



THE ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY

905 NORTH JACKSONVILLE STREET

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22205

HONORARY PRESIDENT — AMBASSADOR PAUL C. DANIELS

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March

No. 4

Presidents:

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Dr. Paul A. Siple, 1961-2
Mr. Gordon D. Cartwright, 1962-3
RADM David M. Tyree (Ret), 1963-4
Mr. George R. Toney, 1964-5
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Dr. William J. L. Sladen, 1971-3
Mr. Peter F. Bermel, 1973-5
Dr. Kenneth J. Bertrand, 1975-7
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Dr. Paul C. Dalrymple, 1978-80
Dr. Meredith F. Burrill, 1980-82
Dr. Mort D. Turner, 1982-84

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RADM David M. Tyree (Ret.), 1965
Dr. Roger Tory Peterson, 1966
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Mr. James Pranke, 1968
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Sir Peter M. Scott, 1971
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Mr. Joseph O. Fletcher, 1974
Mr. Herman R. Friis, 1975
Dr. Kenneth J. Bertrand, 1976
Dr. William J. L. Sladen, 1977
Dr. J. Murray Mitchell, Jr., 1978
Dr. Laurence McKinley Gould, 1979
Dr. Charles R. Bentley, 1980
Dr. Robert L. Nichols, 1981
Dr. Robert H. Rutford, 1982

Another Exciting Society First — We Go To The Smithsonian !

THE ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY AND THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Co-sponsor Two Lectures by

Dr. William Zinsmeister
Invertebrate Paleontologist
Institute of Polar Studies
The Ohio State University

DISCOVERY OF LAND MAMMALS IN ANTARCTICA

1982 Seymour Island Expedition

March 24, 1983

8 PM

Baird Auditorium
National Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution
Constitution Avenue at 10th Street N.W.

PLUS

LATE CRETACEOUS, EARLY TERTIARY BIOGEOGRAPHY OF ANTARCTICA
AND THE SOUTHERN CIRCUM-PACIFIC

March 25

12 Noon

Baird Auditorium

On Thursday evening Dr. Zinsmeister will emphasize the logistics, geography, and broad significance of the finds, and on Friday he will go into somewhat more detail on the fossils themselves.

Both lectures are open to the public at no cost.

Thursday evening parking behind the Museum in Staff parking area (enter off Constitution Avenue, west end of building). Enter Museum through Constitution Avenue doors - Baird Auditorium is on the ground floor.

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Approximately 15 calendars left for some lucky buyers. Clearance Sale at \$4 if picked up at Ruth's or \$5 if mailed out.

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Happy 39th Birthday to Harriet Eklund on February 13th!
Happy 81st Birthday to Bud Waite on February 14th!

Bergy Bits is a potpourri of stories about Antarctica and Antarcticans that one person has assembled to meet the requirements for a Newsletter for the upcoming meeting. It is NOT the voice of the Society, nor are all of the articles altogether truthful. The aim is only to make the input of possible interest to some segment of our Society of over 400 members, representing various expeditions and disciplines in Antarctica since 1928.

ZINSMEISTER SPEAKS ONCE, SPEAKS TWICE. Dr. William Zinsmeister is a Research Scientist at the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Zinsmeister received all of his higher education in Southern California and was granted his Ph.D. in geology at the University of California at Riverside in 1974. He immediately went to OSU as a post-doctoral fellow and has been on their staff continuously since then. Dr. Zinsmeister was first exposed to polar research in 1971 when he did field work on upper Paleozoic sediments in the western Brooks Range, Alaska, for the Mobil Oil Company. His first field research in Antarctica was part of an OSU reconnaissance expedition to Seymour Island in 1974-75. This has been followed by a continuous round of field expeditions to southern South America, New Zealand, Tasmania, the McMurdo area of Antarctica, and finally, in 1982, as leader of an extremely successful expedition to Seymour Island. Between field trips he has managed to do the extensive, and sometimes tedious, laboratory research on the fossils he has collected. He has published nearly half-a-hundred papers and abstracts on them.

Dr. Zinsmeister specializes in mega-invertebrates of Cretaceous and Early Tertiary age. However, he has organized expeditions that include geologists and paleontologists who have a wide variety of interests. His latest, the Antarctic project he will describe on Thursday evening and Friday noon, made major new finds in fossil invertebrates, plants, large marine reptiles, and land reptiles. These would have been enough to have excited the scientific community, but late in their limited time on Seymour Island the first discovery of a land mammal was made. It was a part of the jaw of a marsupial, very small in size but one of the great fossil discoveries of recent decades.

The problems of reaching Seymour Island, the fossils and how they were formed, and some of the significance to understanding the geologic and tectonic history of South America, Antarctica, and Australia, will all be part of Dr. Zinsmeister's two presentations to the Antarctic Society and the Smithsonian Institution.

(The above information was furnished by our President, Dr. Mort Turner.)

MEMBERSHIP STABILIZES AT 418. We really haven't gone out recruiting this year, nor turned over any rocks in any rookeries looking for new members, but have just taken in those who have found us. So we have picked up only 19 new members since June. Our losses have been the same, 19 (2 deaths, 17 drops). We have taken a hard stand against delinquents; everyone who owed got a bill, then a second notice, followed by a final notice, which in turn was followed by a printing of those delinquent. So officially we have dropped Ruth Barritt, Craig Berg, Bill Consley, Ottar Dahl, Pam Dailer, Margaret Edwards, Peter Espenschied, Martin Halpern, Celia Heil, Helen Hickland, Bernie Lettau, Admiral Mandarich, Bruce Poulton, Lisle Rose, Jerry Smit, Jerry Taylor, and Jay Zwally. Newsletters cost more now, and postal rates went up again at the beginning of this year, so I think we're

justified in being hardnosed. Besides, past records have shown that it's a losing cause tracking down delinquents in the spring; if any want us, they know where to find us.

HELLO! I'M ED TODD. Will the real Ed Todd please stand up? The New Yorker magazine for January 17th ran a caricature of some beady-eyed person bundled up in down coat, galoshes, long scarf, ear muffs and visored cap, walking with his attache case along a snow-clogged street in a snowstorm. This individual had a sign draped around his neck which read "Hello! I'm Ed Todd." The cartoonist claimed he never heard of NSF's own Ed Todd, but had pulled the name out of a snow-filled sky and stuck it on the guy. I know it couldn't have been in Washington as there were two cars in the background (no one moves in Washington when it snows), the streets had been plowed (they never plow in Washington during a storm - they pray for warm weather), and the sidewalk looked shoveled (another Washington impossibility). Ed was down south when the cartoon appeared, so his office found out the cartoonist had his price (don't we all?), took up a collection, and bought the original for him. Never should have done it - I can see this becoming an annual feature with next year Al Fowler, the following year Mort Turner, ad infinitum...until they get to John Splettstoesser, and there they will draw the line.

PEORIA, NSF IS ALIVE AND DOING VERY WELL - AT PRESS TIME. President Reagan's budget to Congress harbors good tidings for NSF, and especially for the Antarctic. The new budget assigns NSF the largest increase in R&D funding among the civilian agencies, up \$195 million or 18 percent from the current fiscal year. If the inflation factor is the estimated 5 percent, the increase in real terms would be 13 percent. But Antarctica fared still better. Their 1984 budget is currently \$102.1 million (up from \$83.2 million), an increase of 22.7 percent. But only about 21.6 percent of the Antarctic monies are, shall we say, scientific dollars, as the rest all goes for support in one form or another. Ten million dollars in FY1984 will be direct support to scientists (up from \$9 million this year), and \$12.1 million will be direct scientific support (up from \$10.1 million). No one made out better than the Antarcticans in the table "NSF Obligations by Budget Activity, FY1983-84" on page 749 of Science's issue of 11 February 1983. Someone must be doing something right in Antarctica. Congratulations, you all!

MANAGEMENT IN ANTARCTIC TREATY ACTIVITIES - R. Tucker Scully, Director, Office of Oceans and Polar Affairs, U.S. Department of State. (Sea Technology Magazine has kindly given us permission to copy this fine article from their January 1983 issue.) The past year was an important one in the evolution of the system of cooperative international relations established under the Antarctic Treaty of 1959. Largely through an imaginative formulation which permits its parties to agree to disagree over the existence of territorial sovereignty in Antarctica, the Antarctic Treaty reserves Antarctica exclusively for peaceful purposes and guarantees freedom of scientific research there. Over the past few years, the nations active in Antarctica under the Treaty have also begun to come to grips with possible resource activities on and around the southernmost continent.

During 1982 several important developments took place in this process. A new treaty-the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) entered into force in April. (The U.S. had ratified it in February.) The Convention has as its objective application of an ecosystem approach to the management and regulation of fishing activities in the waters surrounding Antarctica. "The Convention establishes a commission and scientific committee to give effect to this objective, and the first meetings of those bodies took place in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, May 24-June 14, 1982.

At these meetings, the eleven members of the Commission considered and agreed upon measures—primarily of an administrative and financial nature—to ensure the effective start-up of the CCAMLR.

The meetings on Antarctic marine living resources were followed by the first session of the Special Consultative Meeting on Antarctic Mineral Resources held in Wellington, New Zealand during the latter half of June. At that meeting the fourteen Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties—Argentina; Australia; Belgium; Chile; France; Federal Republic of Germany; Japan; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; South Africa; U.K.; U.S.; and U.S.S.R.—began the process of elaborating a regime of Antarctic mineral resources. The fourteen had previously reached consensus that such a regime should be concluded as a matter of urgency and identified a number of principles and elements which should be reflected in it. The regime would have as a basic objective determination of the acceptability of possible mineral resource activities in Antarctica and the governing of any such activities determined to be acceptable. The meetings made a good start to converting these principles and elements into concrete provisions. Much work, however, remains to be done.

The U.S. played an active part in the conclusion of the CCAMLR and in the discussions of the regime for Antarctic mineral resources. U.S. leadership in international activities within the Antarctic Treaty system is related to U.S. leadership in scientific activities in Antarctica itself. The importance of the United States Antarctic Program (which is administered by the National Science Foundation) was recognized in a directive issued by President Reagan in February, 1982. The President decided that the United States Antarctic Program should "be maintained at a level providing an active and influential presence in Antarctica designed to support the range of U.S. Antarctic interests."

Antarctic activities during 1983, if anything, will intensify. The Commission on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and its Scientific Committee will hold their second meetings, probably in mid-1983. The second formal round of discussions on the regime for Antarctic mineral resources will be held in the Federal Republic of Germany in July, 1983, with informal discussions planned on the regime in January and possibly in April.

At the same time as this, the Consultative Parties will hold one of their regular biennial meetings—the Twelfth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting—in September. In all, it will be a particularly busy year on the international front as the U.S. and the other Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties work to see the Antarctic Treaty system evolve to meet the changing world of the 1980s.

STATE DEPARTMENT DECISION ON ANTARCTIC MINERALS (FROM THE DESK OF GUY GUTHRIDGE) .

The Department of State has issued a document that establishes the U.S. negotiating position for an international regime for antarctic mineral resources. Titled Final Environmental Impact Statement on the Negotiation for an International Regime for Antarctic Mineral Resources, the report considers seven actions ranging from no action to negotiation of a permanent moratorium on mineral resource activities in the Antarctic.

The selected federal action is, in fact, to negotiate a regime covering both exploration for and exploitation of minerals on the continent and offshore. The action "is designed to protect the full range of United States interests, including nondiscriminatory access for United States nationals and firms to engage in any permitted mineral resource activities. It would offer a stable international basis for necessary economic, as well as environmental, decisions." A cornerstone

of the U.S. position is to allow minerals exploration and exploitation only if environmentally acceptable on the basis of adequate scientific information.

The 250-page report documenting the decision was completed in August 1982. A 2-page summary, or "record of decision," appeared in the 8 November 1982 Federal Register, pages 50598-50599. And the negotiations are under way: the most recent was an Antarctic Treaty meeting in Wellington, New Zealand, in January and February 1983.

A CLASSY ANTARCTIC COLLECTOR ITEM. The New York Times has a set of seven paperweights featuring the front page of an historic edition, with one being the issue following Commander Byrd's flight to the South Pole, its headline reading "Byrd Safely Flies to South Pole and Back, Looking Over Almost Limitless Plateau, Drops Food, Lightens Ship on Perilous Flight." A miniature reproduction of that front page made in steel is mounted on the side of a beautiful piece of green marble (3"x2"x2"). And on top of the small block is a circular medallion showing the Ford Tri-Motor with "Byrd Antarctic Expedition" on the side of the craft, with the date of the flight (November 29, 1929) shown below the craft. I think it's one of the classiest looking mementoes of Antarctica I have ever seen — one of the few available without the ubiquitous penguins — with apologies to Bill Sladen. The price is \$20 which includes shipping and sales tax. If you want one, send check or money order payable to the New York Times to Paperweights, Dept. TPO, Box 234, New Hyde Park, New York 11040. Your Society has absolutely nothing to do with this endeavor — I only saw the one that Ruth Siple received as a gift — but we think old Tri-Motor men like Bob Baron and members of the Byrd expeditions might love to have one. In fact, I think most Antarciticans would like to have one, as it's really nice.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT VISITS ANTARCTICA (January 24, 1983 issue). Stan Wellborn, science editor of the U.S. News & World Report, said that his two-week trip to Antarctica was the best, most rewarding reporting experience he had ever had. His five-page report was the typical stereotype article which one has gotten used to seeing in such publications as Time, Newsweek, and other weekly pictorial news organs, although I do think the pictures get better each year. I enjoyed his quotations from George Simmons, an aquatic ecologist from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He believes the lakes in the Dry Valleys constitute an "evolutionary backwater" that largely disappeared on earth 600 million years ago but survive in Antarctica. "We can decode our biological past with these organisms," asserted Simmons, who also believes the hardy species will outlive mankind. "I can guarantee you that when the human race is dead and gone, these little critters will be chugging along just as they have been for 3 1/2 billion years." And I also found Dr. Warren Zapol's study most interesting. He evidently feels that there may be clues in the "dive reflex" of seals that can be related to crib death, feeling that the pronounced slowdown in the metabolism of diving seals also occurs in humans when their faces are splashed with water. Dr. Zapol suspects that infants who spit up liquid at night experience a metabolic drop-off and die before their bodies can return to normal. And I'm beginning to think that Dick Cameron's annual comment on the Russians taking over the Pole (should we pull out) is the second most popular quotation ever made at the South Pole.

INDIA GOES TO ANTARCTICA, SILENTLY. Probably no country's entry into Antarctica has been cloaked with less fanfare than that of India. As one who was a very minor participant in the International Indian Ocean Expedition, I am flabbergasted that they could muster the wherewithal to pull it all off with such secrecy. But on

January 9, 1982, after a 33-day voyage from Goa, they landed on the continent near the Japanese base of Syowa, and set up the station of Dakshin Gangotri at 70°3' S, 40°7' E. They spent ten days on the ice doing the routine (collecting ice samples, collecting rock samples, studying radiation, monitoring the climate, measuring magnetic fields, etc.). The expedition was organized by their Department of Ocean Development, and their stated aim was to initiate scientific studies that have relevance to their homeland in scientific and economic terms. How did they get there and back? They chartered the 600-ton POLAR CIRCLE from Norway, that's how.

India manned (or personned) a 28-member team this year which sailed on 2 December 1982, again on the POLAR CIRCLE. The most important task for this year's expedition is to find a suitable site for a permanent research station. The expedition's leader is glaciologist V. K. Raina of their Geological Survey. Their hope is to be on the ice for 60 days, and eventually to have a permanent base operating by 1985. They have ambitions of either building or buying their own research ship. India has not signed the Antarctic Treaty. It seems that "India is taking part in discussions with other developing countries about joint efforts to explore and exploit Antarctica." India has turned down offers of help from the Soviet Union for the use of their airstrips and buildings on the ice cap. (This information was obtained from the 23-30 December 1982 issue of Nature.)

CHINESE ENTER WONDERFUL WORLD OF EL-SAYED. Sayed El-Sayed, oceanographer and supreme BIOMASS salesperson, visited China last summer to enlighten them about studies on the Antarctic ecosystem. He made it all sound so good and exciting that they asked him to write up a proposal (when he got back home) whereby they could get into the act. Towards, this end, they sent Mao Xinghua, head of the Marine Biology Laboratory at the First Institute of Oceanography in Qingdao, and Zhang Kuncheng, a senior staff member, to Texas A&M in mid-November for a 3-month familiarization course. As soon as they checked in, they checked out on the Texas ASM research vessel GYRE for a little old cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. Officials in the Chinese community want ideas on what a cooperative project should cover, and how much equipment and human resources would be needed. What about money? – not mentioned! Bureaucracy also reigns in China, as Zhang said the proposal would be forwarded from (1) First Institute of Oceanography to (2) National Bureau of Oceanography to (3) National Commission of Science and Technology; they would all review it, naturally. If approved, the program could begin as early as next summer and would capitalize on four other Chinese oceanographers engaged in research at Texas A&M. The Chinese want to boost marine research as a way to increase harvests of food from the sea. They already know how to fish, it seems, as they rank third in the world in annual catches of fish – 4.2 metric tons. How many striped bass in a metric ton, anyone know? Anyway, you've got to hand it to old Sayed, he would walk the whole China Wall to recruit half a dozen BIOMASSers.

THE GREWS ARE AT IT AGAIN. Ed Grew had a great 1982, publishing five papers, having four in press, and three more waiting to be submitted. He has left UCLA, evidently for good. Ed has been awarded a year's fellowship by the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung for work in Germany at the Ruhr-Universitat at Bochum, under the sponsorship of Professor Werner Schreyer Meanwhile back in San Francisco, Priscilla (Grew) is trying to overcome the personal grief associated with the defeat of her long-time mentor. Governor Jerry Brown, who gave her 11 years of jobs. She is locked in as a Commissioner on the California Public Utilities Commission through 1986, which is a nice little legacy. She also serves, under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences – National Research Council, on the Board on Mineral and Energy Resources and the Committee Advisory to the USGS. She was named to the

Advisory Council of the Gas Research- Institute and the Natural Gas Committee of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners. In addition, Priscilla was elected to the Board of Trustees of the National Parks and Conservation Association. But it was sort of self-satisfying to this humble being that she actually found time during 1982 to do something as mundane as climb little old Mt. Monadnock in New Hampshire. Now if she had climbed Mt. McKinley I would not have been half as surprised!

ANOTHER ANTARCTIC METEORITE FIELD (FROM THE DESK OF GUY GUTHRIDGE). U.S. scientists this season have found another field of meteorites in Antarctica. The collection is at Pecora Escarpment (85°38'S 68°42'W) at the southern end of the Pensacola Mountains. The find supplements earlier finds made at Allan Hills in southern Victoria Land over the last several years. The new find, 31 meteorites so far, includes one carbonaceous chondrite, a rare type of meteorite that contains carbon molecules. Meteorites tend to accumulate in Antarctica on fields of glacial ice whose movement is blocked by mountains. The Pecora Escarpment site was selected as a likely such area through review of maps and glacial flow characteristics. John Schutt headed a team organized under William A. Cassidy, University of Pittsburgh, that flew out from McMurdo Station in C-130s to make the search. Further work at the site is likely in future years.

TONY (SOUTH POLE 74) MEUNIER RETURNS TO ICE. It has been seven long years since Tony Meunier walked the streets of McMurdo, and he made some interesting observations. First, he felt that USARPs were better treated now than before - he equated this with more civilians in the support group at McMurdo. And second, he said that McMurdo was like walking through Tysons Corner (one of Washington's largest shopping malls), with a great number of women. Back in 1974 women turned heads, but now are so common that no one pays any attention (Ed. note - what a sad state of affairs!). Tony spent 40 days out in the field with Bill Cassidy, a Dane, and a Kiwi on the Far Western Blue Ice Field. He lost something like 16 pounds while out there, but when you start from a base of 255 pounds (Tony claims an insignificant 235 pounds), he wasn't exactly skin and bones when he came out. Can't you imagine what Betsy's father must be thinking to have a strong, six-foot six-inch son-in-law who runs off to the ice over the holidays just to run a snowmobile around fifty square miles picking up some rocks from God knows where and treating them like they were the family jewels?

ANNEXSTAD AND ANNEXSTAD, AS IN JOHN AND KRIS. Once upon a not-so-distant past there was one of the good old boys who looked upon the advent of women onto the ice with jaundiced eyes, if not downright skepticism, and who answered to the name of John Annexstad (Byrd Station 58). But as his daughter Kris got older, he started to look at her in a different light, as a possible field assistant. After all, she was born in Minnesota, reared in Alaska, and, through no fault of her own, schooled in Texas. She was strong, she was capable, she was qualified, she was literate, and she was a surveyor, all attributes which John felt were basic to doing his work, pardon me, assisting him in the field running down meteorites. She excelled in high school, being both an honor student and athlete of the year as a senior (champion track and volleyball star). She was so great at volleyball that Rice University gave her a scholarship and she was a starter for four years. She made the Dean's List for academics, architecture). She was/is a woman of the outdoors, camping and backpacking all over the place. Old John is rather proud of young Kris and wrote " ... terribly pleased to have the opportunity to share with someone from my family a life and experience that means so much to me. It really is the chance of a lifetime and a dream come true." This was John's eighth trip south, but I

dare say the most meaningful, one that he will cherish in old age when he sits in front of the fireplace and thinks back on the past field season in the Allan Hills when he, a former master male chauvinist, and his daughter became the first U.S. father and daughter scientific team to ever work in Antarctica. You're a »lucky stiff, John.

MIKE BENKERT SAYS ... As indicated in the last issue, we were asking old Mike Benkert, the ex-Coast Guard admiral who is currently president of the American Institute of Merchant Shipping (AIMS), if he would look over Jonathan Charney's *The New Nationalism and the Use of Common Spaces*. On the marine pollution side – you may remember that Mike was once in charge of the Coast Guard's marine pollution program – he said it was good, with nothing radically wrong from the environmental point of view. He said the references were quite good for those of us not knowledgeable in the field. He disclaimed the book was for the lay reader, as it claimed, saying it's for the professional student. The ordinary person would find it heavy reading, he said, and after two pages would put it back on the shelf. He called it pretty "strong stuff," having an environmentally oriented bias. Now those of you who have had the pleasure of sailing with Mike or know him personally know that his comments were attractively dressed with more colorful and descriptive verbiage, but we wouldn't want to use that kind of language in this fine family newsletter.

HUNTFORD IS AT IT AGAIN. Roland Huntford is now writing a book on Sir Ernest Shackleton. I bet Sir Ernest is lying uneasy in his grave over that. I was privy to seeing a letter that Huntford wrote last December in which he said that Shackleton "was not an easy character to grasp. He was as ill-prepared as Scott, but considerably more intelligent, and determined to survive." The only Antarctic heroes to survive are going to be those who were too dull for a biographer to uncloak. Speaking of Shackleton, I once worked with the late Sir Hubert Wilkins who was Shackleton's Chief Scientist on his last expedition. I probably knew Sir Hubert better than I knew any other well-known polar scientist. Lowell Thomas wrote a truly fascinating biography on Sir Hubert, but for all practical purposes it only included the first half of his life. Sir Hubert would have been a hard man to defrock, as he was a man of tremendous accomplishments all over the world. And a very humble man. They threw the mold away after they made Sir Hubert.

MIRIAM MACMILLAN, FIRST LADY OF THE ARCTIC. Fortunately for us Maineiacs, not all of you people have the good fortune to live in Maine or to spend your summers there, but there is a lady in Owl's Head, Maine (a suburb of Rockland – my birthplace!) who has led a most fascinating polar life and was recently honored by the Explorers Club. She's Miriam MacMillan, widow of the old admiral who died in 1970 at the age of 96. Now if you don't know Miriam, she isn't as old as you might imagine; she is the daughter of one of Mac's best friends, and as a child Mac once bounced her on his knees. They were married in 1935, and in 1938 she made her first trip to the Arctic, followed by eight more on the good schooner BOWDOIN, the last one being in 1954. Miriam got to go back to Labrador when the natives in Maine took up a collection to bring her there for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the landing of the Moravian missionaries. A lot has been published about Miriam and the BOWDOIN in the past year (The Courier-Gazette, Rockland, Maine, September 23, 1982; The Boston Globe, September 28, 1982; and a wonderful article in Yankee magazine, October 1982), as there is a big drive on to raise \$200,000 to refit the 61-year old BOWDOIN (originally costing only \$29,000) which has made 26 trips to the Arctic, logged over 300,000 miles, penetrated to the farthest reaches of Kane Basin, far north of Thule, even to the Humboldt Glacier. When she is refitted

(we're still talking about the BOWDOIN) she will be a seagoing classroom for teaching sailing, seamanship, meteorology, oceanography, and marine ecology. And her first trip will be her 27th trip to the Arctic! Wouldn't you love to be aboard? I bet old Bud Waite would throw away his crutches and hobble aboard for just one more shot at the polar regions.

ZUMBERGE, PRETTY CAGEY FOR A PRESIDENT. Gentleman Jim Zumberge, occasionally on campus President of the University of Southern California and august President of SCAR, continues to amaze me. I read the sport pages pretty regularly, and for a backyard pool swimmer, he gets better coverage than many a sports celebrity. He got excellent mileage out of his criticism of the NCAA putting Southern Cal on suspension. But then he pulled a real coup – he kicked upstairs this football coach (a fellow named Johnny Robinson), making him one of his key assistants, a vice-president. This was the sheer stroke of a genius, as not only did he remove the coach who got him into trouble with some sleight of hand recruiting, but he put him to work in his outer office where he could use his personality, name, and pressing of the flesh to bring in megabucks for the non-athletic part of the university. A tremendous move! Best move by a college president since Ike left Columbia for Pennsylvania Avenue. But, alas, the story has a sorry ending. Gentleman Jim didn't sign him to an ironclad contract, and out there in tinsel and make-believe country are many tigers. And among the prettiest and most voluptuous of all tigers in Los Angeles is the beautiful six-time married blonde bombshell, Georgia Frontiere, who owns the hapless Los Angeles-Anaheim Rams. She batted a few eyelashes, or whatever, at the poor old country boy-football coach-vice-president, and Johnny walked out the door, leaving Gentleman Jim in the lurch. I tell you one thing, Jim, you lost to a real pro in that thar Georgia. You got nothing to be ashamed of! Now why don't you hire Georgia to replace Johnny and keep it all in the family!

A LEGEND BY THE NAME OF ALAN INNES-TAYLOR DIES ... OFFICIALLY. A couple of years ago, based upon what we thought was a reliable source, we reported that Alan Innes-Taylor of BAE I and BAE II had died. Much to our chagrin we had to write Alan to explain our happiness over finding out that his demise was greatly exaggerated. But he did indeed succumb in January, and with his passing went one of the truly great polar experts. A lot of people have written us Innes-Taylor stories; one of his great admirers is old Fred "Muckluck" Milan of Little America V rectal thermocouple fame, who wrote us on 21 May 1979:

Alan was born in 1900 in Berkhamstead, England, and came with his parents to the U.S. in 1906. He was the nephew of a former Prime Minister to New Zealand. He had been a pilot in the dying days of World War I and had come to Canada to be a constable in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Hired by Admiral Byrd to select and bring down dogs for sledging, he served in the Antarctic in 1928-30 and again in 1933-35. He was the recipient of the Congressional Medal (gold) 1928-30 and the Congressional Medal (First Class) 1933-35. He was also awarded the Carnegie Hero Medal (1937) for jumping off a ferry boat to save an old lady who had fallen overboard. He served in the USA Air Force (up to Lt. Col.) and then served as a consultant to SAS, KLM, and Air France when they first established the Polar Air Route. He has served in the Air Force as a survival expert, and according to an old sergeant, had commanded serially all of the Air Force's survival schools.

Before you guys jump all over me about the reference to Innes-Taylor serving in the Antarctic in 1928-30, one must remember that Commander-Byrd-had indeed contacted his New York Office for an additional 20 dogs and that Alan did take them from Alaska to New Zealand, hoping to get there in time to catch the second voyage of

the ELEANOR BOLLING to the Bay of Whales. But he missed her and had to subject himself to the terrible ordeal and hardship of wintering over in New Zealand. He and his dogs finally left Dunedin on the CITY OF NEW YORK on January 5, 1930 (along with Ed Roos and John Bird of our Society), but they didn't reach the Bay of Whales until the evening of February 18th, after a miserable trip south during which they encountered terrible weather. Commander Byrd immediately loaded the ship, and she set sail the next morning, less than 14 hours after arriving. But Byrd gives Innes-Taylor and his dogs credit for helping in the rush of loading. I imagine those dogs must hold the record for the least time spent on the ice by a team of huskies. Alan went down on the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition as chief of trail operations and performed most admirably (see Byrd's Discovery).

Philip Marshall, a periglacial geologist disciple of Line Washburn with some Antarctic experience, who is now with Dave Hickok in the University of Alaska's Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center in Anchorage, was hoping to write a biography of Innes-Taylor (letter to us of November 22, 1982) and indicated that he "would like to interview Innes-Taylor no later than spring 1983." Let's hope he moved it up. Philip wrote us:

Innes-Taylor learned dog-mushing as a constable with the Northwest Mounted Police in the Yukon and British Columbia from 1921-1926. He managed the Lederle Laboratories in western Canada studying animal diseases. In 1948 he was in charge of the joint U.S.-Canadian weather station at Isachsen Island. Innes-Taylor made the transition from dogsled and windjammer to tractor and icebreaker. He was one of Canada's pioneer aviators (FAI Pilot License 434), trained in bi-planes without instruments during the First World War. By special act of the U.S. Congress, he was commissioned in the U.S. Army during the Second World War and commanded special operations training mountain troops and commandoes in Greenland, Canada, and the U.S. He was instrumental in developing field survival techniques in the Arctic for the U.S. Army, Air Force, and many commercial airlines. He was awarded the Carnegie Hero Medal, two U.S. Congressional Medals, the Yukon Territory Commissioner's Medal, and the highest civilian decoration in Canada, the Order of Canada.

His last paragraph included this gem, "Beaver farmer for Patagonia, dogsled and canoe freighter, steamboat purser, where else could such a colorful independent story be found?" True! I don't know how Philip made out trying to get funding to do this bio on Innes-Taylor, but if any of you know of any untapped sources of funds which might be available for the asking, please contact Philip directly.

MAIL CALL. Michele Raney, first woman to ever winter over at the South Pole, has just begun a two-year residency at Stanford in anesthesiology. Her new address is 20990 Valley Green Drive, Apt. 677, Cupertino 95014. Michele reports that "I'm actually enjoying the return to formal training, despite the long hours and studying." Michele will be saddened by the following news, if she reads these things, that concerns the death of another polar medical person, old *Captain Hedblom* who died last November 27th, presumably at his home in Brunswick, Maine, after a two-day illness. (Brunswick, home of Bowdoin College and the Peary-MacMillan Museum) Anyone who ever saw Captain Hedblom will never forget him, as he was a giant of a physical specimen, and it seems to me that his uniform of the day was always tent-size overalls with a big red cross on the back. Palle (South Pole 58) Mogensen gave us this sad news, recalling how Captain Hedblom served on the Advisory Board of AINA where he was influential in many ways, such as the development of polar clothing....*David Kellogg* wrote that they had a "short but productive season" in Taylor Valley with Don Elston and cohorts; said the weather was so spectacularly

good that they had to import a Dry Ice maker and tanks of CO₂ in order to keep their ice cores from melting. The Kelloggs are looking forward to another 15 years when their 3-year old son, Griff (for Griffith Taylor) will be big enough to be their field assistant!....Haven't heard lately from the old icebreaker, *Captain Edwin MacDonald*, He went to China last spring on a Naval Academy Alumni cruise. He contracted chronic lymphatic leukemia, but reported last March that "chemotherapy appears to be gaining the upper hand"....*Charlie (South Pole 58) Greene* is going to be stripped of his Antarctic campaign ribbon if he keeps on with his Arctic affairs. In 1982 he made five field trips above the Arctic Circle (3 to Prudhoe Bay, 1 to Tuk, and 1 to Arctic Bay). How come a nice little old MIT boy could get so wrapped up in noise measurements and the responses of marine mammals (ringed seals, bowhead whales and narwhals), I'll never know. And Charlie had such promise when he was a young, budding scientist running the C3 ionosphere sounder!....That darn *Art Ford* out there in Menlo Park really one-upmanshipped me good. I put a personal note on his Newsletter about the fabulous performance of my favorite Ford, a 1962 Fairlane which has clocked 206,000 miles and doesn't want to quit. Art came back with the fact that he not only owns a 1930 Model A Ford, but that he drives it to work every day. He bought his for \$100 back in 1950; I bought mine for \$275 when it had only 28,000 miles. His speedometer has turned over several times that he knows of, so I have to get down on my knees and admit that A. Ford (his license plate) has me beat. But I still love my Fairlane!....*Don Wiesnet* of hydrological fame retired from the National Earth Satellite Service last October after some 32 years of federal service, some of which were probably enjoyable. Had some difficulties holding jobs (14 years with the USGS, 4 years with the Coastal Oceanography Branch of the Naval Oceanographic Office, 10 years with NOAA, and, more recently, senior research hydrologist and Chief of the Land Sciences Branch of NESS), and is just beginning a new career as a private consultant in remote sensing, environmental science, and hydrology. Sounds awful - he should just go home, put his feet up and enjoy watching the little woman do housework....*Jim and Jan Sparkman* have a mountain retreat in Afton, Virginia - right up on the Blue Ridge Parkway - and he appears to be enjoying teaching at the University of Virginia and also working for Simpson Weather Associates. He doesn't miss NOAA at all!....Remember I wrote once about this fellow *Albert Armstrong* who designed a lot of the good buildings at McMurdo and who is about as old as Methuselah? We sell him five calendars every year, which we mail out for him to five different women. He just repeated the order for those postcards with "it is necessary for me to have several sets, as you know how it is to keep all of the girls in a jolly and convivial mood in order to keep the old boy in operable amusing condition." I just hope some jealous husband doesn't catch wind of all of Albert's shenanigans and unload a shotgun on the "old boy," as that could totally destroy his operable condition. He tells me they are all relatives, but that's the same song and dance we get from other multiple buyers... *Arville Sohaleben* wrote that the hurricane which hit Hawaii in January "knocked the smithereens out of both our Kanai places." He should have built on Ross Island....*Larry Gould* wrote that the only reason Howard Mason wasn't operated on for appendicitis at Little America was that Howard got well amazingly fast when he found out that Larry was going to be the anesthetist. Dr. Coman had evidently already started preparation for the operation. They performed an appendectomy on a Navy man at Little America V when I was there which may have set a record for number of hours on the operating table. It was a comedy of errors; the dentist who was supposedly assisting the station doctor couldn't take it and had to be replaced by old Fred "Muckluck" Milan. Somehow or other, the patient actually survived, much to everyone's surprise. The health record in camp improved radically thereafter....What do you think of old *Dick (Wilkes 57) Cameron* marrying that young Sally Barnett? Understand they got married ten minutes after midnight on New Year's Eve, which I suppose is as good

a time as any to do the deed. At least all bystanders should have been in a good mood by then....Another New Hampshireite, *Rudy (Wilkes 57, Wilkes 59, Palmer 67) Honkala*, has pulled out of Washington and moved to a little town named Kilmamock in Virginia. It's about 160 miles from Washington, which Rudy feels is still much too close, but he is on an inlet of the Chesapeake Bay and is looking forward to spending a lot of time out on- the water....*Bill Tobin*, ex-Office of Polar Programs, has been plagued with bad back problems, and has just escaped from a local hospital. Let's play tennis, Bill!....USA TODAY, in its health column on 17 February 83, had the following paragraph: "One newcomer to the cold war is jokingly called 'killer hankies.' The iodine-saturated tissues help prevent the spread of cold viruses. Researcher *Elliot C. Dick*, of the University of Wisconsin, tested them on servicemen at McMurdo Station in Antarctica and found that they cut the spread of colds by 40 percent." There was other good news in the article, such as, kissing doesn't spread colds, wet feet and chills don't cause colds, children catch the most colds, and non-smokers get over their colds faster. The bottom line was "Treating a cold will stop it in seven days; otherwise it lasts a week."....*Mort (Mirny 58) Rubin* has written a couple of excellent articles in the Polar Record on some of the scientific programs on pre-Larry Gould expeditions. Vol. 21, No. 130, 1982, has one on pages 33-49 entitled "James Cook's Scientific Programme in the Southern Ocean, 1772-75," and Vol. 21, No. 132, 1982 has another on pages 215-229 on Thaddeus Bellingshausen's Scientific Programme in the Southern Ocean, 1818-21." And I believe Mort has another article which is about to be published....*March Vaucher* of the Marine Policy and Ocean Management Program at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution has recently published "Prospective Maritime Jurisdictions in the Polar Sea." It is Technical Report, WHOI-83-1 and sells for \$5. In actuality it's not so much a report as it is two maps of the polar regions with some jargon at the bottom. Weddell as in Weddell Sea is spelled incorrectly on the map, and I'm not certain why some islands (like the Falklands and Kerguelen) are pink, and other islands (such as Heard, Prince Edward, and Crozet) are not. I think these maps are for the affluent polar collector who doesn't want to miss any item.

ANTARCTIC AMBASSADOR, DOROTHY IRVING BELL, 86-YEAR OLD LASSIE IN BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

Gordon (BAE II) Fountain, seaman on the queen of all Antarctic ships, the BEAR, introduced us through the mail to a delightful lady in England, Dorothy Irving Bell, whose nickname is Squibbs. We sent her a complimentary copy of the Newsletter just to see if we could interest her in joining our ranks. She wrote us a great letter telling about hearing Shackleton and Amundsen lecture, and about being a great friend of James Marr (the Scout whom Shackleton took south on the QUEST). She told a tale about how, at her late husband's request, she went to this home for, shall we say, wayward youths and spoke about Antarctica. But let's let Squibbs tell you as it really was:

I was faced by an audience of keen looking lads and in spite of having done naughty things they probably had no encouragement at home to be decently behaved and interested in anything worthwhile so I went headlong into a talk and said how I had become so keen on Antarctic exploration and after all they, if they wanted to badly enough, might well go on an expedition one day. They were a fine bunch of lads and listened to every word and asked questions at the end. A few days later my husband came in and said I could not talk to the Remand Home boys again as next day three of them had absconded and were caught looking for a ship to take them to Antarctica! I told him it was the best compliment I had ever had.

Squibbs must be something. Wouldn't you just love to meet her? I know I would. She ended up sending "Every good wish to your Society." Maybe some of you folks might want to write her - her address is 5A Oakfield Road, Bristol BS8-2AJ.