we expect that it will be up and running by early January 2008. Tom invites suggestions for improvement from all readers. Our Newsletters will go onto the website at the beginning of the year, but will be protected from non-members access. So from now on our Newsletters will also be distributed electronically to those who take that option. The new site will be found at www.antarctican.org.

And our third giant step forward is a plan now being worked out by a triumvirate of Tom, Jerry Marty, and Katy Jensen whereby members wintering over at the South Pole and Palmer will be given complimentary access to the website, including access to copies of our Newsletters. We are going all out to make our Newsletters something of interest to younger active members. The complimentary access will be discontinued at the end of winter, at which time we hope at least a few of the current Antarcticans will want to continue on as paying members – and hopefully contributors.

As we announced on the cover page, our Society is making its first contribution from the Ruth J. Siple Fund to the South Pole Library, a handsome box with a collection of Antarctic Music CDs selected and procured for us by a musical expert who just happens to be an Antarctic, Valmar Kurol of Montreal. The list of the pieces going to

the South Pole in a few weeks are shown in a resume by Valmar on page 3. A complimentary set is being collected by Valmar which the Society hopes to send to Palmer later in 2008. This is just the beginning of how our Society will enhance the libraries in the Antarctic through the Ruth J. Siple Fund, which will continue to be our Society’s charity.

We feel that it is most important to have the first contribution from the Ruth J. Siple Fund to be in the musical field, as music was one of Ruth’s true loves. She sang in the choral group at her college, although we are not exactly certain on what basis she was selected, as she was low-toned. Later on she took up the harp, and enjoyed playing that instrument for many years. She loved to listen to classical music, and daily listened to this FM station in Washington that featured classical music. She possessed a fine collection of classical CD’s, which she often listened to in the confines of her home. It is most appropriate that this Antarctic musical donation from the Antarctic Society’s Ruth J. Siple Fund be at this time, the dedication of the 3rd South Pole Station. Ruth, herself, was at the dedication of the 2nd South Pole Station, and her late husband was the Grand Marshall of the 1st South Pole Station.

Valmar Kurol, a native of Saint John, New Brunswick, came into the Antarctic scene through his love for the Arctic. His first trip to Antarctica was on the Northern Ranger, and he subsequently made four other trips to the 7th Continent. His most recent trip was in 2003 when he went with the Canadian Students on Ice Program headed up by Geoff Green. Valmar produces an Antarctic Newsletter out of Montreal, the Seventh Continent, although at this time it is in a state of rest. Valmar is a tried and true musician in his own right, and his ANTARCTIC ARRIVAL, produced in 1999, is a fine collection of twelve Antarctic pieces. Buy it, you are sure to enjoy it. He can be reached by e-mail: mtl.ant.soc@sympatico.ca.

Now for the bad news. We are going up in our Membership dues, but only a modest amount, to \$15.00 per year. Still a bargain, less than half a tank full of gas. However, for all of you faithful, we have a bit of good news. If you want to extend before 31 December 2007, you can sign up for the present rate: \$12.00 per year.

DR ANNA KERTTULA de ECHAVE SPEAKS. Our speaker at the December 1st meeting with the Explorers Club Washington Group (see cover sheet) will be an anthropologist and native Alaskan who has been observing and researching the people of the Arctic for over 40 years. She will talk about the ways in which humans have been adapting, or in some cases not adapting, to unpredictable changes in climate for millennia. Based on the observations of indigenous people and recent scientific research findings, she will put a human face to the foreboding headlines of climate change and will give the audience a deeper insight into our own future vulnerability and resilience.

ELEVATED SOUTH POLE STATION TO BE DEDICATED. For a few short hours in mid-afternoon on January 12th, 40 invited visitors will be eyewitnesses to the dedication of the new megabucks, multiyear erection at the Geographical South Pole. It is our understanding that the station will remain the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station. The lucky few who have been invited appear not to be the scientists who have made the station such an important scientific laboratory, but a potpourri of those who have been “involved with the project funding design, logistics, construction, and management.” In other words, a bunch of bureaucrats will show up, spend a few hours there, and go back to McMurdo later that day. Hopefully, there won’t be a chance for them to do any damage in the few hours that they will spend at the Pole!

I looked back into my journal to see what I wrote about the first dedication of the South Pole Station on January 22, 1957. It was held at McMurdo and I described “the ceremony was brief and simple.” But there were several distinguished guests, such as Harry Wexler, Bert Crary, Larry Gould, Paul-Emile Victor, Trevor Hatherton, and Kaare Rodahl. Speakers were Gould, Wexler, Rodahl, Hatherton, and two Navy men, George Dufek and Willie Dickey. Our ship, the USS CURTISS, was tied up to the bay ice about two miles from the station at McMurdo. The ice started to break up while we were at the station, so 25 of us were stranded overnight at the station. My journal showed my keen appreciation for the place, as I wrote “What a miserable place!”

ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY NEWSLETTER CD-ROM STILL AVAILABLE! (Tom Henderson) The CD-ROM containing the entire archive of Antarctic Society newsletters and other documents from 1959 – 2007 is still available to members for the reasonable cost of \$20. If you doubt that last assertion, consider:

- The archive contains 1,802 individual pages and 235 separate documents.
- The archive includes both individual document files and a single combined file of all of the documents. The latter is included for easier searching.
- The archive is in Adobe PDF format, the most common document format in the world. If you don’t have Adobe Reader already installed on your computer (most people do), you can download it free of charge from www.adobe.com.
- Because it is in PDF format, you can use the tools built into Adobe Reader to search for words or phrases in any or all of the documents. For example, if you enter “Erebus,” it will zoom to the first instance of that word in the archive. Each click on the Find Next feature then takes you to each successive occurrence.
- There are hundreds of articles about Antarctic people, places and events over almost fifty years.
- There are dozens of reviews of Antarctic books, films and other media contained in the archive.
- There are an equal number of obituaries describing in detail the lives and careers of Society members and prominent Antarcticans.
- The archive includes the full-color commemorative booklet of Dr. Laurence Gould’s illustrious career produced in limited quantity by Carleton College.
- Finally – and certainly not least – the archive contains all of Paul Dalrymple’s writings and ramblings, those labors of love that Society members have enjoyed for the past thirty years. Paul’s wit and the facts, stories, and gossip acquired from his huge network of Antarctic contacts have made these communiqués thoroughly unique.

So isn’t all of that worth \$20? Buy one and enjoy hours of reading and reminiscing. And they make

excellent Christmas gifts for fellow Antarcticans or those who would like to be. Just send a check made out to the Antarctic Society to: Paul C. Dalrymple, Box 325, Port Clyde, ME 04855.

ABOUT ANTARCTIC MUSIC.(Valmar Kurol)

What is the music of Antarctica? What kinds of tunes does the Antarctic inspire? Is there an Antarctic sound? Based on my fifteen years of collecting recorded music about Antarctica, the answer is, it's everything and anything people bring from their own varied backgrounds. The classical repertoire appears to be relatively minimal and it is the pop artists who have been making more Antarctic musical noises, in some cases literally. While earlier songs may have focused on urging listeners to keep the continent pristine, much of the current crop seems to hold Antarctica as a mirror/metaphor for the coldness and isolation people feel in their day to day lives. The music collected for the Ruth J. Siple Collection at the South Pole includes the beautiful, inspirational, comical and the harsh & discordant, varying in style from classical to jazz and rock. It starts with the mother of all Antarctic music, Vaughan Williams (7th) Sinfonia Antartica and includes the soundtracks for the latest penguin flockumentaries. For those who may be interested, a chronological discography of my collected discs is at <http://antarcticcircle.org/valmar.htm>. Now let's roll with the Ruth J. Siple Pole Collection. **CDs for the South Pole or any hot deserted island...**

1) SINFONIA ANTARTICA (Seventh Symphony) by Ralph Vaughan Williams (1998)
Conducted by Kees Bakels, Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, recorded September 1996; The background music for the vintage 1949 film *Scott of the Antarctic*, by one of Britain's greatest 20th century composers, was later arranged into his Seventh Symphony, which premiered in 1953 and is considered to be the mother of all Antarctic music.

2) ANTARCTIC SYMPHONY (8th SYMPHONY) & HIGH ON THE SLOPES OF TERROR by Sir Peter Maxwell Davies
The British Antarctic Survey and the London Philharmonia Orchestra commissioned prolific British composer Sir Peter Maxwell Davies to compose an **Antarctic Symphony**, his **8th Symphony**, for its première in May 2001. A companion piece, the 21-minute **High on the**

Slopes of Terror, was composed in 1999 and was the first musical work resulting from Sir Peter's Antarctic trip.

3) MARCH OF THE PENGUINS Original Score by Alex Wurman (2005)

The North American version of this French-made documentary won the Oscar for best documentary feature film of 2005.

4) MARCH OF THE EMPRESS by Emilie Simon (2005)

This is the soundtrack for the French version of March of the Penguins. The original music, by Simon, a French singer and instrumentalist, is in an electropop New Age style with English vocals. The North American version of the film developed an entirely different soundtrack of serious orchestral music.

5) MUSIC FROM SEVEN CONTINENTS Vol. 2 by The Cincinnati Boychoir (2004)

The CD includes four lively song tracks about the seventh continent. Texts were by Bill Manhire (a New Zealand university professor and poet), from the Book of Job and from the writings of Antarctic explorers Apsley Cherry-Garrard and Ernest Shackleton, with music composed by Carlton Young, an American professor, editor and composer of sacred music.

6) ANTARCTICA – NHK Television 50th Anniversary Nankyoku Project (2003)

NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation), Japan's sole public broadcaster, commemorated the 50th anniversary of TV broadcasting in Japan in 2003 by establishing an HDTV broadcasting station in Antarctica in 2003. This is the commemorative music CD (Japan Version).

7) MUSIC FOR THE SCOTIA CENTENARY (2002)

Music to celebrate the centenary of the 1902 Scottish National Antarctic Expedition under William Bruce. The first half of the disc consists of seven traditional Scottish country dance tunes with Antarctic titles. The main event, however, is a 24-minute orchestral suite, *South*, by Dundee composer Gordon McPherson.

8) THE SONGS of the 'MORNING': a Musical Sketch by G. S. Doorly (2002)

The *Morning* was the relief ship sent to resupply Robert Scott's *Discovery* Expedition of 1901-04.

During the *Morning's* 1902 voyage to Antarctica, the third officer, Lieut. Gerald Doorly and the chief engineer, J.D. Morrison, collaborated on a collection of songs that were performed during musical evenings on the ship. The present recording was undertaken as a *Discovery* centennial project and the Chorus contains all the adult male descendants of Gerald Doorly, along with professional colleagues and interested friends. All royalties from the sale are to be divided between the Dundee Heritage Trust and the New Zealand Antarctic Heritage Trust for their work on the original Expedition's historic artefacts.

9) SHACKLETON'S ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE – Original Giant Motion Picture Soundtrack Composed by Sam Cardon (2001)

The film score of the superb IMAX film about the Endurance Expedition.

10) SHACKLETON – Original Score by Adrian Johnston (2001)

This score for the two-part four-hour TV dramatization of Shackleton's Endurance Expedition, featuring the prominent British actor Kenneth Branagh in the title role.

11) FROM AUSTRALIA – John Williams, guitar (1994)

Includes **Antarctica - Suite for Guitar and Orchestra** by Australian Nigel Westlake. Westlake wrote the score for the IMAX film *Antarctica* and later reworked it into this longer 1992 guitar concerto in four movements.

12) ANTARCTICA - The Film Music, composed by Nigel Westlake (1992)

The CD of the score of the IMAX film *Antarctica* has thirteen mostly short orchestral tracks of various themes portrayed in the movie, four of which were developed into the previously mentioned guitar concerto.

13) TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH - Original Soundtrack Recording - music composed and conducted by John Scott (1988)

This is the soundtrack for the William Kronick documentary film about The Transglobe Expedition, led by Ranulph Fiennes. Over a three-year period ending in 1982, the team circumnavigated the globe along its polar axis from North to South Poles, being the first to do so.

14) DARK ADVENTURE RADIO THEATRE PRESENTS H. P. LOVECRAFT'S "AT THE MOUNTAINS OF MADNESS" (2006)

The H. P. Lovecraft Historical Society (California) has adapted one of Lovecraft's best regarded stories, written in 1931, in the form of a spooky 75 minute radio play about a Byrd-era Antarctic expedition gone wrong, in the way it might have been produced in the 1930s.

15) ANTARCTIC SUITE by Wendy Mae Chambers (1999)

Wendy Mae Chambers is a New Jersey-based musician who visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1999 as a tourist and subsequently recorded a CD of piano solo compositions inspired by her trip.

16) ANTARCTIC ARRIVAL - a Tribute to a Frozen Land by Valmar Kurol and Marc-André Bourbonnais (1999)

This Montreal-produced CD contains ten thematic instrumental pieces and two vocal tracks in New Age/light rock/classical styles, based on Kurol's three visits to Antarctica in the 1990s.

17) ANTARCTICA by Ian Tamblyn (1994)

Tamblyn is an Ottawa-area Canadian pop-folk artist and expedition tour lecturer. This recording is associated with the CBC radio documentary, *Notes from the Bottom of the World*, based on his trip to McMurdo Sound. The music is a combination of New Age/folk-rock/jazz influences.

18) ANTARCTICA by Richie Beirach (recorded 1985, issued 1994)

Beirach is an American jazz artist who improvises on elements of eclectic modern music in his piano solo *Antarctica Suite*.

19) POLAR SHIFT - A Benefit for Antarctica, various artists (1991)

A compilation of New Age instrumental and vocal music dedicated to the conservation of Antarctica.

20) ANTARCTICA by Vangelis (1983)

Synthesizer music from Koreyoshi Kurahara's film of the same name. Best song is the title track, *Theme from Antarctica*, which, arguably, still remains the definitive Antarctic mood music.

21) PROGRESS · REFORM by iLiKETRAiNS (2006)

Only a British group could open their debut rock disc with a track called *Terra Nova*, named after Robert Scott's 1910-1912 South Pole expedition and ship. A special treat is the accompanying video of the *Terra Nova* soundtrack, portraying the fated South Pole march. It is complete with a miniature ship, expeditioners and styrofoam ice.

22) RECONSTRUCTION SITE by The Weakerthans (2003)

The Weakerthans are a Canadian alt-rock band and this CD contains the track *Our Retired Explorer (Dines With Michel Foucault in Paris, 1961)*, about an imaginary Historic-era explorer who has seen better days. The enhanced CD also includes a video of the soundtrack, complete with ice, dogs hauling a sled, an underground den, penguins, and sailing ship.

23) CÄRNIVAL OF CHAOS by GWAR (1997)

This American theatrical shock-rock heavy-metal group slashes and burns from their opening number, *Penguin Attack* and then does further damage to the ears with *Antarctican Drinking Song*.

24) ANGEL ABOVE MY PIANO by Fiona Joy Hawkins (2006)

Fiona Joy is an Australian painter and pianist whose CD of romantic New Age piano presents a suite of *Antarctic Interludes*, based on her trip to the Ross Sea side of Antarctica in 2005.

25) ANTARTICA by Gale Revilla (1999)

Gale Revilla is a Nevada-based New Age synthesizer artist. This CD is based on the idea of Ancient Civilizations and Antarctica as Atlantis.

26) PENGUINS ON THE MOON by Sack Trick (2000)

The British Sack Trick is a revolving group of comedic musicians and the CD is an entertaining heavy metal/music hall/rock musical about a group of penguins in Antarctica who take a spaceship to the moon.

27) SEA OF GLORY America's Voyage of Discovery – The U.S. Exploring Expedition 1838-1842 - book by Nathaniel Philbrick, read by Dennis Boutsikaris (2003)

This 5-CD, 6-hour package is a superb invitation/teaser for reading the book about the controversial and little-known U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842 (the U.S. Ex. Ex.), led by Charles

Wilkes. CDs 2 & 3 cover the voyages to the South Shetland Islands and along the Adélie Coast, respectively.

THE SOUTH GEORGIA ASSOCIATION was formed in 2001 to give voice to those who care about South Georgia. South Georgia is a sub-Antarctic island of exceptional natural beauty and rich wildlife both on land and at sea. Its snow-covered peaks, glaciers and emerald-green bays are a breathtaking sight. It has an interesting history, is environmentally vulnerable and is home to two scientific research stations -- one in Cumberland Bay and one on Bird Island. The association (www.southgeorgiaassociation.org) aims to hold two meetings a year in Britain and publishes a newsletter. Members are alerted to important sources of information such as the official South Georgia website www.sgisland.org which publishes a monthly newsletter, and the South Georgia Heritage Trust www.sght.org

Membership of the association is open to all. The subscription is £15 annually or £50 for a five-year subscription. There are 360 individual members and four corporate members. We have members (in descending order of numbers) from UK, USA, South Georgia, Falkland Islands, Norway, Australia, France, Canada, Ireland, Sweden, New Zealand, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Argentina, Uruguay, Zimbabwe, Netherlands and Austria.

For added interest, the museum at Grytviken has a new Curator, Elsa Davidson, with Tim and Pauline Carr having moved on in life, to New Zealand. The museum email address is museum@sght.org. Current president of the South Georgia Association is our own Charles Swithinbank.

BRITAIN TO STAKE CLAIM FOR ANTARCTIC SEABED. (Excerpted from the Malaysia Sun, The Guardian, 17 Oct. 2007, Margaret Lanyon/Christchurch Press, various websites, and editorial prerogative.)

The news that the UK intends to file a claim for sovereignty over the seabed adjacent to its Antarctic territorial claim will significantly change the way we think about Antarctica.

When the original 12 signatories signed the Antarctic Treaty nearly 50 years ago, they agreed to put their territorial claims over the remote

continent into abeyance, a major geopolitical milestone. The international agreement stated that the interests of individual nations should come second to preserving Antarctica as a common heritage for all countries. So, even at the height of the cold war, the idea of Antarctica as a demilitarised continent dedicated to science in a spirit of international cooperation was born. So much for the idealistic aspects of the Treaty, because the high seas surrounding Antarctica, technically speaking, lie outside the bounded land of the Antarctic continent and are therefore subject to the UN convention on the law of the sea treaty (UNCLOS), which was signed in 1982. Whether the seabed will be considered as an extension of the land and therefore subject to the Antarctic Treaty, which covers territory south of 60 degrees, or whether it will be treated as part of the high seas and governed by the law of the sea remains to be seen. That said, Britain and Australia appear to believe that the law of the sea will take precedence in seabed disputes.

Somehow, it doesn't seem right to tamper with what is, and has been, a unique Treaty that covers the only part of our planet above sea level that belongs to no one. Adjacent seafloors should be treated with the same respect.

The International Seabed Authority (1994) enables states to register territorial claims to sovereignty over their continental shelves. Shelves come in all shapes and sizes. Some go well beyond the recognised 200-mile exclusive economic zones, and can therefore be critical for accessing greater resource rights.

Why is this happening now? The answer, in a word, is energy. The world's largest economies, including the UK, are seeking new supplies of energy away from the instability of the Middle East, without wanting to depend on the whim of Russia or any other nation. The ocean seabed is a resource frontier with the potential for immense mineral wealth. Critics (Greenpeace and World Wildlife Fund) have already voiced their displeasure at this move by a major Treaty Party, and Chile has stated that its territorial claim in Antarctica remains as originally outlined, not to be affected by the U.K. proposal. Further details can be found with a Google search for 'U.K. claim', including one link to a fancy map of the proposed U.K. areal claim.

JERRY KOOYMAN, “MAYOR OF CAPE WASHINGTON,” COLLECTS WELL-DESERVED AWARDS. Dr. Gerald Kooyman, of Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UC San Diego, received New York City's Explorers Club highest award in 2007, the Finn Ronne Memorial Award for Polar Field Science and Exploration “for his innovative and groundbreaking research on the diving behavior and physiology of Weddell seals and emperor penguins and for scientific achievement during a lifetime of Antarctic field research.” Kooyman was the first scientist to design and implement studies using a time-depth recorder to measure diving in free-diving seals. In recent years, he has focused his research on diving and population studies in emperor penguins. If you have visited Cape Washington in the Ross Sea on a Russian icebreaker in about November, you have probably seen Jerry and his colleagues studying the colony of 20,000 – 25,000 breeding pairs of emperor penguins, probably the largest in all of Antarctica. Total population of the species in a 1993 SCAR report listed 195,000 breeding pairs in more than 40 individual colonies. Part of his studies in instrumenting emperors is to determine where newly hatched chicks go after fledging, as well as their diving limits while foraging. During recent expeditions to Antarctica, Kooyman has documented climate-induced changes and their impacts on emperor penguin habitats. In addition to the award from The Explorers Club, he was the first recipient in 2005 of the Kenneth Norris Lifetime Achievement Award from the Society for Marine Mammalogy.

PHYLACTERIES AT THE SOUTH POLE (from the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Bulletin of January 11, 1974). Roy Millenson, a staff member of the National Science Foundation's subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and an aide to Sen Jacob K. Javits (R, NY) found himself at the South Pole with a Congressional delegation inspecting the station in January 1974. Roy brought with him the phylacteries that his parents had given him for his Bar Mitzvah at the Adas Israel Synagogue some forty years before. This Synagogue became a national monument and subsequently a museum and library for our country's centennial.

Roy had worn the phylacteries over the years, and his rabbi said that the proper way to dispose of them was by burial. So the Antarctic trip came

along and he took them with him. He put them in a paper bag bearing the date, January 3, 1974, and placed them in a hole three feet deep. Then Roy said two prayers—the “shechayuno” and the “shma” and covered them with snow, forever preserved in a permanent deep freeze. The temperature at the time was a balmy -14F.

I (Paul Dalrymple) remembered Roy telling me back in the 1970s about what he did, and he thought that perhaps this was the first ever such burial of Jewish effects at the South Pole. Naturally he was very proud to be at the South Pole and was even happier that he could leave his own phylacteries, given to him by his parents. Then I recently read in the Antarctic Sun about how the station manager at the South Pole was assembling historical memorabilia gathered at the stations in the past fifty years for permanent display. I thought back to what Roy had told me, and I went onto the internet and finally tracked down his son, also a Roy. We had a great talk, he was as communicative as his late father, and was most happy to cooperate with me, supplying me with the above details. I trust the station manager can find room for this touching and most unique piece of South Pole history.

CAM CRADDOCK – A SPECIAL TRIBUTE. (Bob Rutford) Cam Craddock (John Campbell Craddock) died July 23, 2006. Cam was one of the first geologists to venture into Antarctica following the International Geophysical Year, and following his first trip to Antarctica in 1959, he spent 6 additional field seasons and one DSDP cruise south of the Antarctic Circle. He served on many committees dealing with maps of the Antarctic, was active in SCAR, served on the Polar Research Board, was the organizer and host of the Third Symposium on Antarctic Geology and Geophysics, and was active in a number of international committees and organizations.

Following Cam’s field seasons in Antarctica he became interested and involved in Arctic research in both Alaska and Svalbard. He spent parts of 12 summers with students in the Alaska Range and 9 summers in Svalbard. His work was supported by grants from The National Science Foundation and in Svalbard with logistic support from the Norwegian Polar Institute. In addition he continued his interest in the geology of the Upper Midwest and the western part of the U.S., supervising students in their work in New

Mexico, Wyoming, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Cam was a teacher (over 8000 students were taught in his classes at The University of Minnesota and University of Wisconsin). He was the advisor or co-advisor for 21 PhD students and 69 Masters students. He was a researcher who published. He was senior author on some 138 papers and was a joint author on an additional 100-plus papers. (I would note here that he was generous with his students on authorship of papers.) He was active in University affairs, serving on committees and as chair of the department at Wisconsin. He served a number of organizations well, and was recognized by the Geological Society of America when he was awarded their Distinguished Service Award in 1988. Most recently the Board of Geographic names revised the names applied in the southern Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains and recognized Cam’s contributions to the understanding of the geology of that area by naming the large block of mountains Craddock Massif, where also is found Mount Craddock, just south of Vinson Massif, the highest mountain in Antarctica.

At the recently completed International Symposium on Antarctic Earth Sciences (ISAES), the late Cam Craddock was honored in a number of ways. A continuing session of lectures under the general heading of “Antarctica in Rodinia, Gondwana and Pangea” were presented on three consecutive afternoons “in honor of the contributions of Campbell Craddock.” A total of 31 papers were presented in the formal sessions.

One session dealt specifically with Cam, and the papers were authored by his son, John, and his students, John Spletstoesser, Jerry Webers, and Bob Rutford. John Craddock made a presentation about his father’s life and his interests in things other than geology. He also gave a most interesting paper describing work on the carbonate breccia bodies found in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Bob Rutford summarized Cam’s contributions to Antarctic geology and presented a paper on the Jones Mountains, a feature discovered by Cam, Ed Thiel, and Ed Robinson in January of 1960. Some anecdotes about Cam and those who shared a tent with him in Antarctic field projects spiced the presentation. The papers by Webers and by Spletstoesser were delivered by John Craddock, as the authors were unable to attend. A highlight

of the opening session was Ian Dalziel's paper entitled "The Ellsworth Mountains: Critical and enduringly enigmatic." The Proceedings of all sessions, plus abstracts of papers, are online at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2007/1047/>.

I KNEW YOUR FATHER. About a year ago, I found myself being wheeled into the Operating Room for minor surgery at Mercy Hospital in Portland, Maine. The pushers stopped the gurney to talk to this doctor, and I heard one address this person as "Hedblom". I opened my eyes, looked the guy over, and said "I knew your father." He was somewhat surprised, as his father had been dead for several years, and here I was a completely unknown person, telling him that I knew his old man. And he said, "Where did you know my father?" I replied, "I met him fifty years ago at Little America V." He was aghast, and said "I want to talk to you after you come out of surgery."

Dr. Hedblom was the senior Naval Officer in Deep Freeze II, He was a giant of a man, at least six feet, five. He wore this tent-size white canopy with a great big red cross on his back. Couldn't miss him. And when I opened my eyes and saw this doctor who was also a giant of a man, whose name was Hedblom, I knew that he had to be a son of Captain Hedblom. I remembered that his Dad was a strong Mason, and here his son was working in a Roman Catholic hospital. So I sort of needled him by saying, "Wasn't your Dad a strong Mason?" Fifty years can be a short time, occasionally.

CONVERSATION WITH AMUNDSEN.(The following does not constitute the official view of the Antarctic Society)

In late August of this year, I found myself at the feet of a man who I had long admired. I was in Tromsø, a coastal town in northern Norway. I was in a park near the waterfront, a park called Amundsen, and the name "Roald Amundsen" appeared in a granitic base. It was late in the afternoon, and the skies were darkening, but I could still see my hero quite easily. I was transfixed, frozen, wondering a thousand different thoughts about the man in polar garb standing directly in front of me.

Suddenly I started to hear strange noises. and he appeared to be trying to move. All of a sudden he looked down on me and spoke in broken English,

"I see you are wearing a South Pole Station cap, have you by chance been there?" I replied, "Yes, your Honor, I was privileged to go there in 1957, and spent a whole year there. You, your Honor, changed my whole life, I want to thank you so much." And he answered. "Son, please just call me Roald, and if you don't mind, will you answer some questions for me? You see most people come by, see my statue, really do not see me, but they take pictures and go on their merry way.

I sort of dropped off the surface of the earth back in 1928 when I went looking for a downed polar explorer who wasn't even a close friend of mine. How does the world now look upon me?" I wasn't expecting such a tough question, but I finally gathered some thoughts and said, "Roald, I think most people in this world would put you in the top three as a polar explorer. To be utterly truthful, I think you would come in a close second to your fellow countryman, Fridtjof Nansen. However, Sir Ernest has benefited by a groundswell of popularity in recent years. You know there is a popular saying going around, if you want to obtain a goal, go with Amundsen; if you want to go for science, go with Scott; if you want to come back, go with Shackleton." Roald sort of chuckled over that, but then cleared his throat as he hadn't been talking for many years, and bristling said "Well, that really isn't totally fair to me, as I brought back all of my men alive, and Ernest did not bring back all of his party from the other side." I answered, "You are truthful, but the Boss got a lot out of South Georgia and Elephant Island, and people never get tired of hearing those stories about him. The trouble with you, Roald, was that you planned so well, executed your plans to perfection, that you left nothing for the public to criticize. You were just too perfect, too drab, and that is not how you win popularity contests."

Roald continued with, "When I vanished in the summer of 1928, several of my men were preparing to leave for Antarctica with an American who had come to me to seek information, a man by the name of Richard E. Byrd. Would you be so kind as to tell me what kind of an expedition they had, as their destination was the same as mine, the Bay of Whales." I answered, "Well. Roald, one of the main purposes of their expedition was to fly, particularly to the South Pole. They had hoped to be the very first to ever fly in Antarctica, but

George Wilkins, an Australian who you no doubt knew, won that distinction with a flight from the beach at Deception Island. However, your dear friend and fellow Norwegian, Bernt Balchen, piloted the first plane, a Ford Tri-Motor, over the South Pole in late November 1929. In support of that flight, a geologist by the name of Larry Gould led a dog sledging support party out into the Queen Maud Mountains. On Christmas Day, atop of Mt. Betty, they saw a cairn which you had erected on your return trip from the Pole, and inside was a page from your notebook that read that you all had reached the Pole. A Norwegian with Gould by the name of Carl Petersen translated your writings. Larry carefully folded your page, committing himself to some day personally delivering it to your king. It came sooner than he anticipated as your government invited him to Oslo to accept the Cross of St. Olaf from King Haakon.

Byrd came back to the Antarctic for a second time with another expedition. That was in 1933-35, and he decided that he would live alone out on the Ross Ice Shelf, about a hundred miles from Little America II. That turned out to be nearly a disastrous mistake, as Byrd was not really an expeditioner, and had to be rescued in mid-winter. However, the seed had been planted in an Eagle Scout by the name of Paul Siple on the 1928-39 expedition, and one might say that the torch lighted by Byrd was carried to the South Pole for the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58. The South Pole station was dedicated in your name and Scott's name in a ceremony at McMurdo in the shadow of Scott's Discovery hut. I just happened to be there that day, not in any official capacity mind you, but more or less in just passing through. I think Kaare Rodahl, a cold weather physiologist, may have been the official representative of your country at the ceremonies. Do you have any more questions, Roald?"

Roald then asked about his companion on the *Belgica Expedition*, Dr. Frederick Cook, saying that the last time he saw him was when he was in Leavenworth. I told him that I had never met him, really did not know much about him, but that he apparently died an inglorious death about 1940, with very few authorities believing any of his accomplishments. However a small corps of family and friends of the family remained steadfast to his memory. This led me to comment that the other pretender to the North Pole, Robert

Peary, was also being looked at with jaundiced eyes. I told Roald that his least favorite geographic society had hired an explorer/adventurer from the U.K., one Wally Herbert, to prove that Peary actually did reach the Pole. However, after an exhaustive study, Wally wasn't able with a clear conscience to tell that society that Peary had actually gotten there!

You might be interested to know that ten years ago when I was in Ushuaia, I walked down on the pier late one afternoon and got into a conversation with this man who had just come down the gangway from a ship. He was on his way to the Antarctic, a 100th Anniversary trip of your old ship, the BELGICA, the travelers being relatives of Adrien de Gerlache. How about that! Incidentally tourism in Antarctica is a flourishing business. This year they are expecting 30,000 tourists to visit the continent. About half of them will be on giant behemoths of ships, carrying over a thousand passengers who will just cruise with their binoculars with no landings.

That led me to follow up on Byrd and his flights to the North Pole. It seems since Roald's vanishing that some second thoughts have arisen as to whether Byrd's plane actually got to the North Pole, turning around short of the destination. One of Byrd's disclaimers was Bernt Balchen, who was not a great admirer of Byrd. Then a Swedish meteorologist did an after-the-fact weather analysis saying that Byrd's plane could not have possibly done it. So then I told Roald that by default of Peary, Cook, and Byrd, that he, himself, Roald Amundsen, could actually lay claim to not only being first at the South Pole, but also to the North Pole. He did not seem to be particularly impressed that something else could be added to his vitae, but accepted it as a possibility. I had to spoil his moment of instant glory by telling him that it was all much ado about nothing, as the world is in the midst of global warming, which is most pronounced in the polar regions, and that within a few decades all the North Pole will be part of an expanded ice-free ocean. Then I added that the Russians recently felt that they had a legitimate claim to the North Pole, and had put a territorial claiming stake on the bedrock surface below the North Pole. This really brought a deep-throated laugh out of Amundsen.

(To be concluded in January's Newsletter)

