



The Antarctic Society

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BRASH ICE

I wrote in the February *Brash Ice* that 2014 would be transitional.

An Antarctic Gathering in July, in Port Clyde, helped to give truth to those words. It set attendance records for these biennial events, it was open for the first time to all members of the Antarctic Society, it had a day of presentations – the Garage Theater – about Antarctic field events and historical figures, and it initiated a partnership with The Art of Stewardship Project featuring a day of presentations by some of the most recognized names in Antarctic arts and letters.

The Society's own web site continued to grow its digitized records and slides, material contributed by members that now is uniquely and openly available to the community because of the Society's efforts.

These initiatives are the result of a lot of work by a lot of Society members. Over the years we have assembled a team of officers, directors, and other achievers who would be valued members of any organization. But they chose to be Antarcticans.

The Society is not the largest polar organization; it is old enough and small enough that every member is valued and needed. The spirit is palpable, and younger members especially are moved by their association with colleagues who have decades of experience on the Ice or in other matters Antarctic.

Consider joining the Antarctic Society to receive four issues of the newsletter per year and full access to the web site. Annual dues: \$20 (\$25 outside the U.S.) for newsletters by post, \$13 electronically. Fill out the application (see "About us" on the web site) and send it with a check to Dr. Paul C. Dalrymple (address at left). Or pay online under "About us" on the web site. Either way, email webmaster Thomas Henderson a username and password for the web site.

2015 Antarctic calendars

Hedgehog's terrific 2015 Antarctic calendars are here! We want to unload them now so we won't have to beg you to buy in December. They are a bargain at \$17. Make out a check to the Antarctican Society, and mail your order now to the Antarctican Society, P.O. Box 325, Port Clyde, Maine 04855. Great holiday gifts. Eidie Taylor, buy now, not in mid-December!

Antarcticans, artists, and writers gather in record numbers at Port Clyde

by Paul Dalrymple

In the last decade, more and more of my Antarctic friends appeared at my retirement door in Port Clyde, Maine. It appeared we would have enough good old boys to have what I have referred to as a Gathering. Gracie Machemer and I kept every other year free to travel, then opened our facilities for an Antarctic Gathering the intervening years. Charles Swithinbank was a drawing card who attracted all Antarcticans to his feet. An IGY colleague of mine, Charlie Bentley, was likewise a Pied Piper. Before we knew it, a horde of geophysicists was coming here to see Charlie and sing "On Wisconsin."

Something new

These Gatherings were private until word was spread, falsely, that they were an Antarctican Society function. True, most of our invitees were Antarctican Society members. But, not all. We were more or less coerced into opening the 2014 Gathering, which took place in Port Clyde, Maine, 17-20 July, to all members of the Antarctican Society, hoping that only the real die-hard Antarcticans would show up.

We also tried something new: connecting with one of my neighbors, nationally celebrated artist Greg Mort, in honoring Antarctic artists and writers--a one-day celebration in his elegant barn. We had the perfect man in former NSFer Guy Guthridge to work with the Morts, especially Greg's wife Nadine, in a collaborative program. Our fear of hundreds showing up did not materialize, although a count did reveal that 177 were here. That's a lot of people to bring into a fishing village of 600 year-round residents with only a handful of beds for rent. Tenting became popular. Gatherings originally had been predominantly male, but our group was evenly divided between males and females!

Most of the stalwarts were from the 1960 decade and were field scientists. People who kept coming back each time were the likes of Charlie Bentley, John Clough, Steve DenHartog, Art Ford, Ed Robinson, John Behrendt, Dick Cameron, Andy Cameron, Walter Boyd, Jerry Marty, John Rand, Polly Penhale, Ann Hawthorne, Lucia deLeiris, Michele Raney, Mary Albert, Lou Lanzerotti, Bob Dodson, Bob Dale, George Denton, Warren Zapol, Hugh Bennett, Bill Meserve, Bob Rowland, Hal Borns, Tony Gow, Dale Andersen, John Splettstoesser, and Charles Swithinbank. And a close knit group (Tom Laudon, Peter Wasilewski, Larry Lackey, and Peter Otway) who first went to the Ellsworth Mountains, and who have met regularly ever since, blessed us with their attendance this year.

Garage Theater

A highlight for the Old Guard this July (as in past Gatherings) was the Garage Theater. All day on Friday, 18 July, a dozen presenters regaled us with words of wisdom.

The solemn, touching start honored the recent passing of our Honorary President, Charles Swithinbank. Ron Thoreson of Montrose, Colorado, who once

was a member of the elite Honor Guard at Fort Myer, Arlington, Virginia, conducted the ceremony. While with the Honor Guard, Ron never once dropped a tossed fixed-bayonet rifle. Accompanying Ron in a short parade to the garage was Ed Robinson, in kilt, playing bagpipe. Al French spoke of his attendance at Charles's service in Cambridge, England. Richie Williams of the U.S. Geological Survey talked about his close professional association with Charles over 50 years. The dedication ended with Ed, a good friend of Charles, marching into the woods, playing his bagpipe, as the music faded. I am sure Charles would have been pleased to have been so honored in front of his Antarctic friends.

The Garage Theater presentations began with Jean Daniels Portell, daughter of Ambassador Paul C. Daniels. Jean spoke about her father's role in formulating the 1959 Antarctic Treaty, which still serves for all nations in governing activities on the Ice. Jean was followed by Liesl Schernthanner, of Ketchum, Idaho, veteran of 13 seasons working at the South Pole, and her Welsh husband, Michael Powell, both speaking about their involvement in trusts maintaining historic Antarctic stations.

Lisa Crockett, daughter of Freddie Crockett of the 1928-30 Byrd Antarctic Expedition and an Antarctic scientist in her own right, talked about her father and about her work. Several family generations have been to Antarctica, but none I know of with such a continual, near-century record.

While Freddie Crockett – who was on Larry Gould's sledge party in support of the first (1929) flight to the South Pole – was one of the earliest U.S. Antarctic dog team drivers, speaker Dr. Jerry Vanek, veterinarian, had a connection to the very last one. In 1993 Jerry was en route with dogs to Antarctica to enable a climb of Mount Vaughan (named for Norman Vaughan) when the airplane crashed on approaching the blue ice runway at Patriots Hills. Jerry came to several days later in the

hospital in Punta Arenas; he may be the only person who ever flew in and out of Antarctica without having stepped on snow or ice or land. His account had the garage audience in near constant laughter.

Shake any tree

If there were a Cooperstown with Hall of Fame Antarcticans, a good number of those who come to our Gatherings would be in that Hall. They come to eat boiled lobsters, scallops, lobster rolls, and crabmeat rolls in this small town on Penobscot Bay where July temperatures rarely reach 80. No earthquakes, no floods, no fires, no summertime hurricanes. Offshore 10 miles is the picturesque Monhegan Island. Port Clyde is an artist colony: shake any tree, and an artist will fall out. Going to the local post office, you might see Andrew Wyeth's famous nude model Helga. Go to an island in Port Clyde harbor, and who might be there but the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court. We are small, but we have been discovered – despite one of our famous artists/illustrators, N.C. Wyeth, once saying, "I never put the name of Port Clyde onto any of my paintings as I don't want to draw attention to this lovely town which might help attract tourists."

An archival accomplishment of our six Gatherings is the three-DVD set *Antarctica Calling*, filmed and produced by the late Dr. Ed Williams of Roanoke, Virginia. Dr Ed came to several Gatherings and captured 30 of our most prominent attendees, nearly all of whom still come to the functions.

A current project could rival Dr. Ed's accomplishment, as Bill and Larry Baker attended the 2014 Gathering and shot at will. Bill, former president and CEO of Thirteen (WNET, the New York City PBS station), and his cameraman brother Larry have come up with a short spiel for [PBS Newshour](http://www.pbs.org/newshour) about our Port Clyde gathering that was put online October 11. □

The Core

by Ensign Erica Leinmiller, U.S. Navy

Ice. Diameter: 3 inches.

An ideal core, steadfast over the years
not shifting, nor scored deeply by winds,
nor made stagnant in runoff.
Honest.

Dark summers mark its length,
the irregularity of time measured in winters
and waters.

After thin first years, rich winters extend
this core's length.
With only slight reprieve, they pile onto one
another,
winter on summer on thick winter.

Tales the core holds can be guessed,
measured in clean labs by minute
concentrations:
atmosphere between the crystals, dust.
They can be known by living
through perpetual dark or unending light.

Let us take the sample of what we knew by
heart,
then archive the core.
It will remain, unchanged, a history of the
earth
to which we may return
seeking answers for new questions.

for Sir Charles Swinbank

The Art of Stewardship of the Antarctic

by Guy Guthridge

The second day – Saturday, 19 July –
of the Antarctic Gathering in Port Clyde
centered on the point that, along with

exploration and science, we use stories,
maps, pictures, music, sculpture, poetry,
performances, and other art to deepen our
relationship to a locale.

Further, artists and writers see
Antarctica as a place from which to take the
measure of the planet. “Antarctica,” writes
fine-arts photographer Neelon Crawford,
“provides us an alternative perspective from
which to examine our behavior and
priorities.”

Over a long day, 22 artists, writers,
scientists, and conservationists discussed
before a full house how their works increase
such understanding.

After an introduction by me, Nadine
and Greg Mort explained their project – [The
Art of Stewardship](#) – using the arts and
particularly the power of imagery to infuse
others with the notion of earth conservation
and stewardship. The Morts’ elegant barn
was our meeting place.

Scott Kelley, a painter and naturalist,
led off the presentations. Scott, who lives
on an island off the coast of Maine, worked
along the Antarctic Peninsula in 2003. In
addition to paintings and exhibitions, his
coming book will help children prepare to
do Antarctic art and environmental work.

Judit Hersko collaborates with
scientists to visualize climate change science
through art. Her “performance lecture” was
a fictional story about a woman who joins an
Antarctic expedition before 1960.

Lisa E. Bloom, UCLA, has a
forthcoming book that focuses on three
artists, one being Judit Hersko. The book
foregrounds early polar exploration as a
frame for understanding contemporary
Antarctica.

Doug Quin, a composer and sound
artist, recorded Antarctic soundscapes and
made them available on CDs. He has been
interviewed on NPR, composed a *Polar
Suite*, and created the sound for the 2007
feature film *Encounters at the End of the
World*. Doug argues music helps us come to
an intellectual reckoning with climate

change.

Anne Noble, photographer, said Antarctica extends her interest in how perception contributes to a sense of place. Early Antarctic photographs reflect man's dominion, she notes, but her photographs place humans in a collaborative role.

Neelon Crawford, mentioned above, made five trips to the Antarctic. He talked about the function of art and showed his pictures. Good art is undeniable, he stated. And it takes the viewer straight to a truth about the place or event depicted.

After lunch a panel presented perceptions based on their work. Bill Baker, president emeritus of WNET, the New York PBS station, discussed the coming newscast Paul refers to in his article above. Elena Glasberg, an interdisciplinary humanist, talked about principles explained in her 2007 book *Antarctica as Cultural Critique*. Author Meredith Hooper described her work with, and 2007 book about, ornithologist Bill Fraser at Palmer Station. Andrea Kavanagh, Pew Charitable Trust, talked about Southern Ocean sanctuaries. Claire Parkinson, a NASA climate scientist, talked about the 2007 illustrated book *Our Changing Planet—The View From Space*, which she and others edited.

Film program

Six video segments, totaling less than an hour, were shown next. A short by musician and diver Henry Kaiser and Doug Quin presented a Weddell seal pup learning to swim underwater with his mom. A clip from Anne Aghion's movie *Ice People* showed field work in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. Underwater footage by Norbert Wu showed killer whales in McMurdo Sound. A segment from Anthony Powell's *Antarctica—A Year on The Ice* depicted the human dimension of wintering and other topics. Visual and audio aspects of the structure of ice were the subject of a collaboration by Cheryl Leonard

and Oona Stern. Lisa K. Blatt presented a conceptual clip depicting slow action on the Mount Erebus volcano.

Toward the end of the afternoon, Norbert Wu gave a presentation on his underwater photographs and 1-hour PBS video *Under Antarctic Ice*.

Nine surprises

We opened the floor. Nine surprises followed – each so pleasant that at cocktail time the audience (still a full house) elected to keep listening rather than drink:

NASA scientist Peter Wasilewski described how he paints with light on a canvas of ice: thin layers of water are frozen, manipulated, and viewed through polarized light; he calls it Frizion.

Jim Mastro described writing his 2002 book *Antarctica: a Year at the Bottom of the World*.

Kathleen Heideman read her Antarctic poems “Human Considering the Polar Plateau” and “Considering Specimen ALH 87-7292.”

Mike Parfit, author of the 1987 book *South Light: A Journey to the Last Continent*, thanked scientists in the room for their assistance in his past work and talked about his current project: a book about leadership.

Lucia deLeiris, a painter, showed images from her Antarctic work and described her collaboration with authors to produce books about the Antarctic environment.

Scott Sternbach showed his large-format film camera photographs of people and other subjects at Palmer Station. Scott is director of photography at CUNY, Laguardia. His project *Polar Souls* visits the coldest places to document the human presence.

The Reverend Bruce J. Lieske wintered with Paul Dalrymple during the IGY and has written a book, *Frozen Memories* (2014), which he described.

Charles Bevilacqua described his first (1955) trip to McMurdo and Pole, the beginning of permanent human occupation. He was with fellow Seabee Richard T. Williams, an early casualty when a tractor broke through the sea ice. Charles raised the money for the memorial to Williams that stands at McMurdo today.

John Behrendt, who wintered during IGY by the Weddell Sea, discussed his experiences and his book that resulted, *Innocents on the Ice*.

The artists and writers day at Port Clyde took place because of the vision, drive, and resources of Paul Dalrymple. It embraced the experiences of artists, writers, and those in many other occupations – from early days of Antarctic exploration and science to current appreciation of the region’s visual and conceptual relevance.

Findings and news

contributed by Art Ford

[Japan must stop whaling](#) in the Antarctic. The International Court of Justice has backed Australia’s landmark case and demanded Japan stop its Antarctic whaling “with immediate effect.”

[Record Antarctic sea ice](#). The maximum area since 1979 (when satellite observations began) was recorded 12 September, and coverage was to peak in early October. [An online climate-change skeptic asks, “Does this mean that it eventually will get so hot that all the oceans will freeze?”] Westerly winds are thought to have caused the decades-long increase; the 2009 SCAR report on Antarctic climate change blames the ozone hole for the winds. SCAR though, looking ahead, sees a one-third decrease in Antarctic sea ice by the end of the century.

A reason for the SCAR prediction is that the **ozone hole**, which on 2 October was near its deepest and largest for 2014 and

similar in size to those of 2013 and 2012, is smaller this year than the decadal mean. NASA says it will recover by around 2070.

Surface warming caused Larsen-B to collapse. New geophysical and other data showing the recessional character of the Larsen-B Ice Shelf grounding lines before its 2002 catastrophic collapse have led to the conclusion that surface warming rather than grounding zone instabilities was the cause. M. Rebesco et al. in *Science* (12 Sept. 2014) note that the shelf and its grounding line were stable through the Holocene, so the 2002 collapse “suggests strong sensitivity to surface warming.” More work on grounding zone systems is critical, they write, despite “difficulty in access, logistical risk, and competing resources.”

West Antarctic Ice Sheet heads for the beach

by Guy Guthridge

It’s taken the world a while to catch up with Syukuro Manabe and Richard T. Wetherald. In a 1975 *Journal of Atmospheric Sciences* they wrote that, with doubling CO₂, “the increase of surface temperature in higher latitudes is magnified.”

Well, yes. Historian Naomi Oreskes (then at UCSD, now Harvard) at the 2010 American Geophysical Union meeting asked, “If the predictions of climate models have come true, then why don’t people believe them?” And Suki Manabe, also there, received the William Bowie Medal for his work on, of course, the response of climate to increasing carbon dioxide. That 1975 paper, 35 years earlier, was the first to predict we’d see amplified warming near the poles.

Jump to the front page of the *New York Times* on 13 May 2014: “Global warming fuels loss of ice sheet in West

Antarctic.” Or the 17 May *Economist*: “The West Antarctic Ice Sheet looks doomed—eventually.”

“Today we present observational evidence that a large section of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet has gone into irreversible retreat,” said Eric Rignot, lead author of a 27 May paper in *Geophysical Research Letters*. “It has passed the point of no return.” Four feet of ocean rise will be the likely outcome over the next couple of centuries. But that’s from just the six outlet glaciers Rignot and his team examined directly. The disappearance of those six will destabilize other sectors, and “the ultimate rise could be triple that.”

Ian Joughin in *Science* came to similar conclusions about Thwaites Glacier.

What did these researchers have that Manabe and Wetherald didn’t? Data. “We use InSAR data from the European Earth Remote Sensing radar satellite collected in 1992 and 1994, ERS-1 and ERS-2 tandem data from 1996 and 2000, and ERS-2 from 2011. We employ a quadruple differential InSAR technique where interferograms spanning the same time interval and corrected for surface topography are differenced to measure the short-term, meter-scale vertical motion of the ice forced by changes in oceanic tides. BEDMAP-2’s topography uses ice thickness data from the 2002 NASA/CECS, the 2004 BBAS/AGASEA, and the 2009-2010-2011 NASA’s Operation IceBridge surveys.”

Data that Larry Gould could only dream of. Data that, back in 1975, might have made Manabe weep. Data – dry, voluminous, consistent, repeatable – forcing us to foresee a future that, unchecked, will be pretty darn different from today and, maybe, not as pleasant as we’d like. And these scientists – these few heroes – have put the better part of their lives into showing us where we’re headed.

James Quincy Tierney-Holly

by Steve Dibbern

James Quincy Tierney-Holly, “JQ” or Jay to his friends, 89, died in Sykesville, Maryland, on 18 August 2014.

JQ was born in Los Angeles and got a BSc. and did graduate work at the University of Miami. Although accepted to medical school at Tulane he decided to pursue his love of marine biology and oceanography and took a job with the U.S. Navy.

Before and during the International Geophysical Year he served on most of the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard icebreakers in the Antarctic. He started on the *Atka* in the Ross Sea during the pre-IGY reconnaissance to select sites for the McMurdo air base and Little America V. He went on to work for years as an oceanographer in both the Arctic and the Antarctic. Much of his biological work is now housed at the Smithsonian’s Museum of Natural History.

As an oceanographer for the U.S. Navy, JQ was also later involved in intelligence and undersea warfare work. His work in this field has been recognized by the Secretary of the Navy and the U.S. Arms Control Agency. He was involved with but not onboard the USS *Pueblo* when the North Koreans took it. He said that several of his friends whom he had sent on the ship “bore him no ill will” after they were repatriated!

On one of his Antarctic cruises the ship he was on was badly damaged in the ice, requiring dry-docking in Wellington, New Zealand. There he met and later married Beverley Toon, his wife for 42 years until her death in 2002. They lived near Washington except for a few years after retirement when they returned to New Zealand. Finding New Zealand “too insular,” they returned to the States and retired in rural Maryland.

JQ held the U.S. Antarctica Service Medal and was a member of the Antarctican Society. He was a Fellow of the Explorers Club with more than half a century of membership. One of his publications, published in NSF's *Antarctic Journal of the United States* in 1969, summarizes the U.S. Navy's contributions to Antarctic oceanography, which reach back to Matthew Fontaine Maury's 1861 proposal for an international investigation of the Antarctic region. The Tierney Peninsula on what is now Thurston Island (then the Thurston Peninsula) was named for JQ as a member of the 1960 *Burton Island* icebreaker cruise to the area.

Six priorities for Antarctic science

[from Mahlon C. Kennicutt II et al.]*

*Mahlon C. Kennicutt II is professor emeritus of oceanography at Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA, and former president of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research. Steven L. Chown is professor of biological sciences at Monash University, Victoria, Australia. John J. Cassano, Daniela Liggett, Rob Massom, Lloyd S. Peck, Steve R. Rintoul, John W. V. Storey, David G. Vaughan, Terry J. Wilson, William J. Sutherland. e-mail: mckennicutt@gmail.com

In a 3-page article in the Comment section of the 7 August 2014 *Nature*, the authors outline the most pressing questions in southern polar research and call for greater collaboration and environmental protection in the region. We've listed all the authors here because they are some of the most recognized names in modern Antarctic science.

The *Nature* article derives from a 20-23 April 2014 gathering in Queenstown,

New Zealand, under the auspices of SCAR during which 75 scientists and policy-makers from 22 countries agreed on Antarctic research priorities for the next two decades and beyond. The article states the gathering was the first time the community has formulated a collective vision through discussions, debate, and voting.

The group identified 80 research questions that fall into six themes: Define the global reach of the Antarctic atmosphere and the Southern Ocean. Understand how, where, and why ice sheets lose mass. Reveal Antarctica's history. Learn how Antarctic life evolved and survived. Observe space and the Universe. Recognize and mitigate human influences.

A short concluding section includes these words:

"It is time for nations involved in southern polar research to embrace a renewed spirit of cooperation as espoused by the founders of the Antarctic Treaty — in actions not just words. Wider international partnerships, more coordination of science and infrastructure funding, and expanded knowledge sharing are essential.

"Communicating the global importance of Antarctica to the public is a priority. Narratives must better explain how the region affects and is influenced by our daily lives. Antarctic success stories, such as signs of ozone recovery, engender confidence in the power of changes in behavior.

"Antarctic science is globally important. The southern polar community must act together if it is to address some of the most pressing issues facing society."

Two-in-one book review

by Paul Dalrymple

Two relatively old, retired members of our Society wrote books in the last year. One, a retired military officer, Captain

Alfred Fowler, USN, covers his whole career – including his high school sweetheart, the perpetual love of his lifetime. The other, Rev. Bruce Lieske, a man of the cloth still deeply involved in religion, writes of only one year, 1957, when he was a meteorologist in Weather Central at Little America V during the International Geophysical Year.

The books are *Hurricanes to Antarctica, Tales of a Naval Aviator* by Capt. Alfred N. Fowler, USN (ret.) and *Frozen Memories, An Old Man Recaptures His Youthful Adventure in Antarctica* by Bruce J. Lieske. These reviews no doubt are prejudiced, as I know both writers. Both are clean-cut, nice guys, and you cannot help but enjoy and appreciate such people. The title of Al's book may seem at first misleading, but the heart of his military career was spent as a pilot in hurricane hunting squadrons. This reviewer may have flown a mission with him, as I fast-talked an all-day flight out of Bermuda when I was on the North Atlantic Weather Project.

Al's book is a love story, and a more suitable title might be, "Katie, The Love of My Life." Hardly a page does not have her name, and every other page seems to announce another pregnancy. A companion book comes with *Hurricanes*: "A Poem from Punk," love poems Al wrote to Katie during their courtship. Don't let the sidekick volume scare you out of *Hurricanes*, as it is a good read on his military aviation career, followed by his leadership roles in the Office of Polar Programs at the National Science Foundation.

Bruce Lieske's book is a great read on what happened the first year of Weather Central in Antarctica. Where Al's book is void of most colleagues' names, Bruce tells all about his associates at Little America V in 1957. The head of Weather Central was handpicked by Harry Wexler, the U.S. chief scientist for Antarctica, a poor selection who ran the office in a Stateside fashion. It did

not always meet with the approval of the Russian or Argentine meteorologists, or for that matter with the two U.S. meteorology students. Having wintered myself at Little America V in 1957, having a desk 40 feet from Weather Central, I more or less was privy to what was going on in the building.

One happening Bruce writes about in his *Memories* entails the German scientist disguised at the station as a glaciologist. An unknown message from a Jim Jones Publishing House came to the German offering him a stipend for an account of his year at Little America V. The German believed this false sitrep and ran all over camp collecting data and information. After several days the German got suspicious and tried every typewriter at the station to see if he could ascertain on which the message was typed. Nothing was proved. Bruce wrote that the culprit who masterminded the prank was "Paul or physiologist Fred Milan." I knew Fred (Mukluk) well; it was neither of us. I accused the Austrian glacial meteorologist Herfried Hoinkes of it. His reply was, "I only wish I had the brain to have thought it up." This incident was a highlight of our year.

Bruce's *Memories* is a great factual account of what happened at Little America V in 1957. It contains a ton of information I never knew happened. For someone who has never wintered in Antarctica and wants to know what can happen, read this book. You will enjoy it.

Society's new management

The front office of the Antarctic Society has a new regime. Time has run out on our officers and board of directors.

Glaciologist Tony Gow, who was born and brought up in New Zealand, is now happily entrenched in Lebanon, New Hampshire, where he lives with his wife

Marge, an excellent chef, and their new West Highland Terrier, 8-year old Miss Lilly. Tony is our new President.

Our new Vice President is Leisl Schernthanner of Ketchum, Idaho, veteran of 13 seasons at the South Pole. She lives with her personable Welsh husband, Michael Powell, and several horses.

Our new Secretary is an Antarctic historian, Joan Boothe, who lives on a hill of San Francisco overlooking Fisherman's Wharf. Joan is a sports buff – field and track plus Stanford women basketball – whose solid reputation with the Explorers Club preceded her into our position as Secretary.

Our Treasurer is an ancient retread, Paul Dalrymple of the lobster fishing village of Port Clyde, Maine. Paul has been involved in the financial records of our Society for 37 years. His license plate (TSW 406) tells a lot about him, a celebration of an hour interview with the most famous batter in the history of baseball.

Another veteran is our incumbent webmaster, Tom Henderson, the Society's Most Valuable Player, who hails out of Slingerlands, New York, where he plays senior baseball, first base, while rooting vehemently for his beloved St. Louis Cardinals.

The Board of Directors comprises the officers plus a cross-section of Antarcticans, starting with a survivor of Ellsworth Station in 1957, John Behrendt of Boulder, Colorado. John has remained a true Antarctic ever since and is the author of two books on his illustrious career, including the popular *Innocents on the Ice*.

Ron Thoreson came on the scene as head of the biolab at McMurdo. Earlier he was in the elite Honor Guard at Fort Myer in

Arlington, Virginia, and thereafter head ranger at National Parks.

Lou Lanzerotti is distinguished research professor of physics at the New Jersey Institute of Technology. His extensive Antarctic experience includes solar terrestrial research at Byrd, Siple, and Eights stations. Lou was a member of the National Science Board, 2004-2010.

Steve Dibbern, a polar transportation expert for the U.S. Army, came onto the scene promoting use of hovercrafts over snow and ice, where he fought a losing battle. However, he discovered a new love, Deception Island. Buy his book!

Mark Leinmiller was the first Eagle Scout selected to go to Antarctica after Dick Chappell went there during the IGY. Mark, who set high standards for achievements at Philmont, has continued his Antarctic interests throughout his career.

Dale T. Andersen, a limnologist and astrobiologist (also an Eagle Scout), has continued his research diving in Antarctic lakes, including those in the McMurdo Dry Valleys and the Bunger Hills.

Jerry Marty, then of NSF, was chief builder of the elevated South Pole station completed in 2009. He tried retirement, only to heed again the Calling of Antarctica. He recently retired again to keep an eye on his Antarctic wife-artist-traveler.

To our north, Canadian Valmar Kurol, head of the Montreal Antarctic Society, was showing interest in the music of Antarctica. Through Valmar, our Society has sent Antarctic musical CDs to Pole and Palmer stations.

Recently, school teacher Lesley Urasky became involved in Antarctic research and now is on our board. This dynamo from Sinclair, Wyoming, will be a jumper.