



The Antarctic Society

"By and For All Antarcticans"

VOLUME 08-09

DECEMBER

NO. 2

PRESIDENT

Dr. Arthur B. Ford
400 Ringwood Avenue
Menlo Park, CA
(650) 323-3652
abford@aol.com

VICE PRESIDENT

Robert B. Flint, Jr.
185 Bear Gulch Road
Woodside, CA 94062
(650) 851-1532
robflint@aya.yale.edu

TREASURER

Paul C. Dalrymple
Box 325
Port Clyde, ME 04855
Phone: (207) 372-6523
pcdal@roadrunner.com

SECRETARY

Charles Lagerbom
83 Achorn Road
Belfast, ME 04915
(207) 548-0923
icechip@prexar.com

WEBMASTER

Thomas Henderson
520 Normanskill Place
Slingerlands, NY 12159
webmaster@antarctican.org

PAST PRESIDENTS

Dr. Carl R. Eklund 1959-61
Dr. Paul A. Siple 1961-62
Mr. Gordon D. Cartwright 1962-63
RADM David M. Tyree (Ret.) 1963-64
Mr. George R. Toney 1964-65
Mr. Morton J. Rubin 1965-66
Dr. Albert P. Crary 1966-68
Dr. Henry M. Dater 1968-70
Dr. George A. Doumani 1970-71
Dr. William J. L. Sladen 1971-73
Mr. Peter F. Bermel 1973-75
Dr. Kenneth J. Bertrand 1975-77
Mrs. Paul A. Siple 1977-78
Dr. Paul C. Dalrymple 1978-80
Dr. Meredith F. Burrill 1980-82
Dr. Mort D. Turner 1982-84
Dr. Edward P. Todd 1984-86
Mr. Robert H. T. Dodson 1986-88
Dr. Robert H. Rutford 1988-90
Mr. Guy G. Guthridge 1990-92
Dr. Polly A. Penhale 1992-94
Mr. Tony K. Meunier 1994-96
Mr. Ron Naveen 1996-98
Dr. Paul C. Dalrymple 1998-00
Ms. Kristin Larson 2000-02
Mr. John Spletstoesser 2002-04
Dr. Robert B. Flint, Jr. 2004-07

WWW.ANTARCTICAN.ORG

CONTENTS

BRASH ICE	cover	BLACK MEN IN EARLY ANTARCTICA.....	5
ANTARCTIC CALENDARS	2	ICE IS WHERE YOU FIND IT	5
WEBSITE UPDATE	2	JOE FLETCHER	6
ARCHIVING	2	MARTIN POMERANTZ	8
ICE SHELF LEAVING	4	EAGLE ON ICE	8
WIND POWER AT MCMURDO	4	STUART KLIPPER	9
FAMILY BUSINESS	5	ANTARCTIC TOURISM	10

BRASH ICE. We had looked forward to this Newsletter as an end to my 30-year era of putting these Newsletters together and out on the street. I am really ready to call it quits, as something which was once a great pleasure and delight to do has now become a frustrating ordeal. When I was physically located in the Washington, DC area, when NSF was on 18th Street, when the Polar Research Board was in Foggy Bottom, when Ed Todd and Peter Wilkniss were in charge of the Office of Polar Programs, when Louie deGoes and Tim Hushen were heading up PRB, and when we had use of rooms at NSF and at the National Academy of Sciences for meetings, it was all so easy. And it all was a cakewalk with Ruth Siple not only providing a home for our Society, but she made it all work so smoothly and harmoniously. It was a two-person operation, and Newsletters were written, edited, and mailed within a few days, unencumbered by numbers of people and computers. It is no longer fun, believe you me.

It all happened for Ruth Siple and me back in the fall of 1978 when we more or less took over the Antarctic Society, lock, stock and barrel. We took over its treasury, its membership, its secretarial responsibilities, and we started publishing Newsletters on a regular basis. And it all worked, even though I governed with a hard hand, as Ruth Siple fully supported me and calmed the waters whenever I created waves. Nobody wanted to cross Ruth, she was truly the Sweetheart of the Antarctic Society. We lasted as a team for approximately twenty years, but then I sought refuge in the peacefulness and quietude of mid-coastal Maine where an aging mother needed caring. At the same time, NSF moved to Ballston, and it all became another ball game.

As I sit here in front of this silly computer, I have seen 169 Newsletters produced, a total of 1664 pages. The Society is doing quite well, thank you, mainly because when Ruth Siple was active, we banked a lot of monies because she did all the work gratis. Now we try and break even annually. We are the longest continuous Antarctic society in the states. The American Polar Society under the guise of the very dedicated August Howard had a continuous stretch of some fifty years, but soon afterwards it went underground for seven years after August died.

It's a good time for me to think about phasing out of the Society. I wanted to stay active for thirty years. That I have done. I had hoped to see all the Newsletters assembled as one. I never really expected to see this happen, but Tom Henderson brought my fondest dream to a reality. I had hoped to see the library at the new elevated station at the South Pole named after Ruth Siple, but when I was told to "cool it", I thought my wheels were spinning in granular snow. However, Jerry Marty never lost faith in our mission, and it finally became a reality this year. Now I can truly retire proudly. But one thing remains, I wanted to see the Society regain its rightful tax-exemption status originally granted in the early 1960s. Thanks to the efforts of our Vice President, Rob Flint, this all may become a reality in the next year.

I feel that our Society is on the threshold of a new era, one where my old cronies are fast fading out, where new, young blood will open the gates to a more exciting future. This has already started under the direction of Tom Henderson, who is doing new and wonderful things each month on the website, where we hope to see more active participation by members. Check out the website to see what it offers --

www.antarctican.org.

CALENDARS. As we go to press we still have a FEW Antarctic Hedgehog (New Zealand) calendars. We will mail them out toute suite, so if you want one, get your order in now. Send a check for \$15 each to Antarctic Society, Box 325, Port Clyde, ME 04855.

WEBSITE UPDATE (by Tom Henderson)
Most of my time since the last newsletter has been directed toward improving the mechanics and structure of our website, and that will be the case for the remainder of this year. Some improvements are subtle, such as the centering of the website pages in the browser window, the addition of a background image behind the pages and the highlighting of all links in the website when

you move your cursor over them. A major improvement is the removal of a separate log-in for the Society Forums. That annoying requirement was a result of using an open source bulletin board application as the basis for our Forums. That application was intended to be stand-alone and public-facing, hence the complicated log-in. The log-in and authorization code was deeply imbedded so it took some time and careful programming surgery to make sure that removing it did not cause unintended consequences. Now, anyone who logs into the main website is automatically authorized to access the Forums for posting and responding to messages. My intention is to encourage more of you to make use of it. This is a quick and easy way to post your observations, opinions and questions for other members to see and respond to. Take advantage of it!

We will have an updated version of Time Trek on the website within the next two months. Google still has not released the stable production version of its new Google Earth plug-in (Version 4.3), so we have not integrated it into Time Trek as yet. That new version will support multiple browsers including IE, Firefox, Safari, Opera and others, so it is definitely worth waiting for. We will, however, upgrade Time Trek to provide users with a better console interface and a more logical display of the event descriptions and user-provided information about events.

Another major improvement that will be finished by the end of this year is better access to information about our members. Currently, only a list of member names is available in the password-protected Members area. The new page will feature not only the list of names but will also allow members to click on any name and see information about that member in a form displayed on the same page. The plan at this point is to show only the member address unless the owner of that information chooses not to show it. Therefore, **if you do not want your address available to other members, send me an email at webmaster@antarctican.org or a**

letter to my address shown on the front page. Remember, this information will only be available to persons who have logged into the website and will not be shown to the public. Other information on each member, such as telephone number, email address, professional affiliation and biographical information will only be available by the owner's choice. That can be done directly by the owner because if you click on your own name, the form that displays all of your information will change to give you editing options. The current design will have radio buttons next to each information item that the owner can click 'on' to reveal or 'off' to hide. The owner will also be able to change any of the information on the form. This way, if a member moves or changes email address or telephone number, they can update their information themselves online! This will save Paul a lot of work keeping track of everyone, which is no small task. I hope that members will be open with their contact information because this is a great way to facilitate communication among all members. That is, after all, one of the reasons the Society exists. I have in mind adding another "goody" to this page that I am sure members will like, but that is going to be a surprise!

Beginning early next year, the focus of website development will shift from structural improvements to the addition of content, particularly Time Trek content. We will go into "full court press" mode (consistent with the sports season) to really make Time Trek a valuable resource. Expect to see extensive additions to the descriptions of events in the timeline and perhaps a number of contributions from members as well. As some of you know, a new edition of Robert Headland's well-respected reference, A Chronology of Antarctic Exploration is scheduled for release in February 2009. This massive and extensive tome is widely regarded as the definitive general work on activity in Antarctica from the earliest days forward. We have contacted Bob Headland and he has generously agreed to allow us to excerpt from his book to help populate our

Time Trek event descriptions, with credit given in each case. This will be a great help in making Time Trek a useful reference. Eventually, descriptions of historic stations will be added as well. Finally, we expect to have video files of historic information available on the website early next year.

So visit often to see the changes in your website as they occur. Our goal – with your help – is to make the website better and better and better!

ARCHIVING. Dr Edwin Williams, retired surgeon, lover of Antarctica and all things natural, is in the process of producing a couple of DVDs for us of Favorite Antarcicans. Basically the DVDs will feature field scientists from the past fifty years, with each talking on camera about his or her Antarctic careers. Charles Swithinbank talks about his seven decades on the ice. Bob Dodson was with the Ronne Expedition back in the 1940s when women were introduced as wintering- over companions. Charlie Bentley, John Behrendt, Hugo Neuburg, Dick Cameron, Ralph Glasgal, Johnny Dawson, Steve DenHartog, and Ed Robinson all talk about their experiences during the IGY. Then there are the ice corers, with Tony Gow and Paul Mayewski documenting their own drilling programs, as George Denton talks about his research in climate change. It is not just a bunch of good old boys, as Mary Albert was chief scientist on the Norwegian traverse to the South Pole, via Plateau and the Pole of Inaccessibility. And to add still further prestige to what has happened on the ice, Dr. Ed has captured Lou Lanzerotti of the National Science Board and Warren Zapol of the Polar Research Board (and recent presidential appointment to the Arctic Commission). Even Dave Bresnahan tells about his experiences trying to keep one and all happy in the field. Guy Guthridge talks at some length about his child, the Writers and Artists Program at NSF.

ANOTHER ICE SHELF IS LEAVING.

Wilkins Ice Shelf, located on the west side of the southernmost part of the Antarctic Peninsula, appears to be in a state of disintegration, similar to others in West Antarctica. According to Science Daily, Dec. 1, 2008, Wilkins Ice Shelf is one of seven along the Antarctic Peninsula that have retreated or disintegrated in the past 20 years, including the Larsen B Ice Shelf in 2002. The Wilkins Ice Shelf had been stable for most of the last century before it began retreating in the 1990s. An ice bridge that connects the Wilkins Ice Shelf to two islands, Charcot and Latady, showed new rifts detected by satellite on November 28, 2008, that threaten to break up a critical portion of ice and cause the bridge to collapse, thus adding to the probability that the ice shelf would separate from the Peninsula. Because an ice shelf is floating, there would be no rise in sea level, but its demise would be an indicator of on-going climate change in this part of Antarctica.

The Antarctic Peninsula has been experiencing extraordinary warming in the past 50 years of 2.5°C. For effects on the wildlife in the Peninsula, see the journal American Scientist, July-August 2008, which provides details of research by James McClintock, Hugh Ducklow, and William Fraser who have conducted research for many years in the area of the U.S. Palmer Station, located on Anvers Island on the western side of the Antarctic Peninsula. The three biologists, well known in the U.S. Antarctic Program, have put together a study from the 'bottom up' to show that climate is changing in that area, as shown by major changes in sea-ice reduction and effects on the marine fauna. For example, average mid-winter temperature has risen 6°C since 1950 in the peninsula, the highest rate of warming anywhere on the planet, and 5 times the global average. If the rising trend continues, sea ice will not form by mid-century in most years, leading to a major regime change in the ecosystem.

WIND POWER AT McMurdo. Naomi Arnold, CHRISTCHURCH PRESS (Margaret Lanyon) On a ridge overlooking Scott Base, a wind farm is rising from the frozen landscape. Three wind turbines on Crater Hill will supply renewable energy to power New Zealand's Scott Base and its neighbour, the American base at McMurdo Station. The project, a collaboration between Antarctica New Zealand, Meridian Energy and the United States Antarctic Program's Raytheon Polar Services, brings unique challenges as the ice dwellers act to reduce their carbon footprint. Project manager Iain Miller said designing foundations to keep the 40m high turbines working in high winds was a testament to Kiwi ingenuity.

The 12-tonne concrete blocks were fabricated in Christchurch then buried in the Antarctic ground. "We're going to bolt on this big steel spider to these concrete blocks, then grout some bars 10m into the permafrost. The concrete plus the steel is designed to be enough to hold these turbines up in the severest of conditions."

The turbines required smart engineering. The blades of the three 330kw German turbines were able to tilt their pitch as wind direction and intensity changed, and were able to withstand hurricane force 122km/h winds. "The other quite fascinating challenge is that we haven't got a national grid to plug into," Miller said. "Instead, we're feeding the energy into a diesel generation system. A lot of wind farms plug into the national grid, which is so enormous that the energy that comes from the wind turbine doesn't destabilise the flow of electricity to your house or business. These generators don't like sharp increases or decreases, so we have to put in some very smart engineering between the wind farm and the generators to keep the flow even. Everything is about trying to figure out the most efficient way to provide energy to Scott Base and McMurdo."

DEALING WITH SOME FAMILY BUSINESS - Naomi Arnold, Christchurch Press (Margaret Lanyon)

One hundred years after Sir Ernest Shackleton abandoned his attempt to reach the South Pole, descendants of his Nimrod Expedition hope to finish some unfinished family business. The Matrix Shackleton Expedition, which started on November 13, 2008 from Shackleton's hut at Cape Royds, plans to traverse 1400km to finally reach the original destination. In 1908, the Nimrod team - Shackleton, Frank Wild, Jameson Boyd Adams and Eric Marshall - made it to latitude 88°23', within 160km of the pole. The modern-day expedition plans to go all the way. Sitting on their heavily loaded sledges in the searing Antarctic light on the first day of their journey, Henry Worsley, Will Gow and Henry Adams estimated it would take 70 days to complete their family destiny.

BLACK MEN IN EARLY

ANTARCTICA. By Steve Dibbern. While reading Ian B. Hart's excellent book *Whaling in the Falkland Islands Dependencies 1904 – 1931* I found a reference to Cape Verde Islanders working on Norwegian whale factory ships in the South Shetlands circa 1905. The writer proposed that they might have been the first Africans to visit Antarctica. It was not clear if he was referring to black men or Africans specifically. But it made me wonder as I had known that the American New England sperm whale fishery was integrated and indeed was a focus of free blacks in New England. Wouldn't it be fair to assume that the New England fur seal trade was similarly integrated?

I did a number of index searches in my own library and found very little. In the meantime I queried the New Bedford Whaling Museum and the Mystic Seaport museums libraries and got helpful replies to look at such works as *Black Hands, White Sails* by P. and F. McKissack, *Black Jacks* by J. Bolster and *Black Sailors* by M. Putney.

They also gave me references to on line data bases of crew lists and ship registers.

This pointed me to a book on my own shelf. *The Voyage of the Huron and the Huntress* by Edouard Stackpole, Mystic, 1955. The book was subtitled "The American Sealers and the Discovery of the Antarctic Continent". The *Huntress* and the *Huron* were in the Stonington fleet that contained Nathaniel B. Palmer and the *Hero* in the Austral summer of 1820-21. One may argue until the cows come home over exactly who first saw Antarctica and when, but almost certainly they were among the very first.

Buried in an appendix on page 78 was this quote from the crew list of the *Huron*: "The cook and the steward were mulattoes, named William White and Cyrus Treadwell, respectively. Two others in the crew were colored men." Certainly black men were in Antarctica in the very earliest voyages to Antarctica. That laid to rest I turned to the semantics of "African" versus "Black" and the statement in the Hart book. A conversation with a librarian at New Bedford also solved much of that as she reminded me that a large number of blacks in the New England trade were Cape Verdean in origin as they had a long history of cooperation and crewing in the sperm whale trade.

So the outcome is that black crewmen of the ships in the New England fur seal trade were among the first people to visit the Antarctic. It is also of interest to me to note that the New England black sailors and even ship captains were an important influence on the abolition movement in America.

ICE IS WHERE YOU FIND IT – in Salem.

We borrowed this title from an old friend of ours from many years ago, a former Coast Guard Captain of an icebreaker who wrote a book entitled "Ice Is Where You Find It." He actually should have written a book about automobiles, as they are what did him in, being run over in Ushuaia.

But going on right now through March 1, 2009, is an art show at the magnificent Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, Massachusetts. The exhibition, TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH, Painting the Polar Landscape, got a big write-up in the Art Section of the Sunday NEW YORK TIMES for November 9th, and this drew us to the city 15 miles north of Boston which is better known for its witches than icebergs. Boston is infamous for its crazy roads and lunatic drivers, and it took us over an hour after we reached the city of Salem to find the museum. But it was well worth the nightmare of finding it, a fantastic museum. You can see most of the paintings in the exhibit by going to <http://www.pem.org>, or if you want to buy the booklet on the exhibit, its ISBN (paper) number is 978-087577-216-1. The name is the same as the exhibit, TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH, Painting the Polar Landscape.

Who are the big players here? The entrance to the exhibition hall features a king-sized painting done in Greenland by Rockwell Kent. Some of his words about the glories of Greenland are on the floor as you enter, ending with "Greenland! Oh God, how beautiful the world can be." Well, I guess that shows that old Rockwell had never been to South Georgia. In 1772, the British painter William Hodges did something no Western artist had ever accomplished, painting an eye-witness view of Antarctic ice. Hodge's pioneering achievement came as a result of his position as landscape artist on Captain James Cook's second epic trip around the world from 1772 to 1775. George Marston, artist with Shackleton's Endurance Expedition, is also in the exhibit. Other famous artists featured are Frederic Edwin Church, William H. Smyth, William Bradford, and others unknown to me. The artist with the most exhibits are those of David Ashley Paige, an artist with Byrd on BAE II. The Ohio State University loaned PEM fifteen of his paintings.

Besides what you might call the Masters of Icebergs, there is another contemporary

exhibit of polar paintings in another section of the first floor of the museum. I found this contemporary exhibit to be of equal interest to me, as there were a lot of great hands-on things to see. Pulling out one drawer, I found Lucia deLeiris within. Not exactly her bodily, but there was an open page to her field notes to accompany her painting. She has been one of Guy Guthridge's more successful winners in his Artists and Writers Program, and lives in the outskirts of Salem. Lucia will be having her own exhibit next month in Newport, Rhode Island. On February 7, 2009, Lucia will give a lecture at the museum on AN ARTIST'S JOURNEY TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

GODFATHER OF TRACY AUSTIN DIED LAST JUNE.

Joe Fletcher was one of the most famous polar scientists to come out of World War II. He was most famous for probably being the first man to set foot on the Geographic North Pole, although his illustrious Air Force career took him all over the globe, including a three-year stint as head of the Division of Polar Programs at the National Science Foundation. His career was most fantastic, and he led a sort of charmed life. One should read Brian Shoemaker's Oral History on Colonel Joseph O. Fletcher, done on January 5, 2006, which is archived at The Ohio State University. I have to confess to not having read many of the oral histories of polar people, but I can't imagine reading any that are more exciting and as varied as Joe's. It is full of misspellings of famous names, but it is still great reading. He got into the ROTC in college only after finding out that some of the students rode horses. And later on in his military career he chose UCLA, as he felt the roof of the campus physics building would be an ideal place to pick up a sun tan.

How Joe became the first man ever to set foot on the North Pole is truly epic. While on T-3, later to be known as Fletcher's Ice Island, Joe tried unsuccessfully, repeatedly, to get the Command in Alaska to let him

have a plane so that he could make some flights around the Arctic Basin. Finally General Olds said that he could have a C-47 under one condition, that its first flight was to be to the North Pole, ninety miles away. But there really was one other gimmick, an Ace pilot in World War II had gotten himself into heap big trouble, had been court marshaled twice, had recently been slugged by his co-pilot, but he still had a believer in General Olds. He felt if he, Bill Benedict, made the first landing at the North Pole that perhaps he would gain enough notoriety to clear his name. So with Bill at the controls, Joe sitting in as the co-pilot, off they went. The landing was sort of a three-ring circus, and on the last scheduled low pass to inspect a frozen lead as a possible landing strip, Benedict touched down on the ice floe! Joe was standing at the open door with a smoke bomb in his hand, and as the smoke reentered the plane, Joe decided that he had nothing better to do than jump out onto the ice. So, you might say by default, Joe became the first man ever to set foot on the North Pole.

In the early 1970s, Joe was in the Director's Chair of the Division of Polar Programs at NSF. It wasn't something on his Wish List, with several things contrary to his desires. He found a Division which was "all biology. There was no program manager for the atmosphere, there was no program manager for the oceans, there was no program manager for glaciology. Can you imagine that? What I considered the most important subjects for Antarctica, there weren't even program managers. It was a very "weak staff." Then there was a budget cut, roughly half the DPP budget. He did not think much of the Antarctic office at the Navy Yard, so he wiped them out completely, the admiral and thirty-five to forty people on his staff. But he kept the support forces. Joe's next crisis was finding that the National Science Board was considering abolishing the Division of Polar Programs so that its funding could be distributed elsewhere within NSF. Joe gave a series of briefings to the Board, but they still were not convinced. Finally a Committee of Five was chosen to

go to the ice to see for themselves if anything worthwhile was being done. Joe escorted them to the ice and selected eight to ten programs for them to examine, and when they came back, they all had become firm supporters of DPP. But after three years, Joe moved on again. This seemed to have been his life style, outward and onward and upward.

He retired officially from NOAA in 1992, but that was only a paper retirement. He was destined to be active in the scientific arena. The polar regions were blessed to have Joe in their ball park for a large portion of his life. Through a goodly part of his polar life, he and Bert Crary were very close colleagues. Each had not only a great amount of respect for one another as scientists, but they were comrades-at-arms as well. I bet wherever the two of them are at this moment, they are having one hell of a good time over an appropriate drink, with Ambassador Paul Clement Daniels at their elbows.

In closing, back in Joe's days in DPP, I found myself driving Joe to an Earth Day Celebration at Ray Heer's home, Ray being the Program Manager for Atmospheric Physics. It was a delightful ride, and Joe asked me if I had read Bert Crary's chapter on T-3 which was to be part of his memoirs. I said that I hadn't, and Joe said, "Borrow it from Bert, it is the greatest chapter that I have ever read." At that time in my life, I was playing a lot of tennis, and Joe told me all of a sudden "I am Tracy Austin's Godfather." I replied, "You are pulling my leg, Joe, how could you be her Godfather." And he told me that when he was stationed at UCLA, one of his colleagues was George Austin, and they went out dancing one night. Joe introduced one of his lady friends to George, and you know the rest of the story. George married this lady, and when little Tracy came long, they asked Joe to be her Godfather. You only find good stuff like this in the Antarctic Society Newsletter.

This was a most difficult obituary to write as when I circulated it for comments (my big

mistake) I found that some did not care for Brian Shoemaker's oral history. However, I think I captured the gist of what Joe told Brian. I think Joe ran the shop (DPP) according to his own wishes, which wasn't bad at all. Even after he left DPP, when the ozone program came into being, he still tried to have an impact on what should or should not be done.

MARTIN POMERANTZ, WORLD FAMOUS ASTROPHYSICIST, PASSES AWAY AT 91. (Excerpted from the *San Francisco Chronicle*.) Dr. Marty Pomerantz (1916-2008), an expert in cosmic rays, passed away at his home in San Rafael, California, on October 25, 2008. He was the first to recognize that the key to understanding the inner workings of our Sun lay at the South Pole. The bone-dry atmosphere there and the stable position of objects in the sky seen from that vantage point made it possible to study, for the first time, the seismology of the Sun, and how its interior rumblings create solar oscillations that reverberate across the cosmos. Marty, as he was commonly known in the USARP system, spent much of his career at Bartol Research Institute, starting in 1938, serving as Director and then President until 1987, retiring in 1990. His role in astrophysics at the South Pole resulted in NSF dedicating the Martin A. Pomerantz Observatory (MAPO) at the Pole in 1995. Marty spent 26 summers at the Pole, the last visit at age 79. He earned four honorary doctorates and numerous awards. Pomerantz Tableland (USARP Mountains) is named for him. More of his legacy can be found in his book **ASTRONOMY ON ICE: OBSERVING THE UNIVERSE FROM THE SOUTH POLE**, 2004. A review of the book can be found in the Society Newsletter, v. 04-05, Feb., no. 4. Last but not least, Marty knew how to live, and very successfully as a result of his achievements, and he also knew how to die. A week before his death, Marty was barely able to walk, but told his grandson he wanted to get out of bed. Together, they shared a final vodka. Marty, you were our kind of guy! A more complete obituary is

being put onto our website on Marty by John Lynch, retired Program Manager for Upper Atmospheric Physics in DPP.

EAGLE ON ICE, by Patricia Potter Wilson and Roger Leslie. Review by Paul Dalrymple. This is a book which we have been waiting for a long time, and now it is on our doorstep. It is all about Paul Siple's first trip to the Antarctic with Commander Richard E. Byrd, 1928-30. Pat Wilson, a comely effervescent blonde, professor emeritus who has authored seven books and numerous articles in professional journals, has long nourished thoughts that Paul Siple was a role model for youngsters, particularly boy scouts, and that someone should take it upon themselves to write such a book. When she met Ruth Siple in person, and as she got to know her, she realized that she herself was the person who should really write the book. While talking to Ruth one day, Paul's widow said, "I think I have a title for your book, how about 'Eagle On Ice?'" So then all Pat had to do was write the book. In the end she solicited the help of a fellow author, Roger Leslie, to put the finishing touches on the book.

And now it is out, published by Vantage Press, ISBN 978-0-533-15955-0. As we go to press, Amazon does not have the book, but if you contact Vantage Press Inc., 419 Park Avenue South, NY, NY 10016 or call their Order Department, (800) 882-3273, you can get the book as a holiday gift for your errant grandson or the overachieving boy scout in your family. Actually there are no age limits for readers, as it is an ageless book on how one young man captured the world before the depression and went on to find his portrait on the cover of TIME Magazine as the International Geophysical Year came forth in 1957, which included man's wintering-over at the South Pole. Paul Siple lives on today with the selection of other Eagle Scouts who go to Antarctica every other austral summer.

The story goes that Commander Byrd was not overly enthusiastic about having to take an eighteen-year-old kid to the ice for a

whole year, to be his surrogate father, responsible for bringing him back alive. But he found Eagle Scout Paul Siple was a very mature young man, six feet tall, muscular, and full-grown. On the ship enroute, Paul was a most able seaman, pulling his full share of the load. But it was when he got to the ice that he showed his versatility and capability, and directed much of his attention to learning all about seals, penguins, and dogsled driving, and so much more. This book will walk you through the early Antarctic experience of a most engaging young man who was to use his first year there as a springboard to his becoming one of our country's foremost polar scientists. BUY.

STUART KLIPPER HAS DONE US A FAVOR. (Review by John Splettstoesser) The Antarctic Society prides itself in having a variety of significant members that are known for their diplomacy, writer skills, science backgrounds, and one more, photography. Stuart Klipper, a professional photographer, just produced a stunning album of 110 color photographs from his six visits to Antarctica, in a hard-cover book called *THE ANTARCTIC FROM THE CIRCLE TO THE POLE*. Stuart is one of those rare people who traveled to Antarctica as a result of awards from Guy Guthridge's Artists and Writers Program from the NSF/OPP, not just once but FIVE times with awards from the AWP. Guy Guthridge was impressed to the point of writing the Introduction to the book, in which he says that 4 out of 5 applications for the AWP are turned away. The book was published by Chronicle Books in 2008, contains 175 p. and sells for \$40 (Longitude Books already has it in stock). Additional introductory material is presented by William L. Fox and Stephen J. Pyne (the latter of his book *'The Ice'*).

The photographs are striking because of the camera equipment that Stuart uses, a Technorama model that produces wider photos than normal because of a 110 degree range of the scene. Klipper states that the subject material in the photographs

encompasses three major all-inclusive topics – ethereal (atmosphere, light, blues of ice, etc.); actual (glaciers, mountains, wildlife); and human evidence (stations, field camps, icebreakers, aircraft, snow vehicles, etc.). The photos are thus arranged according to 11 topics, and progressively from the ocean and the coast to the South Pole, an understandable choice for a broad display of Antarctic scenery and all that goes with it. To get some idea of how Klipper was ferried around during his 5 AWP visits, plus his first visit aboard the 61-foot aluminum-hulled yacht *Warbaby*, the final page lists the locations where he photographed in the months of November through April in the years 1987 to 2000, within a range of 60°S to 90°S and about 50°W to 135°E. That will give readers some idea of what to expect when viewing the photos. Captions to all photos are included in the end pages, which include a few challenges for readers to tie the photos and captions together, but not serious.

I recommend the book for anyone interested in Antarctica, whether they have been there or not, as the photos will provide the incentive to go there.

ANTARCTIC TOURISM -- PRESENT AND FUTURE The International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO) has existed since 1991, when 7 tour operators active in Antarctica united to form an organization that would act as one voice for what has grown into a large industry. Its function is to advocate, promote and practice safe and environmentally responsible private-sector travel to the Antarctic, with activities causing no more than a minor or transitory impact to the continent. IAATO held its 19th annual meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay, 28 April – 1 May, 2008, and as a result of its proceedings now has 106 members, consisting of not only tour operators, but also travel companies, government organizations, port agents, and others. Its company office was in Basalt, Colorado, until June 30, 2008, when Executive Director **Ms. Denise Landau** stepped out of the position after 9 years of service, and was replaced on July 1

by **Mr. Steve Wellmeier**, who has been active in Antarctic tours for many years and is a specialist in marketing. Steve is assisted by **Dr. Kim Crosbie**, Environmental Officer, in policy-making and management of the organization, with major assistance provided by an Executive Committee plus several committees to deal with maritime safety, site guidelines, membership criteria, and others.

That's the administrative part of the story, but figures on the climbing rate of tourism, both in passenger numbers and ships, is worth some elaboration. IAATO achieved the respect, slowly but convincingly, of Antarctic Treaty Parties at annual Consultative Meetings, where Denise Landau headed the IAATO delegation in illustrating the management strategies that IAATO developed over the years in maintaining order among the numerous tour companies and ships. This was primarily achieved by members following a standard series of procedures in their operations, mostly directed toward the preservation and protection of the environment. This has worked remarkably well, with Treaty Parties feeling comfortable with the way in which the organization is being managed, rather than having it under direct control of the Parties. Some figures in the recent season will illustrate what the figures mean in the recent past.

In the 2007-2008 season, some 60 vessels were engaged in Antarctic tourism, carrying some 45,000 passengers in the period October – March. About 32,000 were on ships that made shore landings, and another 13,000 on cruise-only vessels that made no landings. Another 600 were on overflights for scenic views only, and about 260 were flown to the interior for adventure tourism. About 49,000 tourists are expected in the 2008-09 austral summer. Tourism statistics and other information can be found at the IAATO website – www.iaato.org. Denise and Steve Wellmeier attended the XXXI Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in Kiev, Ukraine, in June, where tourism continued as an active topic for discussion.

Although the tour industry has made great strides in managing tourism successfully with respect to the environment, critics say that without formal and enforceable legislation coming from the Treaty Parties, the industry will grow to unmanageable proportions. “Environmental groups fear that tourism is becoming entrenched as the main Antarctic activity in terms of scale and influence, resulting in the erosion of the primary roles of science and environmental protection in the Antarctic Treaty System” (from press release by the environmental group ASOC). Recent incidents have tarnished the success of the industry somewhat, a result of ship groundings in the 2007-08 austral summer, and in one case, sinking (*M/S Explorer*, in November 2007). On December 4, 2008, the tour vessel *M/V Ushuaia* grounded at the entrance to Wilhelmina Bay, on the east side of Gerlache Strait, with all passengers and crew evacuated safely and returned to South America. The fate of the ship, which showed minor oil spillage around it, is unknown as of this writing, but this incident on top of recent others is surely to draw attention to the industry as a whole. Whether formal regulations might be enacted by Treaty Parties in the future as a reaction to these incidents is unknown. It is expected that the 2008-2009 tour season will resume without interruption, and further seasons will continue as previously, with perhaps approximately the same numbers of passengers and ships. (By John Spletstoesser, Advisor to IAATO since 1991.)

GRACIE MACHEMER'S Favorite-Book-of-the-Month is BLUE ICE by Don Pinnock. This book has outstanding photographs and is a very interesting read. Pinnock is a South African travel journalist.

Another of her recommendations is the new DVD, ICE PEOPLE, by award-winning documentary filmmaker, Anne Aghion. This film features geologists Allan Ashworth, and Adam Lewis.