



The Antarctic Society

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BRASH ICE. The last couple of months have been devoted to producing and marketing a South Pole Centennial Medallion honoring the 100th anniversary this coming Antarctic austral summer of the arrival of both Amundsen and Scott parties at the South Pole. (See last page.) Each of our Society members were sent a flyer with an explanation of what we were doing and showing an image of the final product. Basically it was a three-pronged effort between a noted artist-sculptor, Jack Chase, Tony Gow, a distinguished glaciologist in our Society, and me, Paul Dalrymple. Jack and I had been friends for many years, and it was my intent that the medallion should be centered around Amundsen's tent at the South Pole. But this was not practical from Jack's point-of-view, and he opted for a replica of a snowflake. It seemed that Wilson Bentley, whose farm was nearby Jack's home, was world famous for microphotographing snowflakes. It did not take Jack very long to convince Tony and me that this would be a good way to go, and soon Tony had selected one of Bentley's microphotographs for our centerpiece. Then Jack superimposed Amundsen's tent and some intrepid Polies into the heart of the medallion. So we all ended up happy and when we showed it to some of our ex-presidents, they approved. The first mailings of the medallion were in early February, and the next was in mid-March. I think it has met with high approval by those of you who have received them. Our Honorary President has e-mailed us that he will wear it proudly at all Antarctic functions in the UK this year that will be celebrating the centennial. Even back here in CONUS, our president, Chips Lagerbom, said that as soon as his arrived, his wife pilfered his the next morning so she could wear it to her duties as a pharmacist at her place of employment. By some act of fate, the medallion made the Iditarod race in Alaska this year. Bob Henrici, a Society member and close friend of Norman Vaughan, attended the race and showed the medallion to a former winner who happened to be of Norwegian descent. The former sledger thought that if he wore the medallion on the race it would bring him success similar to Amundsen's achievement of the Pole, but alas, it did not work for the dogs, although they did finish in the money.

If you have not ordered yours, now is the time. For Society members, it is \$30.00. Be sure to state whether you want it as a necklace or a pin. But where they are being produced in groups of fifty, we will not have them for distribution until we have orders for fifty. So it may be several months before you get yours. Make your checks payable to the Antarctic Society and send to our Society, Box 325, Port Clyde, ME 04855. The price must be in U.S. dollars, and includes shipping and handling.

Our honorary president, Charles Swithinbank spent ten days in the Heritage Range at the invitation of *Antarctic Logistics and Expeditions*, a Salt Lake City-based company that operates one of the two commercial airlines flying to and within Antarctica (<http://www.antarctic-logistics.com/>). ALE carries cargo and passengers from Punta Arenas, Chile, in a chartered Ilyushin-76TD, landing on a blue ice runway on Union Glacier. A camp for visitors and staff is maintained beside a skiway 8km from the ice runway. ALE operates one ski/wheel Basler BT-67 and also a ski/wheel DHC-6 Twin Otter. The BT-67 is a turbine-powered version of the US Navy R4D well-known to USARPS of the IGY period. Charles was a passenger in the Basler on a flight to the Lake Ellsworth site to recover a Chilean geophysical group at the end of their work.

As a fully-certified runway for intercontinental jets, Union Glacier hosts aircraft from the US, British Antarctic Survey and other nationalities. A visiting US Air Force LC-130 operating on behalf of NSF landed (wheels-down) on the ice runway in December to deliver participants in *Polenet*, the International Polar Observing Network.

Charles visited South Pole station on 20 December in ALE's Twin Otter after re-fueling from an ALE cache near the Thiel Mountains. He was welcomed at Pole Station by Dr Vladimir Papitashvili, Senior NSF representative. He reports that The Ruth J.Siple Memorial Library occupies an honored place in the main building.

Tragedy recently struck most unexpectedly on January 21, 2011, to a relatively young and athletic staff member of the Office of Polar Programs. William Colston, age 40, was the Division Director for Antarctic Infrastructure and Logistics. He was an avid outdoorsman, and last year completed the Ironman St. George triathlon in Utah. He also was a youth hockey and soccer coach in Arlington, Virginia, certainly a confirmation of the saying, "the good die young." His position has been filled by the appointment of Brian Stone.

The founding director of the School of Marine Sciences at the University of Maine -- Orono, Bruce Sidell, found out that an Antarctic feature had been named for him just a short time before his death in February, 2011. As we understand it, this feature, Sidell Spur, proposed by both the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Science Foundation, was rushed through so that he could have his picture taken with it prior to his death. Bruce is being sadly missed by not only his family, but his ever faithful canine companion BARNUM.

The IGY ranks continue to thin, as we heard recently that Stephen Barnes, station leader at Byrd Station in 1958, passed away in Boulder at the age of 95.

A recent new member of our Society is Ken Behannon, who was an aerographer mate on the *Edisto* PRIOR to the IGY, in 1956-57. We don't get old guys like Ken joining very often, so he will be among the most unique, such as Charles Swithinbank, Bill Sladen, Bob Dodson, James Holly-Tierney, and Charlie Bevilacqua, who were all pre-IGYers. Incidentally, Ken's post-Antarctic career showed that he went on to get his PhD in meteorology. Speaking of "CB", Bevilacqua has been fighting poor health of late. When they demolished the first research station at the South Pole, they also tore the very heart out of poor old Charlie, although he still has his beloved husky GINGER at his side.

Polly Penhale, a major source of input for the Newsletter, advised that Dr. Roberta Marinelli has announced that she is leaving NSF, and will be the new Director of the Wrigley Institute for Environmental Sciences at USC. Whether that means complimentary gum as one of the University benefits is unknown.

Dr. Kelly Falkner has recently been appointed Deputy Director of OPP. She comes from Oregon State University, is an accomplished chemical oceanographer who has done much work in the Arctic. She had been the inaugural program director for the Antarctic Integrated System Science program several years ago as a rotator, but left NSF two years ago.

Master (of) photography, Stuart Klipper, Society member and known for exquisite photography and recipient of many NSF/OPP awards in the Artists and Writers Program, has an exhibit of some of his work called THE WATERY PART OF THE WORLD -- 36

photos of open sea, including some Antarctic coastal waters. The show is at the Minnesota Marine Art Museum, Winona, Minnesota, on the shore of the Mississippi River, on display until May 15, with Stuart giving a gallery talk at 1:30 p.m. on May 30, including a book signing event. Don't miss it!!

The National Maritime Museum in Falmouth, Cornwall, UK, is the site of a polar exhibition "On Thin Ice: Pioneers of Polar Exploration," which as suspected will include content on Shackleton, among others. The exhibition is scheduled to open April 8 and will close on October 9, 2011.

Ed Stump told us recently, "Since the last Newsletter, my book on the exploration of the Transantarctic Mountains has gotten an official title and has moved into production. It will be called: "***The Roof at the Bottom of the World: Discovering the Transantarctic Mountains.***" I have seen the galley proofs, and Yale University Press has done a great job with the layout, which includes more than 140 images, most in full color, of original maps from the early explorers, topographic maps from the USGS showing the explorers' actual traverse routes, as well as a comprehensive set of photos from Cape North to the Ohio Range. The price will be \$39.95. The official print date is November 29, 2011, but I am told that it will be in print and in the warehouse by late September, so ready with time to spare for holiday gift giving and the centennial of the Scott/Amundsen race to the Pole."

Head's Up. If you need a long lead time, here's one. The South Pole Builder of Recent Vintage, Jerry Marty, is going to be the speaker in Washington, DC on December 2nd

of this year. The Explorer's Club, the Women's Geographers, and our Society will be co-jointly sponsoring a dinner lecture at the Cosmos Club that evening. Mark your calendar, now.

MEMBERSHIP. Our membership is roughly 350, although a dozen or so are gifted members getting free passage. As we go to press, eighty of you are still delinquent. Get with it, please, and soon. But what helps us immensely is having those of you who send in for multiple years. Remember this is not a fully staffed office, as basically it is a one-person operation when it comes to members, sales, running off newsletters, and getting them in the mail. We want to thank those of you who have renewed for multiple years, over 75% of those who have sent in checks have done so for multiple years. Ironically people who I know personally tend to renew only for the current year, those unknown to me renew for many years. God bless them! There has been one blessing this year in the renewals, many (Pete Anderson, Billy-Ace Baker, Bob Benson, Marty Belsky, Scott Borg, Nick Clinch, Bob Dale, Jane Siple DeWitt, Steve Dibbern, Ed Fremouw, Tony Gow, Robert Grass, Art Jorgensen, Katherine Green-Hammond, Bob Long, Lorne Matheson, Ken Moulton, Ann Peoples Karen Phaup, Ron Podmilsak, Sy Roman, Gerry Schatz, Ron Sefton, and Don Wiesnet) have all included a donation for the Ruth J. Siple Memorial Library at the South Pole for purchases of books. To date this year their donations have totalled over \$500, which will buy many good books for the Polies.

There has been a steady increase in the number of you folks opting for electronic

Newsletters, particularly with new members who have found us through our web site. About eighty members now get electronic copies, which not only saves you membership dollars but helps our treasury too, while saving us time. Your electronic copies come through the courtesy of our webmaster, Tom Henderson.

CHRISTCHURCH EARTHQUAKE - UPDATE FROM MARGARET - MARCH 03.

The lovely city of Christchurch is not so lovely any more. It can now be regarded as the city that suffered two of the worst earthquakes on record in New Zealand. The aftershock clusters, numbering about 12 per day, are continuous. The last 6.3 magnitude earthquake which occurred at 12.51 p.m. on Tuesday February 22 claimed 161 lives and it is anticipated this figure could rise to 240 as recovery work in the inner city continues on a 24 hour basis. Ten days on, the entire central business district is still cordoned off and guarded by army and police.

Thousands of people, particularly in the eastern suburbs are still without power, water or access to toilets. Many streets are like a ghost town where people have been evacuated or forced to leave. Waterways are contaminated of course, and the black silt resulting from liquefaction which rose out of the ground at the time of the earthquake is being removed by hundreds of volunteers using simple shovels and wheelbarrows. To date, 218,000 tons of silt have been trucked out of the city. Facemasks are a common sight as high winds dry out the silt and turn the city into a choking dustbowl. Access to some roads is made difficult or impossible due to severe

buckling. Yet, a lot of the city is still intact and eventually some of the cordoned off area may be accessible and some day soon, business might be revived. Damage to infrastructure in northern parts of the city is relatively small. Damage to properties and contents is another matter. As one taxi driver said, "In Afghanistan we have had 35 years of war. You have more damage in one day"

In spite of their sadness, the citizens of Christchurch have shown such courage and fortitude. There is a resilience and strong emotional attachment to our city which will enable us to survive. You can see the determination in everyone's eyes. Hundreds of people from all around New Zealand and the world have looked after our injured and dying, risked their own safety and provided us with extraordinary support and love. To know there are people from all parts of the world who care, who want to help us, is heartwarming. We thank you for that.

CHRISTCHURCH EARTHQUAKE - PART 2 FROM MARGARET LANYON – MARCH 27

Things change from day to day of course in a situation such as ours. After a month-long wait, most of the urban areas now have power and water although the systems are fragile. It's still necessary to boil drinking water. The waste water system is seriously damaged on the eastern side of the city. There are lots of jokes going round about portaloos.

Traffic is gridlocked at peak times and while some roadwork repairs are ongoing, it's a painfully slow business. Most schools are now operating; quite a few 'double-shifting' to

accommodate pupils from closed schools. University lectures are taking place in tents on campus grounds.

Christchurch is a city of ruined churches surrounded by hurricane fencing - a familiar sight around the city. Driving around one sees faceless houses and piles of rubble everywhere. Very old buildings and brick constructions have suffered the most. Hundreds of people have been forced to leave homes that have been condemned. Our poor, hurt city!

Most of the black silt resulting from liquefaction has now been cleared away. About 5000-6000 cars stranded in central business district (CBD) parking buildings are gradually being returned to owners by police and SAR folk who are the only ones permitted to enter those areas still cordoned off. Under strict supervision, small groups of business owners are allowed to enter certain CBD buildings for a period of about 3 hours to collect their office records. Some businesses have relocated. It's a bit soon to know for sure, but figures of between 15 to 20 billion dollars [NZ] are being estimated for the Christchurch rebuild.

We are still aftershocks which have almost become a way of life. There have been over 5,000 since 4 September. People are coping very well and we'll get through this.

OUR PRESIDENT SPEAKS. As I write this, daylight hours are getting longer, day temps are climbing, and spring is coming back to mid-coast Maine. With the return of spring, there is more activity and not just yard work. In April, there will be a graduate exposition of

research at the University of Maine, appropriately entitled Grad/Expo 2011. It offers me with an opportunity to present a poster of my PhD research about Maine connections with the polar world.

I am currently compiling information regarding the NSF Research Vessel **HERO** built in South Bristol in 1968. She made many trips to Palmer Station on the Antarctic Peninsula and conducted lots of science in her twenty-year career. She currently rests on the west coast in Oregon. If any of you have information, photos or material about her, I would greatly enjoy hearing from you. I can be reached at either of the following email addresses: clagerbom@rsu20.org or icechip@bluestreakme.com.

In June I will be travelling to Plymouth, England to give a talk about one of Captain Scott's men, Henry "Birdie" Bowers, the subject of a polar biography I published. I intend to proudly wear our new society snowflake medallion celebrating the centennial of the conquest of the South Pole. Plymouth and Devon are chock-full of Antarctic connections and I am looking forward to poking around the area and perhaps indulge my passion for polar books among the numerous used book stores. I am also hoping to visit our society's honorary president and tour beautiful Cambridge.

In the meantime, I can report on the Antarctic Society's slide-scanning service that is entering its third year of existence. At this point, we have worked with twenty different collections and scanned almost ten thousand individual images at a high resolution of 4000dpi. Slide collection sizes

have ranged from over 3000 slides to just under 40. They include science, aviation, military, scenic, ships, ice, everyday life and wildlife. Some are official Deep Freeze images, others are personal shots from all manner of Antarcticans. Some collections span several years, others are one season, visit or experience. Some of the participants have included other items such as photos, letters, documents, journals and so on. We have digitized those items as well. All material has been returned to the owners and duplicates forwarded to our webmaster, Tom Henderson for our website. This program has been very successful in getting many images and materials digitized and preserved into a more modern format. The amount of material saved has dramatically grown and will become a great treasury of information for generations to come. I am happy the society has embarked on such a mission of preservation and proud to have played a part. If you have some slides, photos or other polar memorabilia and are interested in this service please contact us.

WEBSITE UPDATE (by Tom Henderson)

The main thing to report regarding the website is the development of a more automated way of updating the geographic names in Time Trek. The original data for the names was obtained from the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) geographic names repository in Italy. It was a very laborious task to import and modify the data so that it could be presented in Time Trek, so much so that the data has not been updated in Time Trek since 2008. The SCAR repository has been transferred to Australia in the interim and the data is now available in a more convenient form. Amos Alubala is writing an application that will ingest the data from Australia,

reformat it, populate the Time Trek database, and generate the KML display file that Time Trek uses. This means that updates to geographic names in Time Trek should be loaded soon after the quarterly updates are generated by the Aussies. This should be in place by summer.

I have obviously failed to meet my goal of posting 30 new images to Time Trek each month. I can only say that things should improve in this regard in the latter part of the year. There will be plenty of good material for you to see once I get a significant block of time to dedicate to it. Don't give up hope!

POLLY PENHALE RECEIVES FINN RONNE MEMORIAL AWARD. For twenty-five years, Polly Penhale has helped shape the way science is conducted in the Polar regions. She has been at the crossroads of research, education, conservation and advocacy, working both nationally and internationally to preserve the Arctic and Antarctic ecosystems while facilitating valuable scientific research.

Penhale began her career as a marine biologist, earning an M.S. and Ph.D. at North Carolina State University. She spent the next ten years doing research in a number of oceans and coastal regions, including coastal Alaska, the Caribbean, Florida, and the Chesapeake Bay. In 1986, she moved to the National Science Foundation, where she became the program manager for Polar Biology and Medicine.

Penhale has been involved in U.S. polar research ever since. As program manager, with responsibility for reviewing Antarctic research proposals and making final funding decisions,

she has been one of the most important influences on American Antarctic research. Her workshops and meetings have encouraged scientists to brainstorm innovative ways to conduct science on the continent. In 1990, she was instrumental in establishing the Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) program at Palmer Station, bringing a program dedicated to conservation and the preservation of biodiversity to the Antarctic.

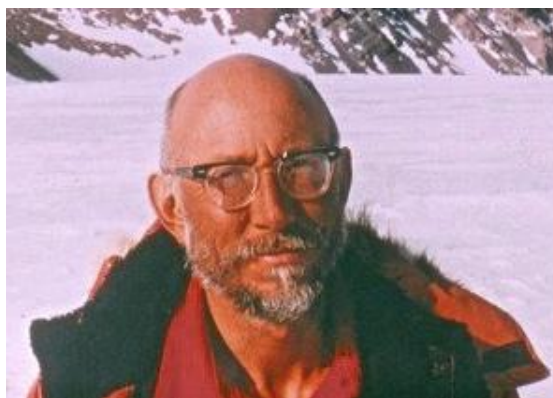
Dr. Penhale is currently Acting Head, Office of Polar Environment, Health and Safety. She has been the U.S. Representative to the Committee for Environmental Protection, Antarctic Treaty, and a member of the U.S. Delegation to the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR).

And here are the remarks that Polly made when she received the award: "Receiving the Finn Ronne Memorial award is a great honor. Early in my academic research career, I found that the greatest contribution I could make to the field of science and exploration was at the National Science Foundation. Working in the U.S. Antarctic Program, I was able to facilitate the very best scientists in their quests to gain knowledge in Polar Regions. I hope that my work on protection of the Antarctic environment through the Antarctic Treaty System contributes to ensuring that future generations are able to continue their work in a near pristine continent. I was privileged to know Finn Ronne's late wife, Jackie Ronne, and their daughter Karen, here in the audience. I'd like to thank the Explorers Club for considering me worthy of this award. And to all whom I've worked with over the years, thank you. Karen Ronne Tupek was on stage

with me when the President of the Explorers Club, Lorie Karnath, presented the award to me. It was a great honor, and I was quite surprised to receive the award.”

WILLIS H. (WILLIE) NELSON (1920-2010) **Art Ford** Willie Nelson, of Los Altos, California, a geologist, Antarctic explorer, and long-time member of the Society, passed away August 26, 2010, age 89, from complications following surgery. Willie was born December 2, 1920 in Three Forks, Montana. After obtaining a BS degree (Mechanical Engineering, Montana State College, Bozeman), he joined the U.S. Army in June, 1944 for service in the Pacific sector of WW-II (Company D, 165th Infantry), rising to rank of sergeant, and was awarded the Purple Heart for injuries sustained in an invasion under fire to establish a beachhead on the island of Okinawa.

Willie loved mountains, and so he studied them in graduate work in geology (Univ. of Washington, Seattle), after which he joined the U.S. Geological Survey for a long career (1951-1985) that took him to mountains of Appalachia, the Rockies, North Cascades (Wash. state), Indonesia, and the places he loved most — remote regions of Alaska and Antarctica. The tougher the terrain the better. He spent the austral summers of 1962-63 and 1965-66 in geological mapping of the Pensacola Mountains near the Weddell Sea; 1966-67 in studies of the layered igneous complex of the Dufek Massif and Forrestal Range; and 1970-71 in studies of the Lassiter Coast, central Antarctic Peninsula.



He was among the first explorers of those regions, as commemorated in the name Nelson Peak (Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains). Many Society members are similarly honored in Fred Alberts' 1995 "Geographic Names of the Antarctic," but Willie hit the jackpot in also being namesake of a formally named geological formation — the Nelson Limestone, an ca. 525 million-yr-old (Middle Cambrian, geologic age name) unit of rock named for its type section on Nelson Peak. Even better, that formation was found to contain previously unknown Cambrian trilobite fossils, now known as *Nelsonia schesis*. (New species are not that uncommon, but a new genus is a rare find.)

Willie co-authored two 1:250,000-scale geologic quadrangle maps of the Pensacola Mountains (USGS maps A-8 and A-9). Results of his many research contributions are published in USGS reports and maps as well as in scientific journals. He would introduce himself to others as "The original Willie Nelson." A valued companion and trail-mate in Antarctica, he is remembered by one as having "...almost saint-like patience and kindness that affected everyone around him." His mechanical skills were always depended upon to repair broken ski-dooes — tracks or engines, or anything. Willie is survived by his

wife, Evelyn, two sons, a daughter, two grandchildren and one great grandchild.

MOUNTAINEERING IN ANTARCTICA,

Climbing in the Frozen South, by Damien Gildea, Editions Nevicata, Brussels, 191p, 2010 (reviewed by Paul Dalrymple). This book could just as well be named *The Complete Encyclopedia of Antarctic Mountains* as it covers nearly everything that you would want to know about mountaineers conquering Antarctic mountains. It was written and put together by Damien Gildea, an Australian mountain climber who has led seven successful expeditions to the high mountains of Antarctica since 2001. He also led a skiing expedition to the South Pole. He writes about many of his peers, including Naomi Uemura, Mike Libecki, Wally Herbert, Ed Stump, Skip Novak, and Lionel Daudet, while mentioning guys like Ed Hillary, Nick Clinch, Norman Vaughan, and many others. So it is not just a book about himself and what he has accomplished, it is about the cadre of mountaineers who preceded or followed him. But before we go any further, if you are looking for a book full of majestic pictures of Antarctic mountains, this is NOT the book for you, as the pictures for the most part do not rival those of Ed Stump or Colin Monteath. It is more a Working Man's book of Antarctic Mountaineering.

What I liked most about the book was reading about many of our Society's members who have mountains named after them. Nick Clinch who led an American expedition to Mount Vinson in 1966 has Clinch Peak named for him, 4841 meters high. No other living American has a higher peak in Antarctica. The third highest peak in Antarctica is named

after our good friend Gus Shinn, at 4660 meters. You sort of get the idea from Gildea's book that a mountain is not really a mountain until it is higher than 4,000 meters. Among our members, living and deceased, who have been honored with 4,000 foot namings are Bob Rutford (4477m), Cam Craddock (4368m), Vernon Anderson (4144m), Charlie Bentley (4137m), Ned Ostenso (4085), Jim Shear (4050), and Harry Wexler (4025m). My old South Pole roomie, Mario Giovinetto, and an IGY pilot Harvey Gardner, killed in a plane crash on Marble Point, also have 4000 meter peaks named for them. Charlie Bentley is sort of the God Father of many of the highest peaks in Antarctica, especially those in the Sentinels. The highest mountain in Antarctica Mt. Vinson, at 4892 meters, was named after a Georgian senator who may have never been south of Peach Street in Atlanta, Carl Vinson. But he had been a strong supporter in Congress of US operations in Antarctica and it was provisionally named after him long before Charlie Bentley was in the neighborhood. There is very little about Ed Hillary in this book, but Gildea mentions that Ed Hillary and his New Zealand team thought that it would be a major breakthrough in mountaineering if they could climb an Antarctic peak in sub-zero temperatures, and they chose the majestic Mount Herschel in the Admiralty Mountains, adjacent to the base at Cape Hallett. But they found that the east face of Herschel to be "a vast face of bullet-proof green ice" and had to settle for sending two rope teams to the summit by the north ridge. U.S. and New Zealand authorities foresaw an unmanageable and potentially unsafe climb, and to this day the east face of Herschel has never been climbed.

Some things are not mentioned, although I may have overlooked them. One is the purging by one of our past presidents of this Society (name withheld as his widow is still with us!) of the first names of many wives of Antarcticans whose husbands had named peaks after them. So Mt Ruth Siple became Mt. Siple, Mt. Jane Wade became Mt. Wade, and so on. Mt. Wade had twin peaks, and if you ever knew Jane, the mountain was very appropriately named the first time. Wes LeMasurier told me that he was on a Coast Guard ice breaker out of McMurdo that was supposedly doing research along the coast, and that they stopped near enough to Mt. Siple to put him ashore. He picked up a specimen from the mountain and later sent it to Ruth, who treasured it dearly. Wes told me that the captain of the ice breaker got squeamish about taking the cutter where the scientists wanted to go, and probably the only thing worthwhile which they picked up on the whole cruise was Ruth's specimen, making it one of the most costly specimens ever procured in Antarctica.

Every one of us loves maps, right? Right. And in this book are many maps of some of the mountainous areas of Antarctica (Sentinel Range, the high Sentinels, Vinson routes, Heritage Range, Antarctic Peninsula, Gerlache Strait, Royal Society Range, Queen Maud Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range, Admiralty Mountains, and several of islands like South Georgia, Kerguelen, and Heard. These maps are just wonderful, a treasury. There is only one centerfold type picture which occupies two pages, side by side. It's a wonderful panorama taken by Skip Novak from the top of Mount Paget in South Georgia looking across to the Salvesen Range. Is that really Heaven, as one most famous person

projected? I think he may have been right. Grace Ostenso would probably revel in seeing "the stunning unclimbed face of Mount Ostenso."

My prize for the most handsome photograph goes to one of the east face of Mt. Williams at the southern end of Anvers Island. God, is it beautiful! My biggest disappointment is his lack of a good photo of the northern end of the Lemaire Channel, namely Cape Renaud, which the Brits officially recognized a few years ago by certifying it as Una Peaks.

And the picture of Mt. Scott basked in sunlight does not do true justice to this beautiful mountain. One of the most astonishing things about this book with hundreds of pictures of Antarctic mountains is that there is only one photo of Mount Erebus, and that one is nondescript.

I would certainly recommend you all buying this book, but at the same time I would make darn sure that you are leaving enough greenbacks in your wallet to buy Ed Stump's new book on the Transantarctic Mountains which will be available early this fall. Ed's fine book will be reviewed in the next Newsletter.

ORDER FORM

- ☐ YES! I want the medallion with the **pin**. (\$30 each)
- ☐ YES! I want the medallion with the **necklace**. (\$30 each)

Checks to: **ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY, Box 325 Port Clyde, ME 04855**

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