

Lectures of the Antarctic Society 1959-1979

1959-60

- November 19, 1959 Film shown. "U.S. Navy Supports the IGY in Antarctica."
- April 6, 1960 Panel Discussion of International Antarctic Scientific Symposium, Buenos Aires. Participating were Bert Crary, Carl Eklund, Mort Rubin, and Harry Wexler.
- June 3, 1960 Capt. Edwin A. McDonald and Philip M. Smith. "Antarctica, 1959-60."

1960-61

- January 10, 1961 Dr. Harry Wexler. "Antarctic Heat and Water."
- April 11, 1961 American Observers in Antarctica. Dr. Henry Dater (with Argentineans), Admiral Richard Black (with Belgian resupply ship), Erv Volbrecht (with Australians at Mawson and Davis), and Walter L. Boxell (with Japanese).

1961-62

- September 18, 1961 Sir Charles S. Wright. "Scott Expedition, 1910-13."
- November 27, 1961 Mr. Harold Lewis and Mr. John Sieg. "Nuclear Power Plant, McMurdo Station."
- January 26, 1962 Film. Herbert Ponting's film, "90 Degrees South."
- April 30, 1962 Admiral David Tyree and Philip M. Smith. "Operation Deep Freeze 62 and USARP 62."

1962-63

- November 1, 1962 Dr. Laurence McKinley Gould. "Reflections on the Antarctic."
- February 14, 1963 Dr. Martin A. Pomerantz and Dr. T. Neil Davis. "Atmosphere and Beyond."
- May 7, 1963 Admiral James R. Reedy, Mr. Robert Mason, and Dr. George Llano. "Highlights of 1962-63 Antarctic Season."

1963-64

- October 2, 1963 Honorable Paul C. Daniels. "Antarctic Treaty."
- November 6, 1963 Dr. Raymond Spaulding. "U.S. Navy's Experience with Psychiatric and Psychological Evaluation of Deep Freeze Personnel."
- January 30, 1964 Honorable George Laking. "New Zealand Antarctic Activities."

1963-64

March 31, 1964 First Memorial Lecture. Dr. William J.L. Sladen. "Penguins and Skuas."

April 30, 1964 Admiral James R. Reedy and Dr. Albert P. Crary. "Highlights of the 1963-64 Antarctic Season."

1964-65

September 30, 1964 Dr. Kenneth J. Bertrand. "Early History of Antarctica."

November 12, 1964 Dr. Meredith F. Burrill. "Antarctic Geographic Names."

January 14, 1964 Capt. Robert H. Graham, RN, MVO. "Two Years in HMS PROTECTOR in Antarctic Waters."

March 10, 1965 Second Memorial Lecture. Admiral David M. Tyree. "Technological Advances in Antarctica."

May 25, 1965 Major Francois Bastin, Royal Belgian AirForce. "Belgian Activities in the Antarctic, 1959-60."

1965-66

September 28, 1965 Rear Admiral Rodolfo N.M. Panzarini, Director of Argentine Antarctic Institute, Vice President of SCAR. No title shown for speech.

November 23, 1965 Capt. Frank H. Radspinner, USA. "Army Helicopter Operations in Antarctica."

March 15, 1966 Third Memorial Lecture. Dr. Roger Tory Peterson. "Impressions of Antarctic Wildlife and Conservation."

May 12, 1966 Rear Admiral Fred E. Bakutis, USN and Dr. Thomas O. Jones. "Highlights of Antarctica, 1964-65."

1966-67

October 11, 1966 Ambassador Paul C. Daniels. "Does Science Contribute to World Peace?"

November 15, 1966 Admiral Richard Black. "Antarctica Revisited."

February 21, 1967 Dr. Samuel C. Silverstein and Mr. Charles Hollister. "American Antarctic Mountaineering Expedition, 1966-67."

March 21, 1967 Harry S. Francis, Jr. "Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, 1965-66."

April 11, 1967 Fourth Memorial Lecture. Dr. J. Campbell Craddock. "Geologic Studies in Antarctica."

May 16, 1967 Rear Admiral James L. Abbot, Jr., USN and Dr. Thomas O. Jones. "Highlights of Deep Freeze 67."

1967-68

October 26, 1967 Col. Merle R. Dawson, USA (Ret). "Eleven Against the Ice."
December 5, 1967 Mr. Thomas F. Kelly and Mr. Ralph H. Lenton. "Antarctic Philately."
January 26, 1968 Dr. Gordon deQ. Robin. "The Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949-1952."
February 20, 1968 Capt. Lewis O. Smith, USN. "Operation WINDMILL, 1947-48."
May 28, 1968 Fifth Memorial Lecture. Mr. James B. Pranke. "Events and Activities at Plateau Station, Antarctica."

1968-69

October 18, 1969 Dr. Laurence McKinley Gould. "Fortieth Anniversary of the Byrd Antarctic Research Expedition, 1928-30."
December 5, 1968 Dr. Ernest Stuhlinger, NASA. "Antarctic Research, a Prelude to Space Research."
February 6, 1969 Mr. Amory H. Waite, Jr. "The History and Development of Radio Ice Depth Measurements."
March 20, 1969 Dr. Maurice Levy. "Dumont d'Urville: The Space Year."
April 24, 1969 Rear Admiral James L. Abbot, Jr. and Dr. Albert C. Crary. "A Review of Deep Freeze 69."
May 12, 1969 Mr. George Doumani. "Antarctic Trail Exploration."

1969-70

September 11, 1969 Mr. Robert B. Thomson, Superintendent, Antarctic Division, Dept. of Scientific And Industrial Research of New Zealand. "New Zealand Antarctic Research Program."
October 14, 1969 Mr. Richard H. Schirmacher and Dr. R. Regula, both of Lufthansa. "Third German Antarctic Expedition, 1938-39."
November 18, 1969 Dr. Carleton Ray, Johns Hopkins University. "Underwater Investigations of Polar Marine Mammals."
January 13, 1970 Col. Bernt Balchen, USAF (Ret). "First Flight over the South Po."
March 10, 1970 Films. "OCEANOGRAPHER in the Polar Regions" and "Passage to Prudhoe."
April 14, 1970 Rear Admiral David F. Welch and Dr. Louis O. Quam. "Deep Freeze 70."
May 13, 1970 Sixth Memorial Lecture (also called Presidential Address). Dr. Henry M. Dater. "Antarctica, A Study of Technology."

1970-71

March 3, 1971 Seventh Memorial Lecture. Mr. Peter M. Scott. "Antarctica - Past, Present, and Future."

1971-72

November 3, 1971 Dr. David H. Elliot, Ohio State University. "Antarctica: Key to Gondwanaland?"

January 13, 1972 Dr. J. Michael Lock. "Shackleton*s Last Antarctic Expedition."

February 9, 1972 Mr. Frank Mahncke. "Antarctic Treaty Inspection Visit."

March 8, 1972 Eighth Memorial Lecture. Dr. Frank T. Davies. No title shown.

April 19, 1972 NSF Presents Highlights of the 1971-72 Antarctic Season.

May 8, 1972 Mr. Morton Rubin. "NOAA - The Oceans, The Atmosphere, The Solid Earth and Space."

1972-73

October 30, 1972 Mr. Herman R. Friis, National Archives. "Work and Resources of the Center for Polar Archives", plus Operation HIGHJUMP film entitled "The Secret Land."

December 8, 1972 Dr. Robert E. Benoit. "Environmental Monitoring and Conservation in Antarctica."

January 17, 1973 Dr. David R. Rodenhuis and Dr. Gunter Weller. "Influence of the Polar Regions on Global Circulation of Ocean and Atmosphere.'

1973-74

November 12, 1973 Rupert B. Southard and William R. MacDonald, USGS. "The Cartographic and Scientific Application of ERTS-1 Imagery in Polar Regions."

December 1, 1973 Panel Discussion on "Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of Unclaimed Polar and Offshore Territories." Panelists were N. Marshall Meyers, Dr. Kenneth Bertrand, Justin W. Williams, and William Thomas Mallison, Jr.

January 8, 1974 Dr. Fred G. Armstrong. "Environmental Considerations in Construction of the. Trans-Alaska Pipeline System."

April 7, 1974 Dr. George H. Denton. 'The History and Possible Disintegration of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet."

April 30, 1974 Dr. Roger Duff, Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand.

May 21, 1974 Ninth Memorial Lecture. Mr. Joseph O. Fletcher. "Antarctica and World Climate."

1974-75

- April 29, 1975 National Science Foundation film, "Antarctica."
June 3, 1975 Tenth Memorial Lecture. Mr. Herman R. Friis. "The Records in the Center for Polar Archives and the National Archives - A Memorial to United States Participants in Polar Activities: 1750-1975."

1975-76

- December 2, 1975 Dr. Robert H. Rutford. "Account of Antarctic Activities, 1975-76"
February 25, 1976 Dr. Ian W.D. Dalziel, Lamont-Doherty. "The Scotia Arc Region Unlocks Some Secrets of Gondwanaland."
March 30, 1976 Eleventh Memorial Lecture. Dr. Kenneth J. Bertrand. "Ellsworth Transantarctic Flight from the Perspective of its Fortieth Anniversary."
April 28, 1976 Commander Jerome R. Pilon. "Dome Charlie, Herculean Task."
May 20, 1976 Dr. George E. Watson, III. "Bird Life in the Southern Oceans."

1976-77

- November 4, 1976 Dr. Duwayne M. Anderson. "Mars, The Permafrost Planet." Film.
January 25, 1977 "Window to the Arctic" - about NARL at Barrow, Alaska. Guy Guthridge.
March 29, 1977 "Palmer Station, What It Does and Why It Is There"
May 3, 1977 Twelfth Memorial Lecture. Dr. William J.L. Sladen. "Snow Geese and Detente."

1977-78

- December 13, 1977 Dr. Mort Turner and Col. Peter Barretta, USA (Ret). "Polar Philately."
February 2, 1978 Mr. Norman Wulf, NSF. "The Antarctic Treaty and Antarctic Resources."
March 9, 1978 Dr. Richard L. Cameron. "Icebergs, A Water Resource."
May 25, 1978 Thirteenth Memorial Lecture. Dr. J. Murray Mitchell. "Climate Change in the Polar Regions."

1978-79

October 26, 1978 Dr. Mary Alice McWhinnie. "Antarctica, A Changing Scene."
December 5, 1978 Rear Admiral Richard B. Black (USN Ret.). "Antarctica Revisited."
January 31, 1979 Dr. H. Jay Zwally. "Satellite Observations of Antarctic Sea Ice."
March 22, 1979 Dr. Chester Pierce. "A Physician's View of Antarctica."
April 19, 1979 Fourteenth Memorial Lecture. Dr. Laurence McKinley Gould.
"My 50 Years of Antarctic Exploration and Research."

1979-80

October 2, 1979 Mr. Robert B. Thomson. "New Zealand Antarctic Research Programs."
November 27, 1979 50th Anniversary Commemorative Lecture. Mr. Peter J. Anderson.
"Admiral Byrd and Antarctic Aviation."
January 29, 1980 Rear Admiral William M. Benkert (USCG Ret.). "Antarctica: A
Sailor's Point of View."
March 11, 1980 Dr. Herman J. Viola. "Wilkes Expedition, 1838-1842 - First
Round-the-World Naval Expedition."
May 1, 1980 Fifteenth Memorial Lecture. Dr. Charles R. Bentley. "Collapse of
the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, Fact or Fiction?"
June 5, 1980 Dr. George A. Llano. "Tourism in Antarctica with the World
Discoverer."

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May Day was certainly the highlight of the Antarctic Society 1979-80 season, as Senator Harry Byrd, Bud Waite, and Charlie Bentley combined their talents to make one truly memorable evening. The chemistry that evening was electrifying; a script could not have made it better. We had over 100 reservations for the pre-Memorial Lecture dinner, only to find out about three o'clock in the afternoon that the fire ordinance did not allow more than 75 in the room! We agreed in case of fire that only 74 bodies would be discovered. Senator Byrd had accepted our invitation with enthusiasm, although he had an evening commitment which precluded this Nouveau Antarctic (member of the Gould-Vaughan-Breyer VIP flight last November commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Byrd-Balchen-June-McKinley flight of 29 November 1929) from staying for dinner and the Lecture. He came explicitly to thank Bud Waite, the only surviving member of the rescue team which went out to Advance Base and brought back his ailing uncle in 1934. He spoke at some length with Bud, Dick Black, and Charlie Murphy, all of whom were on the 1933-35 Expedition, as well as with Ruth Siple, widow of Paul Siple who was on that Byrd Expedition as he was on all of Byrd's Antarctic expeditions. The Senator then briefly addressed all those at the dinner,

saying the very proper words about how great it was to go to the Antarctic, and how important the U.S. research programs in the Antarctic were to science and to the world. Our letter of invitation pointed out that we had more Virginians in our Society than members from any other state, and that we all were of voting age; our letter of thanks promised him that we would put into operation a most successful technique employed by the loyal Boston Brahmins for James Michael Curley in Massachusetts, that of voting both early and often on election day. So you Virginians remember that each and every one of us has an obligation to vote at least five times that day for Senator Byrd. That figure should be considered a minimum!

Bud had an excellent 22-minute slide show on Little America II, showing the camp, camp life, and the rescue trips to Advance Base to bring back REB. Bud had more problems with waiters walking in front of the projector than he did with surviving in the Antarctic. His presentation was a fitting climax to dinner, and everyone was most grateful that he took the time to show us and tell us a bit about the 1933-35 expedition and rescue.

Charlie Bentley gave two lectures in one. People came to hear if they should sell their coastal property and head for the hills. Charlie showed us a lot of bottom contours, although not quite as beautiful as the bottom contour that Bud showed us on his last slide at dinner. A disturbing thing about Charlie's presentation was the showing of the Russian map of Antarctica, which he said was the best of its kind to date. Here we were in the main auditorium of our prestigious National Academy of Sciences hearing that after nearly 25 years of intensive Antarctic research the Russians have the best map of the subsurface features. The Memorial Lecture was a natural in that the disposition of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet has been the subject of much speculation in the past few years, especially after John Mercer wrote a highly publicized article in Nature several years ago. And when one reads about the tremendous polar warming predicted by the Manabe-Wetheraid Model, you have all the ingredients that scientists need for having symposiums, lectures, and, most important for them, monies for grants investigating all the possibilities. I predict that the West Antarctic bottom will become one of the best known bottoms in the world. Then Charlie showed his candid camera potpourri collection of scientists in action in the Antarctic. They were hilarious, to say the least. Charlie paid a beautiful tribute to Bud Waite, which will follow later in this Newsletter. This Lecture brought together a man who has had a tremendous input into today's technology, but, by his own admission, has been slowed down physically by the ravages of time, and a man who has benefited for the past two decades by using the technology developed by the Grand Master. It meant a lot to Bud. It was something like still being alive and hearing a eulogy at your own funeral, except it is not often that a minister-priest-rabbi is as eloquent as Charlie.

What did Charlie say about old Bud? Well, he said that prior to Bud the only way one could get ice depth measurements was from setting off a seismic explosion which took a couple of hours at best to get a single sounding. Bud had reduced it from three hours to 30 microseconds, but he still had not put Charlie onto the bread line. He had just made it all better. Charlie said that Bud was the first one to measure long distance transmission through the ice, doing this in Deep Freeze I (1955-56) at Camp Cold Bottom, a suburban paradise located on the seaward side of Crevasse Valley near Little America V. He also said that Bud was the first one to get a bottom echo from the ice sheet, but this was one bottom which Bud did not recognize, at least at first sight. It was only in retrospect that he realized the strong signal which he got came from reflection off the bottom of the ice shelf. The time, January 1957. The next season, in December 1957, Bud made the first bona fide sounding with the help of the late Eagle of the Antarctic, Carl Eklund, when they made a sounding of the ice

sheet on the ramp at Wilkes Station. Jim Sparkman happened to be standing by with a gravity meter (Woollard had flooded the Antarctic with graduate students toting gravity meters) and evidently he was instrumental (sic) in establishing the validity of Bud's findings. Bud never really spent much time at home, he knew he had a good thing going, and went to Greenland later in 1959 and that September-October made the very first airborne sounding of the Greenland ice sheet. In December 1961 he made the first airborne soundings in Antarctica. Charlie said that the closest analogy to Bud's breakthrough was when oceanographers changed from the lead line to sonic soundings to determine the depth to the bottom of the sea. He also cited one other major contribution of Bud's, that of matching the electronics and the vehicles. He said Bud always emphasized the importance of antennas being properly coupled to the aircraft or the vehicle transporting the electronic system.

I was sitting next to Bud, and when Charlie proposed that radio echo sounding should really be called Waite Sounding, Bud muttered something to the effect that he had never received such accolades in his life as he had that evening. And I thought how good it was that one of his daughters and one of his grandchildren could be there with him to share some of his glory. I cranked up my 1962 Ford Falcon and drove the Waites back to their hotel after the Lecture. Bud said they had a seven o'clock departure back to Florida next morning. I told Ruth he didn't need a plane reservation, that he was on Cloud 9 after hearing the kind words from Charlie. Sure enough, when I checked at the Delta counter in the morning there was no record of Bud being on the plane, he honest-to-goodness did ride Cloud 9 all the way home.

William Loeb's Manchester (H.H.) Sunday News for February 17, 1980 had an excellent pictorial story on Ed Moody (Byrd 1933-35 Expedition) and his dogsleds. Ed evidently turns out the Rolls Royce of dogsleds at really cheap prices. You can get a Lombard racing model for as low as \$275 which must be the stripped model. A novice model starts at only \$150 which must be the sub-compact. The long distance racing model is \$400 and up. He also makes the Rosalind, named after his daughter. Ed started making dogsleds back in the 1920's, and turns out about 60 a year. They are in 23 states, as well as in Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Holland. Ed's sleds are made of white ash, and he personally selects each tree. After the component pieces are carefully constructed, shaped, and bent by steaming, they are lashed together with buffalo skin rawhide. For those Byrd men who may have lost track of Ed, he served during World War II with the 87th Mountain Infantry ski troops and then was with the First Arctic Search and Rescue Squadron in Greenland. Later on he became a film star of sorts, appearing in dogsled sequences from Sun Valley. Wonder if he was on the Road to the Yukon with Bob Hope and Bing? If your gas guzzler is killing your pocketbook, and you need a new dogsled, Ed is still in business in Rochester, New Hampshire. Quite an enclave of Byrd Antarcticans are up there with John Dyer and Leland Barter also living in New Hampshire, Steve Corey going there each summer, and Charlie Murphy will be just across the Connecticut River in Vermont in the near future.

Speaking of Lombard, what a great man Roland Lombard has been to dogsled racing. I knew old Doc somewhat because once when I was the proud owner of a beautiful Siberian Husky he was her vet, as we both lived in the same town of Wayland, Massachusetts. Doc had about 50 Siberians which he raced, and he still amounts to a folk hero in Alaska. An Alaskan racer once told me that he taught them two things: that it was important for the dogs to be fed a good diet, and that it was very important for the driver himself to be in excellent shape. Old Doc used to run along the side of his sled most of the time.

I have a feeling that those Byrd men were made of stainless steel. How else can you

account for Larry Gould galloping around like a colt, and Norman Vaughan completing the grueling 1,049 miles Iditarod Dog Sled Race in Alaska this March? You aren't supposed to be doing those sorts of things after you grow up, they're for strong young studs. But Norman must not believe the calendar, as he broke his own record as the oldest man to ever finish the race, when at age 75 he completed the course in 24 days, 9 hours, 19 minutes, and 25 seconds. We gave him three cheers at the Memorial Lecture for his great achievement. He had a close call this year when he lost his team for four hours. He had to climb a 30-foot cut-bank on the trail, and in the process of helping push his 65-pound sled 30 feet straight up, the dogs gave a quick lunge forward "and they were all gone." Norman had taken off his hat, had taken off his parka and was "in my underwear and a thin pair of gloves and nothing else, except my pants, of course." He could track the dogs in the deep snow, but it was extremely hard walking. The wind was blowing so hard that "I was shivering on the right side and perspiring on the left." He came upon a lake where he found a cabin in which was a small stove. He wasn't sure whether it would work or not, but went out and cut several small trees. While he was trimming the branches he looked up and "saw two black ears sticking over the snowbank. Those were the ears of my wheeler." He went around the corner and found the rest of his team, still tied to the sled, asleep! Our thanks to Gordon Fountain, BAE II, Bear of Oakland, who sent us articles from the Bering Straights and also a clip from the Nome Nugget which Gordon had received from his Eskimo friend, John Taxac.

Our Hollywood agent, the unconquerable Pennie Rau, sent us a copy of an article in the Los Angeles Examiner, February 22, 1980 by Alan Markfield, an American reporter-photographer who was aboard the Lindblad when it ran aground Christmas Eve, 1979. Much of the article is about the film, "Virus", which the Japanese producer hoped to have ready for showing this month at the Cannes Film Festival. The movie is about "a super-lethal germ that can only be stopped by extreme cold, so 855 survivors gravitate to the Antarctic to start life anew.... In the new society in the Antarctic, men and women are assigned to each other as lovers, without concern for love or romance. The only concern is to re-populate the world." The script called for a black girl and a physically big man who is a "tough guy." The girl is played by Stephanie Faulkner, who in the movie is already at the South Pole, presumably with USARP as the article said "member of an Antarctic expedition already at the South Pole." They had all kinds of troubles with personality conflicts and Stephanie's 6'6", 225 pound ex-Marine lover said, "Stephanie can't act and when I'm with her the temperature falls to 100 below." Sounds like real life, eh what! The article said that the unquestioned star of the movie is the Antarctic. Good! The Japanese chartered the Lindblad for \$620,000, but \$300,000 of that was recouped by selling empty spaces to Japanese tourists. Even though they exceeded their 15-million dollar film budget by 1.5 million dollars, the Japanese were extremely happy. The reason? They "had been negotiating with Air New Zealand for space on their flight that eventually crashed in the Antarctic. Had we been on that plane, we'd all be dead."

As for the Lindblad, it could have been a lot worse. It seems on that ill-fated Christmas Eve the third officer had plotted a course through the middle of Gerlache Strait. When the captain came on duty he made a course correction which he reasoned would be a shortcut of two and a half nautical miles. The charts showed the depth to be 216 feet. They slammed onto an uncharted reef, punching holes in the propeller shaft and throughout the ship's hull. The engine room flooded, knocking out the engines. The emergency motors that could have pumped out the water had been knocked out, as they operated on electricity. No power, no heat. They were beached in ten feet of water, but nine yards away it dropped off to 216 feet! So what did they do? Well, they went off and shot three more hours of movie film. Santa Claus arrived early on Christmas Day, trading in his reindeer for a Chilean Naval vessel, the

Piloto Pardo. The Japanese do things differently, first the luggage and provisions went off, then women and children! By 11 p.m. on Christmas all except 19 Swedish officers and crew had been transferred. Shortly thereafter the Russian salvage tug rescued the Lindblad.

I never should have brought up the knighted Antarcticans. While looking through a publication on the Antarctic Museum Centre at Christchurch, I discovered yet another one, Sir Philip Brocklehurst, geologist-photographer on the Shackleton Expedition, 1907-09. So now we have Sir Ernest Shackleton, Sir Douglas Mawson, Sir Raymond Priestley, Sir George Simpson, Sir Charles Wright, Sir Hubert Wilkins, Sir Vivian Fuchs, Sir Edmund Hillary via Mt. Everest, Sir Holmes Miller, Admiral Lord Mountevans. Lady Scott, and Sir Philip Brocklehurst. I hate to mention it, but that character perched on the Weddell Sea, Sir Ranulph Twistleton-Wykeham Fiennes, who plans on crossing Antarctica next summer in Ski-doo's, is already knighted. But with a name like that, he needs all the help he can get. My only objection in his case is "Why Antarctica, now or ever?"

We goofed in the last Newsletter when he had Dick Goldthwait singing for Brown. That former member of the U.S. Olympic ski team, Line Washburn, blew the whistle when he read it and hastened to write that Dick hit all those melodious notes when he was singing "Men of Dartmouth." You know, Line, my Dad took my brother and me up to Hanover for that famous fifth down game with Cornell in (about) 1939, when referee Red Friesell lost count of downs in the heat of battle in the closing seconds when nationally top-ranked, undefeated Cornell was trying to score against a small, over-matched but determined Dartmouth team which would bend but not yield. It was a great game. But I didn't feel so bad when I saw the winter issue of the Explorers Club Newsletter and read where that exalted organization had goofed on Larry Gould, who had written them, "That I am still listed as deceased on the roster of medalists surprises me." I see they have a Bill Vickers on their Board of Directors. Do you remember when that character showed up at Little America, Bert Cray, Mier Bruce Lieske. Ron Taylor, Muckluck Milan, and Dick Chappell (all Society members), and he thought he was going to go right out to Kiel Field and sign out an R4D or a P2V and fly himself around Antarctica? Gad, what a character. You wonder how some got past the psychiatrists.

We ran into a little problem on getting an obituary on Mary Alice McWhinnie. Originally we asked George Llano, but because we didn't hear from him for some time after our request, we asked Sayed El-Sayed. And I guess you can imagine what happened. We ended up with two. Originally I thought we would publish both, but Sayed wanted to use George's in his Biomass Newsletter. Since this has a much wider distribution than our Newsletter, including a large overseas mailing, we are just going to publish Sayed's. I think you will find it very touching, very warm, and very personal. What a terrific impact that lady had on the Antarctic and all Antarcticans!

Mary Alice McWhinnie

1922 - 1980

It was in mid-June 1963 on the Stanford University campus when Curley Wohlschlag, organizer of the Symposium on Current Antarctic Ecological Research introduced a speaker who looked vaguely familiar to me. (J. had seen her before on an NBC documentary on the Antarctic which was narrated by the late Chet Huntley). Her name was Mary Alice McWhinnie. Sitting in the

back of that huge auditorium, I was deeply fascinated by her remarkable gift for holding her audience, by her facility for rattling off data of her experiments, by her ease and humor in responding to questions from the audience. Since I was reviewing that symposium for the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS) I introduced myself to her and asked if I could borrow the manuscript she was reading from. She was chuckling over my request, obviously flattered, and I realized that there were no manuscript or cards on the lectern!! From that moment on, Mary Alice entered my life as a close friend to me and my family and as a trusted colleague until she died last March.

Mary Alice was born in Chicago, Illinois, in August 1922. She received her Bachelor's and Master's from DePaul University. After receiving her Ph.D. from Northwestern University, she returned to her Alma Mater where she rose from rank of instructor to Professor and Chairman of the Biological Sciences Department at DePaul.

As a well-trained physiologist, she delved in metabolism and biochemistry of marine crustaceans, but it was the Antarctic zooplankton, and particularly, krill (Euphausia superba) that fascinated her; a fascination that lasted and dominated her professional life.

And it was with her deep interest in the biology and physiology of the krill and with my interest in the organisms on which the krill feed that we embarked on many collaborative research cruises in the good ole' days of the U.S.N.S. ELTANIN.

For it was on ELTANIN Cruise 46 that Mary Alice and I, as the Chief Scientist, with the help of several of our colleagues from Scripps Institution, Texas A&M, DePaul University, University of Georgia, Oregon State, Smithsonian, University of Michigan and the CSIRO (Australia), that we were able to put together the first integrated marine ecosystem study cruise in the Southern Ocean. There was a repeat performance of that study, the last biological cruise on the U.S.N.S. ELTANIN (Cruise 51) when, in recognition of her scientific prowess and leadership, the Office of Polar Programs, NSF, appointed her as the Chief Scientist and USARP Rep.

I have extremely fond memories of those productive and pace-setting cruises; many which relate to the utter devotion our fallen colleague had to her profession, and to the job she set out to do with her fellow scientists and technicians on board. I well remember the series of seminars she organized during the cruise "so our graduate students/ship officers/technicians have an appreciation and understanding of what we are trying to do", she used to say.

We who worked closely with her can testify to her remarkable ability to work continuously for a couple of days or more without sleep. Then, when thoroughly exhausted, she would drop out of sight for nearly an equal period.

Before departing Perth (Australia) on ELTANIN Cruise 46 (one that would have us spend 60 days at sea, including Thanksgiving and Christmas), Mary Alice organized a collection among a few of us. Before the ship left port she shopped, and stowed away gifts (complete with festive wrapping, ribbons, etc.) for every member of the scientific and support teams, dipping deeply into her own purse to accomplish this.

When the ELTANIN was turned over to the Argentines (ISLAS ORCADAS) in 1974, Mary Alice moved her center of operation to McMurdo to continue

her research. In that year she became the first U.S. woman scientist (with Sister Mary Odilex from DePaul University) to winter-over at McMurdo. And in 1975/76, in order to be closer to the krill stocks, and to take advantage of the R/V HERO she again shifted her research activities to Palmer Station where DPP built a krill aquarium facility for her. Thanks to her efforts and to her international reputation as one of the foremost krill biologists, Palmer Station became the hub of activity of krill research, and graduate students and researchers from several countries vied for the limited space at Palmer Station to work with her. Research vessels from West Germany, Poland, Argentina and Chile made frequent calls at Palmer Station to enable their scientists to discuss and exchange views with Mary Alice regarding the biology, distribution and life history of that elusive crustacean.

Recognition for her scientific reputation was reflected in her membership on the numerous committees, panels, consulting groups, editorial boards, and many other such groups. At one time or another she served on practically every committee that has anything to do with the Antarctic: Panel on Biology and Medicine; Polar Research Board (NRC/NAS); ad hoc Committee for Environmental Impact Statement Appraisal, Ross Ice Shelf Project; U.S. Organizing Committee, 3rd International Symposium Antarctic Biology; Advisory Committee for Research, NSF; Consultants group, Environmental Impact Statement governing a regime for mineral exploration/exploitation in Antarctica, Marine Living Resources, 1976; Antarctic Section, Ocean Affairs Committee, Department of State; Division of Polar Programs, NSF; U.S. Scientific Committee on Interim Measures for Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention (for DOS), NOAA; Ocean Sciences Committee, NSF; Chairman, PROBES evaluation committee, NSF. In short, she covered the whole water-front!

On the International scene, her stature as one of the leading krill biologists resulted in her appointment as a member to the Krill Biology Working Party of the BIOMASS (Biological Investigations of Marine Antarctic Systems and Stocks) Program. As an ardent and staunch supporter of BIOMASS she worked tirelessly to promote that program. In recognition for her esteemed position, and as a tribute to her, her BIOMASS colleagues have dedicated the soon-to-be published BIOMASS Vol. II (Selected Contributions to the Woods Hole Conference on Living Resources of the Southern Ocean, 1976) to Mary Alice McWhinnie's memory.

Three years before she died she made an extended tour that took her to Norway, U.K., F.R.G. and Japan to discuss with biologists/food technologists various aspects of krill biology, harvesting and technology of processing them as food. In the process she compiled an impressive bibliography on krill, with some 1,800 entries. This compilation "Euphausiacea Bibliography; A World Literature Survey" by M. A. McWhinnie, C. J. Denys and P. Angione, will be published soon by Pergamon Press. This book is a testimony to her zeal, drive and hard work. Also among her last major projects was: "Antarctic Marine Living Resources with Special Reference to Krill, Euphausia superba; Assessment of Adequacy of Present Knowledge" (which she submitted to NSF last December). She also edited "Polar Research - To the Present and the Future", which was published in 1978.

She gave much of herself to advance the cause of science; those of us who were privileged to know her took advantage of that trait of hers. I never recall that she ever turned down a paper she was asked to review or a report to write or a lecture to give. And she did all that with

amazing thoroughness and infinite attention to details. All of us, from editors of scientific journals to program managers, organizers of symposia, etc., took that selfless woman's energies for granted. Amazingly, she didn't complain and was even cheerful about those time-consuming chores. I still recall that after ELTANIN Cruise 46, at the invitation of our Australian colleague, Harry Jitts, we visited the CSIRO Laboratory in Cronulla (Australia). After touring their beautiful facilities, George Humphrey, Director of the Lab, asked us if we had plans for lunch. Anticipating an invitation to have lunch with him and some members of his staff, I eagerly said no. Whereupon George said, "Fine, we have arranged for you to give us a seminar during lunch!" Utterly dismayed with this sample of Australian hospitality, I looked at Mary Alice; she smiled and chuckled and nodded, "Yes, we can do that, George." And she gave a memorable seminar - on an empty stomach!

I also recall a time at the SCAR/SCOR meeting in Kiel, F.R.G., when Prof. G. Hempel arranged to have her give a public lecture at the conclusion of a three-day meeting; it was an impromptu event, hastily arranged after a "beer-break." With a can of German beer still in her hand (of which she was oblivious!) Mary Alice plunged into a highly informative discourse on her recent krill work at Palmer Station, with facts and figures at the tip of her tongue, much to the great fascination of the young German scientists who packed that auditorium.

Tributes from national and international colleagues are to be expected at a time like this, but even more significant is an unsolicited comment from one of the 40 graduate students who earned their degrees under her tutelage. I have received this comment from one of her students who worked closely with her, "Personally, I think one of her most outstanding attributes as a person was her sense of humour and her devotion to the ideal that scientists and support people were a team in Antarctic work. She had a remarkable ability to make anyone feel very special because she believed it very strongly."

To the end she was still hard at it, writing proposals and editing some of her reports and manuscripts. Although the strong will that dominated her life was still there, her failing health was too much to take that burden. Late last September, about a week after she was admitted to the hospital, I spoke to her; again I was greeted with that familiar laughter and voice full of confidence (reminiscent of my first meeting with her at Stanford University). She was sure that she would bounce back and told me that early that day she had told her sister, Vivina, "Get me a few sheets of paper and a pen and I will write my part of our cooperative investigation." The following day she suffered a sharp decline from which she never recovered. Mary Alice died peacefully on 17 March, and with her death she left behind an enormous vacuum which will be impossible to fill. But she also left us a legacy of selflessness, extreme dedication to her profession, and deep loyalty to her family, friends and colleagues. We all loved her, admired her, respected her and will deeply, deeply miss her.

Sayed Z. El-Sayed
May 9, 1980

Time flies. This past spring saw the birth of the first two great grandchildren of the late Admiral Byrd. If my stats are right, DickByrd III fathered Alice, a 7 1/2 pound girl born on March 25, 1980. But Ames and Lee outdid the Dick Byrds by having a 9 pound-4 1/2 ounce future pro-football star when Cameron Ames Byrd made his appearance about a month earlier. Cameron and Alice received three hip-hip-hoorays at the Memorial Lecture. Richard E. Byrd III is our latest Society member from the Byrd family.

This is the last Newsletter of 1979-80, and also the end of my two-year term as your President. There have been some lost battles, but on the whole we came out ahead. I think we made some substantial changes for the better in the past two years, some of which may not be obvious to you as much as to Ruth and me who have been concerned with streamlining the administration, as well as establishing some credibility to our membership. These are some of the things which have made us happier:

1. Moving the mailing address to the Arctic Institute of North America in Arlington, meaning that we monitor the mail bag daily. Before, when it was in the District pick-up was more like bi-monthly.
2. We were carrying about 150 delinquent members, some of whom had not paid in years. We picked up a 100 missing dues for 1-2-3- and 4 years; we dropped 74 members who never responded to our reminders.
3. Recruiting has gone well, adding 78 new members last year and an additional 38 this year, resulting in a vigorous Society with over a third of our membership being new additions. Paid members will be about 325.
4. Recruited heavily from the first two Byrd Antarctic Expeditions to give the Society some prestige and credibility with the good old explorers. We now have 25 members who were either on the 1928-30 or 1933-35 expeditions or were widows of members or are members of the Byrd family.
5. Recruited heavily from Polar Research Board (12 members) and SCAR Sub-groups (8 members), educating them while they educate us!
6. Held Board meetings prior to Lecture meetings, thus freeing an evening and eliminating possible filibustering in an open-ended meeting. Have had excellent turn-out for all Board meetings.
7. Attempted some special features (profile on Dick Cameron, articles on women in Antarctica, quiz on Antarctica, and obituaries) which hopefully might be of interest to some members.
8. Initiated new identification card file on members, putting down their Antarctic connection in order to get a better feeling of who is who. Published list of members by wintering-over stations; published list of members who have geographical features named after them, listing their features.
9. Had new stationery made, showing our presidents, honorary members, and Memorial Lecturers, thus making us look more professional.
10. Introduced new address system, utilizing gummed labels with xeroxed names and addresses which are legible.
11. Printing of the Max Hamilton cachet on the 50th anniversary envelopes resulted in professional-looking envelopes, done at no cost to the Society by a son-in-law of Ruth's who also set up our new stationery.
12. Established a sales program which included out-of-town members, selling 50th Anniversary First South Pole Flight note paper, cachets and shoulder patches, calendars, Pennie penguin and whale pins, and soon brass belt buckles with

sterling silver map of Antarctica.

13. Gained co-sponsorship of Polar Research Board for the Memorial Lecture, which allowed us to use the National Academy of Sciences' main auditorium at no cost. They also graciously picked up the cost of the Larry Gould program, as well as the cost of photographers.
14. Established communication with Society members which paid dividends in getting new and interesting information for Bergy Bits.
15. Gratefully accepted the talents, generosity and graciousness of Pennie Rau to the benefit of the Society.
16. Appreciation to the Arctic Institute for letting Ruth take her office type writer home so she could spend some delightful weekends typing Newsletters.
17. Made a typist out of Treasurer Siple, thus saving us cost of typing of News letters (although almost costing friendship).
18. Convinced about 51% of members that our dues are from July through June, but not able to get through to other members just what constituted our fiscal year.
19. Survived the two years without any solid, organized opposition from women libbers; some light but insignificant firing from the flanks, but inconsequential, either misfiring or being off target.

There are certain people who have made my two years as President more meaningful with their kind letters. We've heard a lot from Larry Gould. He is Mr. Antarctica, at least from the banks of the Potomac to the top of Mauna Loa. A letter from Larry is almost as good as one from Bo Derek. Henry Harrison was sending us a lot of mail; he and I are both from Worcester, Massachusetts, and we are both baseball freaks, although he was a much better athlete than I, as he made the Worcester North tennis team and I never made anything. Bud Waite inundated us this spring. I would have loved to have used some of Bud's material, but there was a problem of editing and space which I never got around to facing, always saying that I'd work it into the next Newsletter. I have become most fond of one member of the Society through all the mail and all of her kindnesses to me, to Ruth, and to you members in general. She is Pennie Rau of Hollywood. I don't know exactly what you would call Pennie, but I call her a very sensitive and dear person, one who is very much concerned with conservation, and who spends a lot of time writing editors, Congressmen, Senators, and even our President about endangered species. Her game is actually jewelry, and she is evidently very successful at it. She has given us at no cost over 50 penguin pins and several whale pins, to help keep the Society afloat and well. Our membership dues do not cover the cost of operations, and we survive only because some people send along some extra dollars with their membership dues, we have some Corporation Memberships, and because of Pennie. Right now she is designing an Antarctic belt buckle of brass with a sterling silver map of the continent on it. She is footing the cost of the molding and the designing, and we are anxiously looking forward to the end product which we will sell at a reasonable price. Pennie said that Antarctica changed her whole life around and now she wants to do things for other Antarcticans. Ruth and I have talked to her several times, and she is just delightful. We wish she lived around here, so we could drop by her place after work and have a few cocktails with her.

I would like to say a lot of things, all good things, about our Treasurer Ruth Siple. She has the perfect disposition, no blood pressure, no ignition point. Everything is always just great. Now I know why Paul Siple got away with all those trips to the ice. She is probably the only person in the world who would be the same the day of depart-

ure as the day of return. She comes with a smile, and it was lucky for me that she does, as we commandeered her dining room and turned it into our Oval Office. There was one big concession on my part, though, as I file horizontally, spreading things out, but the house rules at 905 called for vertical filing. You don't buck city hall when you have a good thing going, so now I am a reluctant vertical filer. Ruth is the kind of woman who, unfortunately for mankind, is becoming an endangered species with all these women nowadays feeling their importance. So it was doubly good working with one who was not impressed by her capabilities or her accomplishments. She worked hard for the Society this year as well as last year, even handling the refreshments at the lecture meetings. She was also the Society's censor, as she wielded a rather strong veto over Bergy Bits. Ed Todd said that this was the best thing I did in my two years, allowing Ruth four scissor jobs per Newsletter. I don't agree with Ed, of course, as I think some of my censored stories, such as the one about the New Zealand girl, when asked to pose (supposedly in her bathing suit), decided to make it all most worthwhile for the South Pole-bound scientist by stepping completely out of her bathing suit and striking some provocative poses au naturel. You folks really missed out on some good stories, but blame Ruth, not me. She is as close to perfect as they come, but her ladyness got in the way of some real funny stories. But, regardless, let's hear it for Ruth, as she worked hard without complaining and without compensation.

Election time, folks. We'll make it easy for you to vote by presenting a slate of faithful lecture attendees and recognized hard workers. The positions of Vice President (Fred Brownworth) and Treasurer (Ruth Siple) are not up for election, as both are serving the second year of their terms. So we need a new President and a new Secretary, plus four for the Board of Directors. Nominees are:

President: Pete Burrill. Mr. Geographic Names in the U.S., serving as Executive Secretary of the Board on Geographic Names, and Director, Office of Geography, Department of Interior until he was superannuated.

Secretary: Pete Barretta. Perennial student, doctoral candidate at George Washington University where he is doing dissertation on Antarctica. Retired Air Force Colonel.

Board of Directors: Vernice Anderson. Executive Secretary, National Science Board, National Science Foundation. Has visited Antarctica.

Mike Metzgar. Wintered over at South Pole in 1978. Gainfully employed by the U.S. Geological Survey. Has beard, looks like an explorer.

Joanne Turner. Former Board member, and very active in Society over the years. Of the House of Mort and Joanne.

Bob Allen. Another former Board member who has been Sociel loyalist for many years. Part-time retired, part-time employed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Our incoming President has a long list of credentials, but we are running out of space But we should mention that he is from the great state of Maine and still returns to the hearth each summer showing that maturation has not dulled his better judgment. He is also a Clark man in the great tradition of Siple and Dalrymple, plus a pyrotechnic by the name of Goddard, who probably never amounted to anything! Pete Barretta is sort of a showpiece as Secretary which is more of a figurehead position. But there is no one in Washington who is a more willing and dedicated Society member. When you call Pete up for help, it is never "Wait until I check with Edna", it is always "When do you want me there?"

I will introduce a suggestion at the next Board meeting that we increase our Board of Directors by three, by electing At-Large members from outside Washington to serve as a direct contact with the out-of-town contingent. We have many faithful members who have served us well through the mail, and their ideas and enthusiasm should be put to better use. I hope I will get no objections from the Board, and that we will be able to vote this into our By-Laws at the Business Meeting. I am proposing that the first At-Large member be Pennie Rau.

We have had little response to whether we should consider establishing our own Hall of Fame or Scientist of the Year. Everything seems to point to forgetting the latter, because it would only cause hard feelings. And there have been several voices of caution about having a Hall of Fame. I still think it has some merit, but it has to be handled carefully. I hope the idea isn't categorically rejected until some sort of an ad hoc committee has studied the pros and cons. It could be a big bonus for the Memorial Lecture. We have had two big ones, back to back, people seemed to have enjoyed themselves, and I would like to keep the momentum going with the hope that we could make these Lectures homecomings, like class reunions at college. I think an initiation into our Hall of Fame, plus the Memorial Lecture preceded by a catered dinner would be attractive to many people. After all, we are in to our third decade and are getting a little historical ourselves. Any of you who haven't responded on this issue and have a feeling one way or the other, why don't you write us?

Our Sales Office is still open, with these items still available:

50th Anniversary shoulder patches (good quality)	\$2.25 ea
Limited number of cachets cancelled at South Pole on November 29, 1979 (including note paper)	2.00 ea
Very limited number of 50th Anniversary note paper (without envelopes)	.50 ea
Pennie Penguin pins (gold finish)	10.00 ea

If you are interested in the Pennie Antarctic belt buckle and want to be notified as to availability and cost, please send us a card and we'll contact you.

We are down to a mere handful of members who have not paid for this year. We will assume if we do not hear from you by the first of July that you want to be dropped from our rolls. On our Most-Wanted list are:

Blan chard	DeRoche	Green	Radspinner	Tuck
Britton	Ege	Kuhn	Schirmacher	Zohn
Chapman	Frantz	Paige	Shapley	

ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY, c/o AINA, 3426 N. Washington Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201

Membership Dues: Local (within 50 miles of Washington).... \$5.00 a year
 Out-of-town 4.00 a year

NEW MEMBERSHIPS: ADD \$2.00 INITIATION FEE

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