



# *The Bulletin of*

## THE ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY

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No. 4

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

I am honored to have the responsibility as President of our Society, though I feel inadequately adjusted to this after only one year as Vice-President. It is a loss for us all that pressure of work prevents George Doumani from continuing the now traditional full term of 2 years as President. Last year under his guidance we accomplished many good things. I would like especially to mention the International Night at the Branch of Special Maps of the U. S. Geological Survey, the role played by the Society in sponsoring the Antarctic Treaty Stamp, for which Tom Kelly was largely responsible, and the inspiring memorial lecture presented by Peter Scott, the son of the illustrious Captain Robert Falcon Scott.

During the coming year our attention will concentrate on two major objectives in addition to our routine and important accomplishments through the Program Committee. One will be a series of broadcasts in the name of the Society to fulfill one of our functions: that of interesting and informing the public on Antarctica. The other will be to review, and come to a decision, on a question that has been on the minds of many members: should the Antarctic Society continue as now is, or should it change to a bipolar society?

The broadcast program has already started in a modest way. A series of six 10 minute programs was taped by our Johns Hopkins group at the Baltimore Station of WFBR (1300 kc.) on Antarctic ornithology. WFBR's announcer Joe Knight was chairman, and participants were Robert Wood, Roberto Schlatter and myself.

We concentrated on studies of skuas and penguins. This seemed appropriate following closely on the showing of my film "Penguin City" on the CBS network. This was a trial run, but it is likely to be rebroadcast in other parts of the country.

A more comprehensive and sophisticated series, arranged through the good work of Harriet Eklund and Joanna Turner, is in the planning stage through the Washington Station of WAMU FM. Through this we hope to present a series of 15 programs, each of 15 minutes, under the title "Antarctica — The Peaceful Continent." It will alert the public to an ongoing United States program in Antarctica and to the international cooperation that exists there. Special emphasis will be paid to scientific endeavor and to the Antarctic Treaty. Our Society can muster a fine assemblage of talent in the Washington-Baltimore area, so we hope for some good accomplishments on the education front. We will inform you before the series is broadcast and would appreciate any comments, good or bad.

The possibility of the Antarctic Society becoming a bipolar society is not new. It was discussed by the Board 2

years ago and a committee appointed to study the subject brought in a negative report. There were, however, strong opinions on both sides, and the general opinion was that the time was not ripe for a change. I believe we should review it again and seek for more feedback from Society members.

Ned Ostenso will chair the important committee that looks into this. His qualifications are ideal: a researcher of great repute and a truly bipolar scientist. We are encouraging thoughts from members. I would like to give mine now while they are uninfluenced by the committee's deliberations. I believe the time is ripe for a change into a bipolar society. Antarctic research has rarely been done in complete isolation and now more than ever (with the change of National Science Foundations' Office of Antarctic Programs into the Office of Polar Programs) there is a renewed emphasis on bipolar research.

Much of the great accomplishments that have come out of Antarctic endeavor, sparked most recently by the International Geophysical Year (IGY) and for our part in the U.S.A. by the U. S. Antarctic Research Program (USARP) and then leading inevitably to the Antarctic Treaty, have come from the Continent where there have been minimal national vested interests. Who would have thought that at the height of the cold war, USSR and USA were continuing uninterrupted a program of exchange of scientists in Antarctica? It was nothing epoch making and involved only 2 men at a time, but it was done, and it set a pattern that people like Ambassador Daniels in the State Department could point to as at least a worthwhile and positive start toward better international understanding. The Antarctic Treaty has set a pattern, by very positive action, that has reduced mistrust and encouraged international cooperation.

Similarly with the conservation measures of the Antarctic Treaty. These have set a pattern for international conversation of terrestrial and marine life that is used by many conservation organizations as models.

The Antarctic experience and accomplishments thus could make a significant contribution to better understanding in the arctic, for, more than anywhere else in the world, antarctic scientists, or logistics supporters, or tourists, right up to governmental agencies have learned to work together under the Antarctic Treaty.

This is why I personally believe we should be considering both poles and that the purpose of our Society could change to "facilitate friendly and informal exchange of information and views on the polar regions."

The chief concern among members seems to be the loss of identity of the Antarctic Society and the possible swamping

of it by the greater number of members interested in the arctic. This is a very valid thought that must remain dominant in our minds. One suggestion, already made, for preserving the integrity of the Antarctic group within a bipolar society is the forming of an exclusive Antarctic membership with an annual dinner meeting, similar to the highly sophisticated "Antarctic Club" of United Kingdom. Incidentally, this Club wears Captain Scott's emblem of an Emperor Penguin on the South Pole as its membership tie and in true British tradition any non-member found wearing the tie is severely frowned upon.

These are thoughts which we should be tossing around among ourselves within the next few months and at coffee breaks after the meetings. Dr. Ostenson's committee will formulate a plan which the Board and members will have ample time to consider.

Finally, a word about the program. Dr. Vagn Flyger has kindly offered to be chairman and for continuity to work with Harriet Eklund, Pete Bermel and others. They hope to circulate a postcard to members with dates of meetings. When you receive this please mark the dates on your calendar. We need your support at the meetings and your ideas for the future of the Society.

WILLIAM J. L. SLADEN

### PROGRAM FOR 1972

Many members of the Society will remember the extremely interesting talk given by Dr. Elliot of Ohio State on the evening of November 3, 1971, in the Explorers Hall of the National Geographic Society. Unfortunately, it is probable that this copy of the *Bulletin* will reach you after the second meeting of the 1971-72 season. Through the kindness of the British Embassy arrangements were made to hold the Society's Annual International Night in the Rotunda of the Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue. The feature of the evening was a film on Shackleton's last expedition.

One of the factors that has contributed to the success of the Antarctic Treaty over the last decade has been the right, frequently exercised, of free and open inspection of installations and of ships and aircraft at points of embarkation and debarkation. On February 9, 1972, Mr. Frank Mahnke, a member of the United States team that inspected Australian, French, and Soviet Stations last year, will explain to the Society what such an inspection trip is like. The meeting will be held in the Lecture Hall of the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, at 8 p.m.

One day less than a month later, on March 8, we will have the honor of hearing Mr. Frank Davies of Toronto, Canada, deliver the Antarctic Society Memorial lecture. Mr. Davies was a member of the Byrd Antarctic Research Expedition, 1928-1930. After his return from Antarctica, he had a distinguished career in his native country as a specialist in electronic communications.

-Each year the Society must convene for the election of officers and of one-third of the Board of Directors and to transact such other business as requires the approval of the membership. The Annual Business Meeting will be held on April 13. It is expected that the Meeting will be followed by a program to be announced later.

Many of us recall the informative and pleasant evening at the U. S. Geological Survey, Branch of Special Maps, when the processes of modern Antarctic map making were explained by experts. Through the kindness of Mr. Mort Rubin, former President of the Society, a similar evening has been arranged at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Rockville. On May 11, we will be pleased to have the methods and accomplishments of recent Antarctic weather research presented to us.

Finally no year would be complete without a Garden Party. This year, at last, it will be held at Stronghold on Sugar Loaf Mountain on June 10. This gathering is intended to be a family affair when the children may romp and the adults talk. The more vigorous may wish to come early and whet their appetites by a hike to the top of the mountain. Older members may be content with the view from halfway up.

More details as to time and place will be forwarded as the date approaches. There is no excuse, however, for not marking these dates on your calendar, right now.

### ANTARCTICA-PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE THE ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY MEMORIAL LECTURE - 1971

By

Peter Scott

Ed. Note: On March 3, 1971, Mr. Peter Scott, Honorable Director of the Wildfowl Trust, England, and Vice President of the World Wildlife Fund, addressed the Society in the auditorium of the U. S. Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. President George A. Doumani presided and opened with words of welcome and then requested Dr. William J. L. Sladen, Vice President, who had known Mr. Scott for over a quarter of a century, to introduce the speaker. Dr. Sladen first welcomed Mrs. Scott, who had accompanied her husband, and their daughter Dafila. He next pointed to Mr. Scott's distinguished accomplishments as artist, Olympic yachtsman, gliding champion, and, above all, conservationist, and concluded by saying, "He is an all-around man and I think that it's wonderful to have somebody with these sorts of qualifications fight hard for conservation. We need people like Peter Scott." We are most grateful to Peter Scott for graciously allowing us to print excerpts from his lecture in the Society *Bulletin*.

Mr. President, Mr. Vice-President, ladies and gentlemen, it is a very great honor to be invited to give this Memorial Lecture tonight.

I believe the title (it was suggested by Bill Sladen) is the Antarctic, Past, Present, and Future. As he said, that will give me a bit of scope. Another possible sub-title for it could be "A Tourist in Antarctica" because that's all I have been. I am no expert and no historian. Indeed, I probably know less about my father's exploration than most of you who are here and, certainly, much less than your President, who had, he said, a whole Antarctic winter to read about it. I was brought up with it but I don't reread the story very often and one forgets these things, those details, very quickly and very easily. But I have had the opportunity of going out twice to McMurdo Sound and once to the Antarctic Peninsula.

The first time I went down in 1966 by air as a guest of the Admiral commanding *Operation Deep Freeze* and had a chance, amongst other things, to go and see Dr. Sladen's work at Cape Crozier. It was very exciting — his work on penguins based not far from Dr. Edward Wilson's old hut (the stone igloo) which he used when he made "the worst journey in the world" across Ross Island.

We went next, about four years later, to the Antarctic Peninsula on a tourist cruise in a Chilean ship, and I was able to take my wife with me. We sailed to the South Shetlands and then to the Peninsula.

The last tour, the one we have just been on, lasted the whole month of February. We were asked to go on the *Lindblad Explorer*, a cruise ship, that holds about 100 people, which Lars Lindblad has had built and which he uses for these off-beat tours to strange parts of the world. I think Mr. Lindblad deserves tremendous credit for having devised it, so to speak, for it gives enormous pleasure to a very large number of people who have always been interested in Antarctica and never have been able to get there. Suddenly, in late life, it is possible for them to go. Many of these people are over sixty, like me, and some of them are over seventy, and one or two over eighty. To provide this opportunity seems to me to be a very good thing for humanity.

We flew to New Zealand, boarded *Lindblad Explorer* and then sailed this little ship through the sub-Antarctic Islands, the Auckland Islands, Campbell Island, and south to McMurdo Sound. We were able to visit and land at all four of the historic huts on the shore of the Ross Sea. We possibly went as far south in the Ross Sea as any ship has been because it was a very open ice year. We reached almost to the edge of the shelf ice south of Scott Base.

I was happy to have my wife and daughter with me and they were able to see and enjoy the Antarctic. This is something I have always felt should be possible for women to do. The girls ought to be allowed down there. I think it is an absurd nonsense that until about a year or so ago they were not. Although there are a good many scientists in Antarctica, it is still very difficult for anyone who does not have a scientific affiliation to get there unless he happens to go on *Lindblad Explorer*, or another tourist ship.

My subject is Antarctica, Past, Present, and Future, and I have a film with me. We made it in 1966, five years ago, for the British Broadcasting Corporation and it was on the occasion of my first visit to McMurdo, in fact, my first visit to Antarctica. Before I show you the film I will talk briefly about the past and possibly a little about the present. After the film I will talk about the future because I think it will be more meaningful to do it that way.

First, the extreme past in sub-antarctic waters, and finally in antarctic waters was mainly connected with sealing. Everybody sailed south to attempt to catch more seals than the other chap. It did, in fact, wipe out the southern fur seals from a number of the sub-antarctic islands. It hit the elephant seals quite hard, too. In fact, what with whaling and sealing, that period from a conservation point of view was pretty bleak. Then came the short era of exploration from the very end of the last century until about 1920. During those 20 to 25 years there were a number of expeditions. This early period, sometimes called the "Heroic Period," is what gives Antarctica its very special kind of history. It is enshrined, if

one may put it that way, in the huts which still stand because things decay very slowly in the Antarctic. These huts still remain as monuments. In the Ross Sea area, they notably stand in four main places. There was Borchgrevink's hut on Cape Adare, built in 1899; the hut on Hut Point which was built by my father in his exploration in 1902-1904 with the *Discovery*; then there was the hut at Cape Royds built in 1908 by Ernest Shackleton; and finally, the hut at Cape Evans built in 1911 for my father's second expedition. That was the occasion for the race for the South Pole between my father's expedition and Amundsen's expedition, which, as you know, was won by a short head by Amundsen. After the "Heroic Period," there was a gap, followed by Admiral Byrd and the new era of exploration and scientific endeavour; the advent of the enormous developments in Antarctica since then.

Well now, there are three, perhaps four things to say about the Antarctic in the present. The main one, and to my mind the most important is the existence of the Antarctic Treaty. This is a most wonderful thing which is a blue print not only for the Antarctic, but for other parts of the World, possibly for the oceans, and for space.

Very many people get carried away with the logistics of supporting people in the Antarctic. It is exciting to have a nuclear power station there, a desalinization plant, street lighting and all kinds of things. No one denies these are great achievements, but that is not what it is all about. It is, in fact, to maintain a vast scientific program which started with the International Geophysical Year, and which has gone on strongly ever since and which, in my view, remains tremendously important. Some incredible work is being done and some great discoveries have been made. Several of them, if I may say, by our President [George Doumani], who worked for, I think, five expeditions down there. Discoveries which have led to confirmation of the theory of continental drift and so on. The research programs in Antarctica are of high importance.

When we think about the future, (I shall be talking about this again), it is important that the scientists should not be curtailed even though there will be some difficulty in maintaining them at their present level owing to the financial stringencies which the Western World is undergoing at this moment.

Finally, the only other thing which takes people to Antarctica except the scientific programs, is tourism. I think, on the whole, that antarctic tourism is going to be a good thing and it will increase. I see no great harm in this. It will also allow more women to see Antarctica, but there ought to be more women scientists too. Keeping them away seems to me, as I have said before, to be a nonsense. In the film you will hear me repeat this. You will also see pictures of some of the girls in the Antarctic, but they are mostly pinned up on the walls.

[At this point, the film was shown. It covered Mr. Scott's visit to Antarctica in 1966, giving a well-rounded picture of present-day antarctic activities with flashbacks of his father's experience where appropriate. At the conclusion of the showing, Peter Scott continued.]

Now, I want to say just a little about the future, because I am not sure that "Bunny" Fuchs [Sir Vivian Fuchs], had it quite right in the piece he so kindly narrated for the film. He may have accented too much the significance and importance

of economic issues and economic values of Antarctica. So, if we are going to talk about the future, let us for one moment use our crystal ball. The danger of crystal balls is that very often they incorporate a bit of wishful thinking. You are inclined to say what you would like to happen rather than what you believe will happen. On the other hand, if enough people talk about what they think really ought to happen, it does make it ever so slightly more likely that it will happen. So certainly the first thing that ought to happen is that the Antarctic Treaty should be continued. You heard Carleton Ray [in the film] describing it very eloquently. His description of it as one of the great hopes for mankind was a very significant and important one.

We need to reconsider the question of the economic side, especially in connection with the exploitation of Antarctic resources. This will depend very much on the philosophy that mankind follows in the next two or three generations. Here again, I may be indulging in wishful thinking, but I believe that the human race must come to terms with two or three major factors. The most important one, of course, is to stabilize the population of our own species. Just as the human population cannot go on expanding forever, even if we do have cities in the Antarctic, so the economy cannot go on expanding forever. I think this is a point at which we have to tell the economists to go and put wet towels around their heads and think out some sort of a basic economy for the world which will maintain a high quality of living for people, but not on the basis of continual growth. Aggressive expansion, with all its side effects, must come to an end because we just cannot go on expanding on a planet that does not expand. This is where wishful thinking may come in, but I also believe that the younger generation, which some of their elders view with alarm and despondency, are in fact turning toward a very much sounder basic philosophy of life than has obtained for the last two generations or more. This, I believe, is going to lead to new thoughts about Antarctica so that you do not think about it first as a place where money can be made or where resources can be made available to civilizations in other parts of the world, but where you are looking at it as a place of immense interest and beauty, of great cultural and spiritual potential for humanity.

Of course, there will be a change-over period. We cannot have all this straight away. We will need a period when there will still be great demands for resources and it may well be that some of them will have to come for a time from Antarctica. But I believe, in the end, we can use it as a great research laboratory and a great reservoir of aesthetic inspiration in the never ending pursuit of truth and beauty. I think that people will go there. There will be small towns, even cities. It is not much of a place to live in all year round, you know. I expect those of you who have been there might agree with that, although the young Swede in the film, whom I was talking to at the South Pole said he liked the life and would winter over. His main interest was in amateur radio and he liked the opportunity to talk to the outside world during "the long winter evenings." But in the summertime it is a marvelous and beautiful place and this is the time when tourists should be able to go, as we went. More of them will go in the future, and some sort of code of conduct must be developed, particularly for example, when visiting penguin rookeries or seals.

Earlier, I spoke about money and economics because this is the thing people think about primarily today. Maybe a time will come when we think that it is less important. But, in the meantime, I think that money should be spent on antarctic research programs by all the nations of the Antarctic Treaty. I think all kinds of exploration should have money spent on them. I think space exploration should, in particular, have money spent on it. Where you might possibly save money is by not spending so much on wars and on preparing to fight other people.

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. It was a great privilege to address you tonight. Good night.

*President:*

Thank you very much, Mr. Scott. It was very inspiring and very enjoyable.

I want to thank all of you for coming and sharing with us this very nice and very rare lecture. It was our privilege and our luck to be able to have Mr. Scott here on his way back home.

Thank you, Mr. Scott, and Goodnight.

## **ANTARCTIC TREATY (1961-1971)**

On June 23, the United States Post Office issued a special Antarctic Treaty commemorative stamp. The reader may ask why that date rather than December 1, 1969 which was the tenth anniversary of the signing of the document. It was not until June 23, 1961, that the last of the ratifications by the twelve signatories was received, and the Treaty went into effect. It was ten years of the Antarctic Treaty in action that were being commemorated in the issuance of the stamp.

The Treaty was widely hailed as a step forward in the relations between the Soviet Union and the non-communist nations. Looking backward, it was the first break in the cold war, the first easing of tensions which was followed by agreements on the use of outer space, nuclear testing, and the sea bed. Provisions in these documents are clearly patterned on some of those in the 1959 Treaty. Great as its significance as a precedent, we should not lose sight that the primary reason for the Antarctic Treaty was to set aside for peaceful purposes an area comprising one seventh of the world's land surface. It is from this point of view that its success or failure must be judged.

With some reservations, it may be said that the Treaty has been a success. Its provisions placed in abeyance actions to increase or decrease territorial claims or rights, whether or not put forward, for an indefinite period. (Not 30 years as a great many people erroneously believe.) It prohibits the establishment of military bases, the conduct of military exercises, the testing of military equipment, the explosion of nuclear devices, and the disposal of radioactive waste, although military forces and equipment may be used for peaceful purposes. It provides for full exchange of scientific and operational information and permits inspection of stations and ships and aircraft at points of embarkation and debarkation in the Antarctic. One article made it possible for governments

other than the twelve signatories to accede to the Treaty, and five have done so: Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Romania.

The negotiators recognized that certain important matters were not covered in the Treaty. These included jurisdiction over personnel except observers designated to carry out inspections, and regulation of economic exploitation. The Treaty applies to all islands and the Continent, including ice shelves, south of 60 South Latitude, but reserves the rights of all participants on the high seas under international law. This last clause was a flaw in the agreement because it left in jeopardy the birds and mammals that feed from the ocean as well as the inhabitants of those deeps. Those responsible for the Treaty, however, hoped that they had provided a means for settling problems as they arose. They provided that the participants should meet together periodically and discuss and adopt recommendations for the implementation of the Treaty and the furtherance of measures to achieve its basic purpose.

The first Consultative Meeting was held in July 1961 and the second in July, 1962. Since the latter date, they have been held every two years, the last convening in Tokyo in 1970. From them has developed a growing body of regulations expressed in the form of recommendations that become effective when all participants have signified their approval.

One of the first concerns of the Consultative Meetings was the full exchange of information. They found that the scientists through their own associations and academies had created a Scientific (originally Special) Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) which had established programs in the various scientific disciplines and arranged for exchanges of information. These arrangements were approved and encouraged by the Consultative Meetings. The Treaty Governments also established a reporting system by which they would inform one another in advance of their operational and logistic, as well as scientific, plans and programs.

The objective of the Treaty to reserve Antarctica for peaceful purposes, especially scientific investigation, implied the conservation of flora and fauna. Indeed, the topic had been mentioned in the Treaty as one suitable for discussion at the periodic meetings. In this field, it was also found that SCAR had already been active and had prepared guide lines which the First Consultative Meeting recommended to the Treaty Governments as interim measures until more detailed regulations could be worked out. In drawing these up, the Treaty Governments turned to the scientists represented in SCAR for advice. At successive Consultative meetings it was agreed that the entire Treaty area should be declared a conservation area, two varieties of seals were set aside as specially protected species, and localities of particular scientific interest were declared specially protected areas.

By 1970, the concern with conservation of flora and fauna had grown into a desire to protect the entire environment. Some sources of pollution originate outside Antarctica and hence are not controllable under the Treaty. DDT and other pesticides have been found in the tissues of Adelie penguins and in the snow high on the Antarctic plateau. Lead from the exhausts of internal combustion engines and radioactive particles from nuclear explosions are also present. More amenable to effective control are the by-products of man's life processes. Both liquid and solid wastes are a potential menace to a delicately balanced environment. At the Consultative

Meeting of 1970, a recommendation requested SCAR to study the broad question of the threat to the environment and advise ways for its prevention or diminution. In the meantime, governments were urged to move against the more obvious and recognizable forms of contamination. Steps are being taken, such as those by the United States at McMurdo Station where a sewage disposal plant and an incinerator are under construction. Fortunately, realization of the danger arose before the ecology anywhere in Antarctica, even locally, had been irreparably harmed.

The experience of the Arctic demonstrates that the great threat to the environment comes from economic exploitation. It is unlikely that in the Antarctic resources worth development will be found in the near future on land. It is not impossible, of course, but, at the present time, exploitation of the seabed appears more feasible technologically. The only growing industry that touches on land is tourism. Indiscriminate swarming ashore by visitors could disrupt normal activities at antarctic stations, damage bird and seal rookeries, and even destroy lichens and other scarce and delicate vegetation. The Consultative Meetings had adopted recommendation not to restrict tourism but to regulate it for the benefit of the tourists and the protection of the environment.

Antarctic seas are as rich in life as its land areas are poor. Unfortunately, the Treaty does not apply to activities on the high seas. The participating governments, however, are not altogether helpless. Norway and other maritime nations have expressed an interest in pelagic sealing. With the assistance of SCAR, the Consultative Meetings developed a draft convention to regulate this potential industry. At the 1970 meeting in Tokyo, the topic was withdrawn from the agenda because it dealt with an activity carried out on the high seas and because some of the nations interested in sealing were not signatories of the Treaty. Informally, it was agreed that the delegates would bring the problem and the draft convention to the attention of their governments with the recommendation that a separate meeting be held for discussion and appropriate action. In this way, initial steps taken under the Antarctic Treaty will have served as catalysts in the solving of a problem affecting the entire ecology of the area. If this occurs, it may be a happy precedent for regulating the harvesting of plankton and krill both of which are currently being investigated and are almost certain to be tried in the near future.

The Consultative Meetings have also dealt with other topics. Under their auspices, a symposium on logistics, which provided a useful exchange of information, was held in 1968. It has also been provided that meetings of specialists be convened to investigate special problems and recommend measures toward their solution to the Consultative Meetings. Thus far two meetings of experts in telecommunications have been held, in 1963 and 1969 respectively. The first surveyed the problem and made suggestions, few of which were carried out. In fact the second meeting was called to examine the results of the first. It, too, drew up a set of recommendations which were approved at the Consultative Meeting of 1970 and are now before Governments for approval and application.

The difficulties encountered in telecommunications indicate a weakness not in the Treaty but in its implementation. In this case no organization existed to monitor whether the suggestions of the 1963 meeting of the experts were being carried out or to determine whether they were practicable.

Only when the situation had deteriorated badly was action taken and then it took the form of a second meeting with no more assurance than in 1963 that its recommendations will be effective because no machinery exists to oversee their application. The reporting system, as developed at the various Consultative Meetings, provides for a full exchange of information on existing bases and facilities and of future programs. The national reports are transmitted through diplomatic channels which are notoriously slow. No body exists to see that they are submitted on time or disseminated to those in the field or even that they are complete and meaningful. Finally, the Treaty runs into a subtle difficulty. After the First Consultative Meeting, a United States participant remarked that all present were animated by a desire to make the Treaty work. Such a spirit is, of course, vital to success, but it may also have a tendency to encourage the avoidance of controversial issues such as jurisdiction over personnel or the general regulation of economic activity.

Whatever imperfections may be discerned in the Antarctic Treaty and its application, the fact remains that for 10 years it has achieved its principal objective. In a troubled world, the Antarctic remains a peaceful oasis where men of different nationality, ideology, religion, and race cooperate in the pursuit of knowledge. The achievements in conservation, for example, are a hopeful sign that still more steps can be taken toward solving outstanding problems. As a delegate to the 1970 Consultative Meeting remarked, an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence has developed over the past decade that augers well for the years ahead. All of us active in antarctic affairs may feel content in the example we have set and in the precedent we are establishing, even in a small way, for a better future everywhere.

HENRY M. DATER

## ANNIVERSARIES

In Antarctica, the calendar year can be a source of confusion. The season begins in October and extends into March. To break it at the turn of the year is both unrealistic and deceptive. The United States Navy, for example, is by its method of accounting engaged on *Operation Deep Freeze 72*. This approach seems reasonable and more concise than the alternative of the 1971-1972 season.

In any event, during the period of *Deep Freeze 72*, several noteworthy anniversaries will occur. Sixty years ago, first Roald Amundsen and then Robert Scott reached the South Pole, the first men to do so. The first in December 1911 and the second in January 1912. The stories of this remarkable achievement are too well known to all Antarcticans to be repeated here. To those of us like the editor, who, on the way to the South Pole, have flown over the great glaciers that fall from the plateau of the Ross Ice Shelf, it will always be a source of wonder how men could have ascended them on the surface, especially in the case of Scott and party who man-hauled their sleds. The fact that they succeeded is a tribute almost beyond expression to their physical stamina and moral courage.

Forty-five years later, on October 31, 1956, Rear Admiral George J. Dufek stood on the same spot, the third party to do

so. He arrived by aircraft, a Douglas DC-3 or Dakota. This method of voyaging required much less physical exertion than surface travel, but the moral courage was equally as great. When the plane left McMurdo Sound, no one knew for sure what the landing conditions would be. Even if the Dakota alighted successfully, taking-off might prove extremely difficult, or even impossible. Those who have read Admiral Dufek's account know what a nip-and-tuck affair it was.

Ten years before, Dufek had been a member of another expedition, *Operation Highjump*. To this day, it remains the largest expedition dispatched to Antarctica. More important was the application of technology development during World War II to antarctic exploration. It is sufficient to cite icebreakers, helicopters, and radar among others. More of Antarctica was flown over and photographed than on all previous expeditions combined.

## TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ANTARCTIC TREATY AND COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

The tenth anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty occurred on June 23, 1971. The Antarctic Society was one of the sponsors of a commemorative eight cent stamp to mark the occasion. At a simple ceremony held at the State Department, the Secretary of State, William P. Rogers, read a statement from President Nixon, and Postmaster General Winton M. Blount presented albums containing the stamp to the Ambassadors of their representatives of the Antarctic Treaty Nations.

In his message President Nixon stressed the international character of antarctic exploration and research, and said in part:

In his message to the Senate in February 1960, transmitting the Treaty for ratification, President Eisenhower noted that the Antarctic Treaty was unique and historic, providing that an area of the world equal in size to the United States and Europe combined would be used for peaceful purposes only. To further this aim, the Treaty bans nuclear explosions, radio-active contamination and military utilization of Antarctica. To insure its effectiveness, the Treaty also provides for a broad inspection system. These landmark provisions were later reflected in agreements such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Outer Space Treaty.

The Antarctic Treaty and its objectives continue to be extraordinarily relevant in our time, for the overriding goals of the Treaty are the acquisition of knowledge for the use of all men, the preservation of a unique region from environmental degradation, and the extension of peaceful cooperation across national bounds. I am indeed happy that the tenth anniversary of this significant international undertaking has been recognized by the issuance of a special commemorative stamp and I offer my congratulations and warm good wishes to all who are assembled to mark this important event.

Before presenting the albums, Postmaster General Blount also addressed a few words to those present. He emphasized the natural bent of scientists to cooperate across national boundaries. Excerpts from his remarks follow:

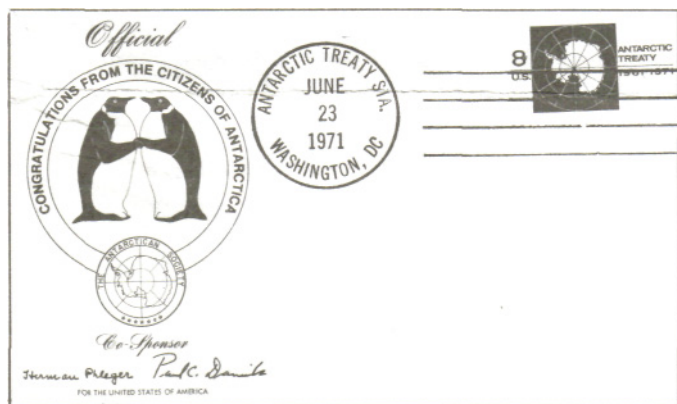
It has been said that the intellect of the scientist is not tightly confined by national boundaries. If anyone is a

citizen of the world, he is. He shares his findings with his fellow scientist and in turn benefits from the efforts of others. Thus scientific knowledge spreads throughout the world enriching all of the family of nations.

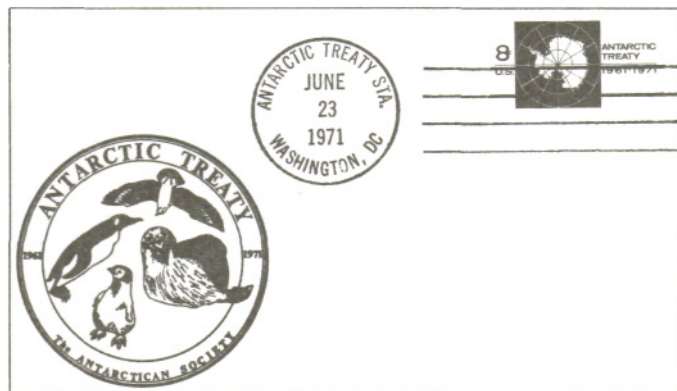
Nowhere has this international cooperation been better demonstrated than in that great, white continent, Antarctica. Nature's secrets there are being pried loose by men who work together under the terms of the Antarctic Treaty.

For the single day the postal service opened a special "Antarctic Treaty Station" on the first floor of the State Department building. To mark the occasion, the Society had a limited number of covers prepared and cancelled, one of which is included with this issue of the *Bulletin*. Additional cancelled covers may be obtained at \$ .50 a copy, plus a self-addressed stamped envelope (Size No. 12). Please place sufficient postage on the envelope — estimated at 8 cents for 1 to 3 covers. Send your check or money order to the Treasurer, The Antarctic Society, 1619 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Examples of the two covers are pictured below. In ordering please indicate your choice. All proceeds will accrue to the Society's treasury.



**B**



## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

### Officers 1971-1972

The Honorable Paul C. Daniels	Honorary President
William J. L. Sladen	President
Max E. Britton	Vice President
Gerald Pagano	Secretary-Historian
William R. MacDonald	Treasurer-Membership Secretary
Marshall Meyers	Counselor

### Directors

### Term Expires

Peter F. Bermel	1972
Fred Darling	1974
Vaga Flyger	1973
Herman R. Friis	1973
Thomas F. Kelly	1974
Ralph Lenton	1974
Kendall N. Moulton	1972
Ned Ostenso	1972
Gerald Pagano	1972
Mrs. W. R. Seelig	1974
R. L. Sexton	1973
Mrs. M. D. Turner	1973

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Mr. W. R. MacDonald, Treasurer-Membership Secretary, submitted to the President and Board of Directors the following financial statement covering the period 1 January to 30 June 1971:

<b>Income</b>		<b>Expenses</b>	
Dues & Initiation	447.10	General Printing	239.50
Misc.-Ant. Covers	538.00	P. Scott Honorarium	218.64
Eastman Kodak Div.	<u>5.70</u>	Postage	89.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$990.80</b>	First Day Covers	240.00
		Catering Services	590.96
		Miscellaneous	<u>33.00</u>
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,411.29</b>
Cash on hand January 1, 1971 —	\$1,438.16		
Income	<u>990.80</u>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,428.96</b>		

### Obligations

Smithsonian Institution	\$175.87
NAS Lecture Room	<u>35.00</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$210.87</b>

Expenses	<u>\$1,411.29</u>
On hand June 30, 1971	\$1,017.67

### Assets

### Capital Fund

Eastman Kodak  
Stock . . . 10 Shares at \$76.50 per share = \$765.00

### Membership

Honorary	4
Corporate	7
General	<u>412</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>423</b>

## BOOK NOTES

Recent months have not brought too many antarctic books to the attention of the reviewer. It will be greatly appreciated if readers will bring to his attention any books of general interest that they may have come across. Please mention the name of the publisher for a review copy can usually be obtained.

R. L. Penney, *The Penguins Are Coming*, New York: Harper & Row, 1969, pp. 63, illus., 12.50.

To the reviewer this is what a children's book on a factual topic should be. Dr. Penney (the title is a little absurd in this instance) wrote the book for his own children. The text is straight forward, simple, and accurate. It carefully avoids the anthropomorphism and, what is worse, the coyness of so many children's nature books. The illustrations by Tom Eaton complement the text rather than fight it as too often occurs. The reviewer, however, is not a child and, therefore, turned the book over to an expert, age 9, whose comment was that it is O.K. Is there any higher praise? Highly recommended for elementary school youngsters, grades 2 through 4.

L. B. Quartermain, *New Zealand and the Antarctic*, A. R. Sheare, Government Printer, Wellington, N. Z., 1971, \$5.85 N. Z.

This excellent volume recounts the story of New Zealanders in the Antarctic. The first officially sponsored expedition occurred in 1956. Before that time individual New Zealanders had visited the area as members of other expeditions. There were quite a few of them, and for us, it is interesting to note how many of them accompanied Admiral Byrd on his trips to the area.

The main part of the book, however, covers New Zealand activities beginning in 1956 and terminating in 1968. It is a story of remarkable accomplishment by a small body of men with limited resources in funds and equipment. It goes to show that human courage, endurance, and ingenuity can still go a long way in this day of fancy machines and complex equipment. It is pleasant to report that the author acknowledges the assistance that has been rendered by the United States to New Zealanders in the field. This is a well-owed recompense for the many favors granted us by the Kiwis in their native land.

The author has included well-selected illustrations and a series of maps showing how Victoria Land was depicted in 1956 and 1968. Even a cursory examination shows what strides geographic knowledge made in those few years.

The book is highly recommended to those interested in recent Antarctic activities. Unfortunately, the publisher did not inform the reviewer how the book may be ordered by U. S. residents. A letter, however, should elicit this information. Note that the price quoted is in New Zealand dollars.

K. K. Markov, V. I. Bardin, V. L. Lebedev, A. I. Orlov, and I. A. Suetova, *The Geography of Antarctica*, Moscow, 1968, (Translated from the Russian, 1970; available from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va., 22151) 370 pp., plus map, \$1.45.

Five Soviet scholars have combined their talents to summarize the geographical knowledge of Antarctica up to about 1965. The bibliographies list an impressive number of works not only in Russian but also in other languages. The book is divided into eight chapters covering such diverse topics as the discovery of the Continent, the general geographic background in relation to the Southern Hemisphere, the rock surface of the continent, its ice cover, the areas of bare rock, the natural zones of the continent, and the problems of human existence in the rigorous climate. Much of the discussion is technical in nature and assumes a considerable scientific background in the reader. The translation was prepared by the Israel Program for Scientific Translation for the National Science Foundation. Since the reviewer does not read Russian, he cannot comment on its accuracy, but it is clear, if one knows the technical terms. The authors, in the preface, comment that such a monograph is not an encyclopedia "but merely a review of all the available information." As such, it is well worth the attention of the serious student.

## EDITOR'S NOTES

In his message, the President has invited the comments of members on the proposal to convert the Antarctic Society to a bipolar society. The editor would be happy to receive and to print some of those that are not too lengthy and which bring out the important issues involved.

For the readers' information the 1969 Committee, mentioned briefly by the President, was presided over by Dr. John Stubenbord. After careful consideration, it presented a negative report to the Board of Directors. A majority of the Board accepted the report, although the vote was not unanimous. The Board, however, did not feel that it was appropriate to bring the matter before the members at that time.

As a matter of background, the Antarctic Society is not the only organization dedicated to the polar regions. The American Polar Society has been in existence for over 30 years and its publication, *Polar Times*, carries material on both the Arctic and Antarctic. The Arctic Institute of North America is a joint Canadian-United States venture that publishes *Arctic*, a scientifically oriented quarterly. More specialized in its interests is the American Society of Polar Philatelists. Its bulletin, *Ice Cap News*, carries information of historical interest on past and present activities. Relations between the Antarctic Society and the Arctic Institute of North America have been particularly close.

Whatever your feelings, we would be glad to hear from you. Please send along other news of general interest. The editor needs help.

HENRY M. DATER  
3815 Alton Place, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20016