



THE ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY

905 NORTH JACKSONVILLE STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22205

HONORARY PRESIDENT — AMBASSADOR PAUL C. DANIELS

Vol. 84-85

November

No. 3

Presidents:

Dr. Carl R. Eklund, 1959-61
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
Mr. Morton J. Rubin, 1965-6
Dr. Albert P. Crary, 1966-8
Dr. Henry M. Dater, 1968-70
Mr. George A. Doumani, 1970-1
Dr. William J. L. Sladen, 1971-3
Mr. Peter F. Bermel, 1973-5
Dr. Kenneth J. Bertrand, 1975-7
Mrs. Paul A. Siple, 1977-8
Dr. Paul C. Dalrymple, 1978-80
Dr. Meredith F. Burrill, 1980-82
Dr. Mort D. Turner, 1982-84
Dr. Edward P. Todd, 1984-86

Honorary Members:

Ambassador Paul C. Daniels
Dr. Laurence McKinley Gould
Count Emilio Pucci
Sir Charles S. Wright
Mr. Hugh Blackwell Evans
Dr. Henry M. Dater
Mr. August Howard

Memorial Lecturers:

Dr. William J. L. Sladen, 1964
RADM David M. Tyree (Ret.) 1965
Dr. Roger Tory Peterson, 1966
Dr. J. Campbell Craddock, 1967
Mr. James Pranke, 1968
Dr. Henry M. Dater, 1970
Sir Peter M. Scott, 1971
Dr. Frank T. Davies, 1972
Mr. Scott McVay, 1973
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
Mr. R. Tucker Scully, 1983
Dr. Richard P. Goldthwait, 1984

25th ANNIVERSARY LECTURE

Dr. Harry Wexler
and
The IGY Antarctic Program

by

Dr. Albert P. Crary
Antarctican Emeritus

on

Monday, 19 November 1984

8 PM

National Science Foundation
18th and G Streets N.W.
Room 540

Bert Crary, one of the planks in the Antarctic Society, having been with us since its inception back in 1959, is the most logical person to present the 25th Anniversary Lecture. Bert is one of the giants of polar science, and, indeed, was the very first scientist to have worked at both the North Pole and the South Pole. Dr. Harry Wexler, Chief Scientist for the Antarctic during the IGY, died much, much too early on 11 August 1962 at the age of 51. Harry was Director of Research for the old Weather Bureau, commencing back in 1946. However, his Antarctic involvement was particularly dear to his heart. In fact, Dr. Morris Neiburger, President of the American Meteorological Society, who wrote Harry's obituary in the October 1962 issue of BAMS (Bulletin of the AMS), said, "I think the research he enjoyed most was that carried out as Chief Scientist for the US Antarctic Program of the IGY." Harry visited Antarctica on three different occasions, and authored/coauthored 18 papers on polar research. In many ways Bert and Harry were an unlikely twosome, as Bert was a man for the field and Harry was a real diplomatic bureaucrat, but they made a great team. Don't miss this lecture!

Light refreshments will be served.

* * * * *

How about a Society necktie? See page 3.

1. If you move, PLEASE, PLEASE let us know your new address. We bulk-mail Newsletters, and they aren't forwarded. So unless you tell us, we just lose you. Then when you surface, we have to send you back copies of those Newsletters which is a pain.
2. Those of you who renewed for multiple years, bless you! Over 150 have done so, and that will make it a lot easier next year for Ruth and me who handle memberships, checks, and correspondence, as well as writing, editing, typing, and mailing these things. And those of you who haven't renewed (about 70), please renew, or tell us you don't love us anymore so we can remove your address labels.
3. Again, remember that this column is put together by one who sees and hears evil, and puts it all into print in this column. Anything which follows could be detrimental and suspect, and in no way is an official position of the Antarctic Society. All we do is try to make it enjoyable to some segment of our group without hurting any one individual.
4. If you have a story, a memory, or even an Antarctic fact or trivia, send it on into the "Nerve Center" (905 N. Jacksonville Street), as we are always looking for inputs from our members, particularly you Antarciticans who are out there in the field and doing real things.
5. New Zealand Antarctic calendars will be mailed out by mid-November. No word yet on USARP calendars. Molenaar's McMurdo area maps should be available in January - short delay.

SOME MEMORIES OF HARRY WEXLER. I think it's just great that Bert Cray will honor the late Harry Wexler at our next meeting. The IGY was so long ago now that many of our members (who were in diapers then) never had the opportunity to meet this giant in meteorology. Probably none of us knew him better than Bert, as Harry was the Chief Scientist for the Antarctic and Bert was Deputy Chief Scientist. Bert has done a lot of library researching lately on the IGY, and has read a lot of Harry's letters. It should be a very memorable lecture, one most worthy of being our 25th Anniversary Lecture, as November 19, 1959 was the date of the first formal Society function.

Harry Wexler was a very personable man, sometimes very convincing. He talked a fellow in his carpool, Bill Moreland, to go to Antarctica to assume the role as head of Weather Central at Little America V for 1957. Probably no one was more ill-fitted to go to Antarctica than Bill Moreland - he never stuck his nose outdoors from the time sun set until it came up again four months later. Bill ran Weather Central like they might have in the States, with only ten-minute breaks for coffee. Meeting this same guy back in the States, I was amazed to find out that old Moreland was actually a human being.

When we arrived at Little America V, there was an old Weather Bureau technician from 1956 by the name of Chet Twombly. Harry was Chief Scientist, or its equivalent, for the old Weather Bureau, so he amounted to being Chet's Commander-in-Chief. As we

walked off the helicopter and entered camp, there stood Twombly with his gear all packed, ready to go out on the same chopper. Harry greeted Chet and said, "I would like to have you check out Sam Wilson on the GMD." Chet picked up his gear, walked towards the chopper, saying over his shoulder to Harry, "It's been a long, hard winter, Harry, I sure don't want to miss that chopper back!" So sometimes he wasn't overly convincing!

Harry must have liked lectures, as we had lectures galore in Christchurch and on the way to the ice. I distinctly remember our last night in Christchurch before going to the ice. Harry was forever lecturing in the old Warner Hotel with that large American Geographical Society map of the continent. After about ten restless minutes sitting there trying to show token interest, I whispered to Blackie Bennett (now Dr. Hugh Bennett of Michigan State), "What in Heaven's name are we doing sitting in this lousy room listening to this stuff when we could be out on the streets?" We made a quick exit, and were shortly followed by nearly all the rest. Back in those days the popularity of Americans going to the ice was amazing, and certainly Harry's words weren't as pleasant as those from choice Kiwis. But Harry won out in the end, as he had a captive audience once we got aboard the CURTISS. I owe Harry a lot, as one of his lectures I attended was about Antarctic oceanography. I didn't know much about Antarctic oceanography, but I did know enough from a couple of courses to realize that Harry didn't know a thing about the subject of his lecture. I made up my mind that evening never to be scared again of talking before a group of people, because if Harry could get up there and say the things he said that day, I could also wing it.

Harry had a great personality for meeting people, for remembering names, and I think most of the IGY people got to know him. In appearance he didn't look very explorer-like, but more like your friendly dentist back home, as he carried a little surplus in girth. A bunch of visiting firemen from Congress came to Little America V in November 1957. Seeing the manifest of incoming members, I noticed that Representative Torbert MacDonald was aboard. Torby was a great football player at Harvard, was John F. Kennedy's best man when he got married, and later endeared himself to all football fans by passing legislation on the Hill which would forbid home football teams (pros) from blacking out TV games which were sold out 48 hours in advance. As their plane came in, I heard over the radio that Yale had beaten Harvard by some ridiculous score like 57 to 0. So while the camp ate, I painted a sign with that score and nailed it over our not-so-elaborate front door! Later I broke out a football and got Torby to come out and toss it around. Harry was there, and I asked the two of them to pose by the sign, as Harry was a good old boy from Massachusetts. Afterwards Harry said, "Thank you, Paul," as he too enjoyed having his picture taken with Torby. Unfortunately, both are long gone now.

I hope the IGY contingent comes out to hear old Bert, and I hope all the young folks come, too, as Harry was a most unique individual, and it should be a great night!

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT A SOCIETY ANTARCTIC NECKTIE? It is my belief that we should have an Antarctic tie like other Antarctic groups who have special ties which they flaunt on special occasions. Before our women members complain about male Chauvinism, let me remind you that back in the 60s the Society had an Antarctic scarf specially designed for the Society by Emilio Pucci which was strictly a feminine accessory. We have looked into the cost of having a tie designed and produced by a well-known local designer, Frankie Welch. She does really fine work, and her charges are not exorbitant in today's inflated market. My thoughts are that the Society could foot the total cost of the artist's design, plus the use of two colors on a base color. If the Society paid for basic charges, we could offer the tie at the cost of an average dinner at an average restaurant, somewhere around \$15, which would be the

bone price cost. If you think a necktie is a good idea, or a bum idea, why don't you write Bergy Bits at the Nerve Center (905 N. Jacksonville St., Arlington, VA 22205)? A strong write-in vote, either way, will help the Board make their decision as to whether they want to go forward with it or drop it. Please let us know your thoughts on this.

WHAT A GREAT LECTURE SERIES! FANTASTIC! In our Society Newsletter for May 1980 we published a list of all the lectures which had been presented at our meetings. In this issue we are printing the list of lecturers and programs for the past six years. We're playing politics here because we want the Silent Majority of our Washington-based members who never come to Society meetings to see just what they have been missing. The drop-off in attendance this year has been alarming, and I am deeply concerned about the future of our lecture series. This is particularly so in view of the fact that our out-of-town membership is growing like crazy. Just look at the great Antarctic names which have been lecturers in the past six years. They run the gamut from real O.A.E.'s like Larry Gould, Dick Black, and Bert Crary, to pseudo-O.A.E.'s like Bob Nichols and Bob Rutford, to noted women scientists like the late Mary Alice McWhinnie and Gisela Dreschhoff, to foreign representatives like Charles Swithinbank and Bob Thomson, to noted historians like Peter Anderson and Herman Viola, to hawk-eyed collector scientists like Bill Cassidy and his meteorites and Bill Zinsmeister and his fossils, to foreign expeditioners like Hugh DeWitt and Tom Wright, to sea ice experts like Jay Zwally and Steve Ackley, to let's-keep-at-it-until-we-get-it-done-right glaciologists like Charlie Bentley and George Denton, to poor man's sailors like Admiral Mike Benkert, to Erebus volcano lovers like Phil Kyle, to old circumpolarizing physiologists like Muckluck Milan, to biomedicine men like Chester Pierce, to whalers like William Evans, to Sherlock Holmes-type inspectors like Al Chapman, to tourists like George Llano, to polar bureaucrats like Ed Todd, to offshore polar oilers like Geoffrey Larminie, to science writers/editors like Walter Sullivan of The New York Times, to Operation Highjumpers like Lisle Rose, to nice guy glacial geologists like Dick Goldthwait, to Gondwanaleers like Jim Collinson, to environmental lawyers like Jim Barnes, to interior mountain explorers/scientists like Ed Stump, and last, but by no means least, to marine biologists like Neil Sullivan. What an array of famous lecturers! They covered the whole waterfront, many on the very cutting edge of science. I heard every one of these lecturers, and there are only two I wouldn't want to hear again tomorrow. I don't care what your Antarctic connection is, there have to be several lectures a year of interest to every Washington member. I asked the soft-spoken, kind Chester Pierce what I had to do to get you Washingtonians out. It has reached the point where I'm almost considering being nice to members. In the meantime, here's what a lot of you are missing, here's what some of us are enjoying immensely. Let's really back our lectures, PLEASE!

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	Fifteenth 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."

1979-80 (cont.)

- March 11, 1980 Dr. Herman J. Viola. "Wilkes Expedition, 1838-1842 - First Round-the-World Naval Expedition."
May 1, 1980 Sixteenth 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."

1980-81

- October 21, 1980 Dr. James W. Collinson. "Gondwana Geology in Antarctica and Tasmania."
December 2, 1980 Dr. Thomas Wright. "GANOVEX-79, the West German Antarctic Research Expedition to Northern Victoria Land, Antarctica."
January 27, 1981 Dr. Hugh H. DeWitt. "The French Oceanographic Expedition to Bouvet Island and the Ob and Lena Banks: A Biologist's Perspective."
March 3, 1981 Dr. Lisle A. Rose. "Antarctica From the Bottom Up."
May 13, 1981 Seventeenth Memorial Lecture. Dr. Robert L. Nichols. "Captain Robert Falcon Scott and His Last Expedition."

1981-82

- September 10, 1981 Dr. Frederick A. Milan. "Recent Studies on the Human Biology of Circumpolar People."
November 12, 1981 Dr. Gisela Dreschhoff. "A Tale of Two Projects: Radioactivity and Solar Activity."
January 19, 1982 Dr. Stephen Ackley. "Antarctic Sea Ice: Some Results from the Joint US-USSR Weddell Sea Experiment, 1981."
February 16, 1982 Dr. William A. Cassidy. "Planetology on the Polar Plateau/Outer Space Research in the Antarctic."
April 1, 1982 Eighteenth Memorial Lecture. Dr. Robert H. Rutford. "Antarctica in the National and International Context."
May 1, 1982 Dr. Edward P. Todd. "The United States Research Program in Antarctica."

1982-83

- August 31, 1982 Dr. Charles Swithinbank. "Nationalism and Internationalism in the Antarctic: One Man's Perspective - 1949-82."
November 11, 1982 25th Anniversary of the IGY. Walter S. Sullivan. "The International Geophysical Year: Antarctica Rediscovered."
January 18, 1983 Walter Sullivan's Videotape Interview with Dr. Laurence McKinley Gould.
March 24, 1983 Dr. William Zinsmeister. "Discovery of Land Mammals in Antarctica: 1982 Seymour Island Expedition."
April 21, 1983 Mr. F. Geoffrey Larminie. "Offshore Oil Development in Polar Regions: Applicability of Arctic Experience to the Antarctic."

1983-84

- September 14, 1983 Dr. George H. Denton. "Antarctica and Its Relation to the Global Ice Age."
October 12, 1983 Nineteenth Memorial Lecture. Mr. R. Tucker Scully. "Future of the Antarctic Treaty System."
November 16, 1983 Dr. Albert S. Chapman. "1983 Antarctic Treaty Observer Mission." (Poulter Chapter meeting, Stanford).
December 8, 1983 Dr. Charles R. Bentley. "The Future of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet."
January 24, 1984 Mr. James N. Barnes. "Full Protection for the Antarctic - A Viable Goal?"

1983-84 (cont.)

March 20, 1984	Dr. William E. Evans. "Whale Watching in the Antarctic.
May 18, 1984	Twentieth Memorial Lecture. Dr. Richard P. Goldthwait. "50 Years Underneath Glaciers."

1984-85

September 12, 1984	Dr. Edmund Stump. "Exploration of the Queen Maud Mountains: The Reach to the Southernmost Rocks."
October 18, 1984	Dr. Cornelius W. Sullivan. "Preliminary Results of the Antarctic Marine Ecosystem Research at the Ice Edge Zone."
November 19, 1984	25th Anniversary of the Antarctic Society. Dr. Albert P. Crary. "Dr. Harry Wexler and the IGY Antarctic Program."

COMPLETE LISTING OF SOCIETY LECTURERS, 1959-1984. (Number of lectures in parens)

Abbot, Adm. James L. (2)	Goldthwait, Richard P.	Robin, Gordon deQ.
Ackley, Stephen	Gould, Laurence McKinley (3)	Rodenhuis, David R.
Anderson, Duwayne M.	Graham, Robert H.	Rose, Lisle A.
Anderson, Peter J.	Guthridge, Guy G.	Rubin, Morton J.
Armstrong, Fred G.	Hollister, Charles	Rutford, Robert H. (2)
Bakutis, Adm. Fred E.	Jones, Thomas O. (2)	Schirmacher, Richard H.
Balchen, Bernt	Kelly, Thomas F.	Scott, Sir Peter M.
Barnes, James N.	Laking, Hon. George	Scully, R. Tucker
Barretta, Peter	Larminie, F. Geoffrey	Sieg, John
Bastin, Francois	Lenton, Ralph H. Levy,	Silverstein, Samuel C.
Benkert, Adm. William M.	Maurice Lewis, Harold	Sladen, William J.L. (2)
Benoit, Robert E.	Llano, George A. (2)	Smith, Lewis O.
Bentley, Charles R. (2)	Lock, J. Michael	Smith, Philip M. (2)
Bertrand, Kenneth J. (3)	MacDonald, Edwin A.	Southard, Rupert B.
Black, Adm. Richard B. (3)	MacDonald, William R.	Spaulding, Raymond
Boxell, Walter L.	Mahncke, Frank C.	Stuhlinger, Ernest
Burrill, Meredith F.	Mallison, William T., Jr.	Stump, Edward
Cameron, Richard L.	Mason, Robert	Sullivan, Cornelius W.
Cassidy, William A.	McVay, Scott	Sullivan, Walter S., Jr.
Chapman, Albert S.	McWhinnie, Mary Alice	Swithinbank, Charles W.
Collinson, James W.	Meyers, N. Marshall	Thomson, Robert B. (2)
Craddock, J. Campbell	Milan, Frederick A.	Todd, Edward P.
Crary, Albert P. (4)	Mitchell, Jo Murray	Turner, Mort D.
Dalziel, Ian W.D.	Murphy, Charles J.V.	Tyree, Adm. David M. (2)
Daniels, Ambass. Paul C. (2)	Nichols, Robert L.	Viola, Herman J.
Dater, Henry Mo (2)	Panzarini, Adm. Rodolfo N.M.	Volbrecht, Erv
Davies, Frank T.	Peterson, Roger Tory	Waite, Amory H., Jr. (2)
Davis, T. Neil	Pierce, Chester	Watson, George E. III
Dawson, Merle R.	Pilon, Jerome R.	Welch, Adm. David F.
Denton, George H. (2)	Pomerantz, Martin A.	Weller, Gunter
DeWitt, Hugh H.	Pranke, James B.	Wexler, Harry (2)
Doumani, George A.	Quam, Louis O.	Williams, Justin W.
Dreschhoff, Gisela	Radspinner, Frank H.	Wright, Sir Charles S.
Duff, Roger	Ray, Carleton	Wright, Thomas
Eklund, Carl R.	Reedy, Adm. James R. (2)	Wulf, Norman
Elliot, David H.	Regula, R.	Zinsmeister, William
Evans, William E.		Zwally, H ₀ Jay
Fletcher, Joseph O.		
Francis, Harry S., Jr.		
Friis, Herman R. (2)		

IMAGINING ANTARCTICA (Rachel Weiss). Rachel is currently in the process of organizing a major, international exhibition of art work pertaining to Antarctica. Entitled Imagining Antarctica: The Artist's Perspective, this exhibition will include works of artists from all of the countries involved in Antarctic research, and will travel to those countries between 1986 and 1991.

The purpose of the exhibition is to help develop further our understanding of the Antarctic, both as a region unique unto itself and as a crucial part of our world. Secondly, but no less important, is the aim of celebrating and promoting the international cooperation that is so fundamental to our efforts in the region. Through the special ability of the arts to express the perceptions, hopes and dreams of societies, the exhibition will contribute to the ongoing effort to decipher this mysterious and fascinating continent.

The exhibition will be comprised primarily of new works, created especially for this project. Nonetheless, [she is] also hoping to locate fine examples of older Antarctic art work, both in order to provide some context for the newer works and to illustrate the point that artists' interest in the Antarctic has been continuous and vital throughout the history of exploration there.

.... Owners of examples of Antarctic art work [should] contact [her] if they are interested in the possibility of its being exhibited. [She] would also welcome any inquiries into the project, and would love to hear from anyone who is interested in it. (Her address is 108 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Massachusetts 02146.)

ANTARCTICA AND THE UNITED NATIONS (R. Tucker Scully). Last year, the Government of Malaysia took the initiative to propose consideration of Antarctica by the United Nations General Assembly. Though Malaysia's rationale for the initiative was not clear, Malaysian representatives indicated that that General Assembly should examine whether the Antarctic Treaty might require modification or replacement.

As a result of informal discussion at last fall's General Assembly, a consensus resolution was adopted calling for a study of Antarctica by the United Nations Secretary General. The resolution was neutrally worded and required that the study be "comprehensive, factual and objective." In order to prepare the study, the Secretary General has requested views and information on Antarctica from UN members and he is to report on the study to the General Assembly this fall. As of October 26 the study has not yet been circulated and the Antarctic item is scheduled for consideration during the final week of November.

The United States - like the other fifteen Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties - is concerned at the Malaysian initiative; because it rests on a presumption that there are basic defects in the Antarctic Treaty and Antarctic Treaty system. In the U.S. view, the Treaty represents an outstanding and successful example of the implementation of the principles and purposes of the UN Charter. The Treaty system is an open one - capable of meeting new circumstance and absorbing new interests -and has made a major contribution to international peace and security. For those reasons, the U.S. and the other consultative parties oppose any action in the United Nations or elsewhere aimed at modification of the basic provisions or replacement of the Antarctic Treaty. This will be the basis of their approach to upcoming discussion of Antarctica on the UN General Assembly.

KELLY WELCH GOES INTO ORBIT. Dr. David F. Welch, known to most Antarcticans as Rear Admiral Kelly Welch, Commander Task Force 43 - Operation Deep Freeze, 1969-71, has what we believe is a most unusual Antarctic first - the first Antarctic who has a feature named for him in Antarctica (Welch Mountains -highest peak 3015 meters, 70°57'S, 63°30'W) AND a minor planet! This honor was recently confirmed, and I do believe that Kelly is now accepting bids from anyone who might want to buy a house lot, all of which have excellent astronomical views. Be sure to send cash or certified check with your bids to either Kelly or to Bergy Bits. - - His planet was discovered on 18 October 1963 by the Goethe Link Observatory, Indiana University. The Minor Planet Center at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge Bulletin 9079, dated 10 September 1984, describes, under New Names of Minor Planets, (2405) Welch = 1963 UF. It reads, "Named in honor of David F. ("Kelly") Welch, AURA [Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy] Corporate Staff Executive from 1978 to 1983. He upgraded AURA administrative and operational procedures and brought modern technology into the corporate office. He also played a major role in the preparation of the successful proposal to NASA for AURA to establish and operate the Space Telescope Science Institute. Following (2404) Antarctica, this planet also acknowledges Welch's earlier career in the U.S. Navy, which culminated in his service as commander of the Naval Support Force for the scientific bases in Antarctica during 1969-71. Name proposed by F. K. Edmondson." So Planet Welch is 2405 and Planet Antarctica is 2404, which pleases Kelly. To the best of our knowledge, he is going to rest on his laurels and not try for a submarine ridge or mount to complete the cycle. Actually Kelly is editing a series of family Civil War letters and hopes to get them published. He writes that his editing, "plus a motor home and a pregnant mare" are keeping him fully occupied at 5022 East Camino Alisa in Tucson, Arizona 85718. If he's not there, look for him between Scorpio and Libra, and Ophiuchus and Sagittarius, as he might be up there getting some good Polaroid shots for you prospective buyers.

EREBUS IS ILL AT EASE. According to an NSF news release of October 11th, Mt. Erebus rests uneasily of late as "several major-and unexpected-eruptions have jolted Antarctica...One of the incidents threw incandescent lava as high as 2,000 feet above the crater rim...Also sighted were mushroom-cloud plumes and a black ash covering the summit's northwest slopes." However, cooler heads, such as Dr. Phil Kyleb, are not overly concerned as Kyle said, "We know from looking at older rocks on the mountain that Erebus has not had a history of violent eruptions. It is reasonable to assume that this situation will continue." Mt. Erebus, a stately 12,459 feet high, is the largest of Antarctica's five active volcanos, and its crater harbors one of the two active lava lakes in the world. Kyle and his associates from the U.S., Japan, and New Zealand will be revisiting Mt. Erebus during this austral summer season, and they "expect to see some lava flows down the mountain, and they suspect there may be a geyser at one eruption site. They plan to collect and chemically analyze magna and gas samples from the latest ejections" to find out just what old Erebus has been up to and has in mind for the future. You know, I think Kyle may be able to "out year" Charlie Bentley in the long run, as all Erebus has to do to attract eternal attention is to periodically get heated up and blow its top. That's easy for any self-respecting active volcano. Besides it's so close to McMurdo Station that it's like going down to the corner drug store, and Mt. Erebus is not unsurmountable.

A PREDICTABLE SOAP OPERA. It wouldn't have taken much of a genius to know that when four men and two women went to the Antarctic on a yacht with full intentions of wintering over in the ice, sex would raise its ugly head. It has been pretty well publicized - see the National Geographic for November 1984 and its article "Icebound in Antarctica" by David Lewis, and the Washington Post for November 2,

1984 with a long article in the Style Section by Susan Morse under the headline "Poles Apart in the Antarctic," I found it all rather amusing, and wondered why in heaven's name Guy Guthridge of NSF didn't plead "No comment" when the Post's journalist contacted him. But as long as Guy commented, why can't Bergy Bits? First, there was this 64-year-old-buck of a leader who had a relatively young woman anthropologist of 31 as his deputy, and she was described by the leader as being his "boon companion." Then there was a 29-year old Danish gamekeeper and a 24-year old British woman geographer, and quite naturally, these Europeans became very close friends. That left a 57-year old Aussie radio operator/engineer and a 25-year old Aussie zoologist to look at one another. Supposedly "neither Miller (the zoologist) or Linton-Smith (radio operator) met the expedition's screening psychologist more than briefly," If this is true, the expedition leader is at fault for not taking the time to make certain that all of his final selection - there were 100 applicants - were checked out thoroughly, both physically and psychologically. Each had come up with \$3000 for the opportunity to participate in the expedition, so presumably all really wanted to go. One of the responsibilities of the anthropologist was to do a "human-dynamics study - which used questionnaires, individual journals, official logs, and taped interviews." Anyone doing that kind of a study would be about as popular as a leopard seal, especially when you're the boss's woman which automatically qualifies you as being his covert agent, his eyes and ears. One problem was that the two Aussies who had no female companion saw little need for frequent baths, which seems to me to be very upstanding where water was a priority item. But the other guys evidently had women to wash their backs, and consequently took baths twice a week. Extravagant and wasteful! Soon they noticed that the bathless two smelled different, and got after them to take baths. From having been in prison camp in World War II, I can personally assure you that no one dies from not taking a shower or bath, although you may smell that way. So in reality I would say it was much ado about nothing. But the young Aussie didn't survive the whole year, and finally was helicoptered out for being "abusive." What evidently happened was that the 31-year old woman anthropologist told the 25-year old male zoologist that the boss said the sea ice wasn't safe to cross, and he took exception to the order. I've known a few young Aussies, and I think it's remarkable that she lived to tell about this guy being abusive. Some I've known would have probably stuffed her down a crack and kept on going. But he got shipped out. Those of you who are Antarctic buffs will probably see a corollary in Antarctic history where another man was relieved of his duty on a small private expedition. However, the worst part of the whole mess is that NASA is paying some sociologist to look into this fiasco to see if there's a message there for them in selecting future mixed (sex) crews in space. As a taxpayer, I resent NASA spending a single penny studying what may or may not have happened on this expedition. Actually it was not an expedition but a misguided, misdirected adventure. But unfortunately Antarctic adventures, such as the Frozen Sea Expedition and Transglobe Expedition, are part of the total Antarctic scene unless all nations sign some sort of a pact that only certified scientific programs will be supported.

SMITHSONIAN GOES TO ANTARCTICA. There have been very good articles in the October and November issues of the Smithsonian magazine on Antarctica by Michael Parfit, who is also writing a book on the continent which will be published sometime next year. Both articles ("The Last Continent" in the October issue, and "Nations are Debating the Future of the Antarctic's Frozen Assets" in the November issue) are well worth reading, and the accompanying pictures are truly beautiful, Parfit covers the whole waterfront with a virtual potpourri of facts and information about Antarctica, but it seems to me that his real interests are in the Antarctic Treaty.

ANTARCTIC BOOKS. Some of you have written in asking how to buy the new edition of Larry Gould's *Cold*, and thanks to Tony Meunier we have the vital information. It can be bought for \$19.95 PLUS \$2.50 for handling charges from the Carleton Book Store, Carleton College, Northfield, MN 55057. If you want to call, it's 507-663-4150, and they will accept both Visa and MasterCard. And for you, Bob de Violini, shame on you for not knowing about Carleton College. It always was one of the finest small colleges in this country, and under the presidency of our very own Larry Gould, who did some fine tuning, it became a most outstanding college, small or large. And one of our founding fathers, the late Carl Eklund, was a distinguished alumnus of Carleton.

Here's a brand new book which we hope to review in our next Newsletter - *The Norwegian with Scott: Tryggve Gran's Antarctic Diary, 1910-1913*. It's edited by Geoffrey Hattersley-Smith (a good old Maudheim boy). Ellen-Johannes McGhie did the translation from Norwegian. It totals 258 pages, is available now as a hardback book from Bernan Associates, 9730-E George Palmer Highway, Lanham, MD 20706. It is selling for \$17.95, prepayment required.

This is not exactly a new book, as it has been out two years, but we recently obtained a copy of Sir Vivian (Bunny) Fuchs' *Of Ice and Men, The Story of the British Antarctic Survey, 1943-73*, published by Anthony Nelson (P.O. Box 9, Oswestry, Shropshire SY11 1BY, England). Cost in English pounds, 13.95. I'm sure you don't have to be English to buy a copy, nor do you have to be English to appreciate it - but it might help to have a sense of humor. It has a beautiful, very personal dedication, "To the taxpayers who made it all possible." Tremendous, fantastic! There are many, many pictures - 77 in black and white, 24 in color, and there are ten maps. From what I have read about this book, published in 1982, it is one of the real good ones. I'm sure happy I have a copy,

POLAR DUKE and the BOWDOIN. There's a new ship on the high seas, or will be shortly, as NSF has chartered the POLAR DUKE for three to five years beginning in January 1985. The Maine crafted wooden ship HERO has been retired, and in its place will come this 219 feet long, 43 feet beamed, 615 ton, ice-strengthened research ship. It will have a crew of 14 who can support 26 scientists while the ship ranges up to 25,000 miles. It will be powered by two diesel engines, each 2250 bhp. It has four laboratories, totaling 900 square feet. It has a double hull with an ice classification (1AA) like an icebreaker, but can only work in moderate pack ice because of its low power (in comparison to icebreakers). It has a helicopter deck, too. For those of you who live in the New York area, she'll be tied up at the end of the 39th Street Pier, 26-28 November, for final installation of equipment. Interested persons can go aboard and see their tax dollars prior to the ship's departure for the Antarctic Peninsula area for the austral summer season.

Meanwhile, the rebuilt BOWDOIN was launched in Brunswick, Maine on 26 October 1984, and I'm sorry to say that I missed seeing Admiral Donald B. MacMillan's old schooner hit the ways by one day when I was down east in Maine. The BOWDOIN is 88 feet long, is 63 years old, and MacMillan commanded it for 33 years - even taking her north when he was nearly 80! Lady Mac (Miriam, the Admiral's widow) was there for the re-dedication. But BOWDOIN's polar days are probably over, as she's going to be sailing out of Boston on summer educational cruises, which, I suppose, is a better fate than death.

FUTURE US POLAR ICEBREAKERS (LCDR Lawson Brigham, USCG). In July 1984 an inter-agency study of the nation's polar icebreaking requirements through the end of the century was completed. Study members from NSF, US Coast Guard, Navy, MARAD (Maritime Administration), NOAA, DOT and OMB worked for fourteen months to define the future Antarctic and Arctic needs for US polar ice-

breakers. Several of the principal findings are:

- * The polar icebreaker fleet is essential to the national interest.
- * The US Coast Guard should operate the nation's icebreaker fleet and fund new acquisitions.
- * Work should commence immediately on the design of a new polar icebreaker.
- * New replacement ships (for the WIND class icebreakers) will have an icebreaking capability between the WIND and POLAR classes.
- * The present fleet and future ships require enhanced scientific capability for work in the Antarctic and Arctic.

Since August a working group of the Icebreaker User Council (members include NSF, Navy, US Coast Guard, and MARAD) have been studying the scientific requirements for new polar icebreakers. Survey forms were sent to over a hundred prominent US Antarctic and Arctic scientists. A preliminary analysis of the information shows a need for new polar icebreakers to embark a field party of 30 scientists. Other significant capabilities include: launching moored instruments, conducting hydrographic casts, storing cold samples, computing scientific data, and providing modern wet and dry laboratories. A final workshop is being planned for the fall meeting of the American Geophysical Union in San Francisco this December. The planning, designing and acquisition processes for new US polar icebreakers will continue during the remainder of the 1980s.

THE ANTARCTICA PROJECT (624 9th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001, 202-737-3600). The Antarctica Project has been mentioned here before, but their existence merits more ink. This is practically a one-man operation, that of environmental lawyer Jim Barnes. And you can't help but be deeply impressed by his productivity. If all of Washington worked like Barnes, they could fire 85% of the government workers and they would still get the job done. Jim works in an obscure corridor deep in the bowels of the Young Women's Christian Association building in Washington. This calendar year the Project has been instrumental in publishing six Antarctica Briefing papers (two on Status of Antarctic Minerals Negotiations, two on An Antarctic Environmental Protection Agency, one on A Non-Commercial Approach to Antarctic Minerals, and one on Protected Areas in the Antarctic). The Antarctica Project has some sort of an alliance with Greenpeace International and they helped to prepare a very comprehensive Briefing Document, The Future of Antarctic: Background for the Second UN Debate, in October 1984 which was distributed to all UN delegates. It's available through The Antarctica Project for \$5. And there is an alliance with Friends of the Earth (and others) in publishing periodically - nine in 1984 - a tabloid named ECO which concerns itself with Antarctic environmental issues. For those of you who are interested in preserving Antarctica in its pristine state, or can't find enough to read about Antarctica, you might want to write out a check to The Antarctica Project and send it off to Jim. There are no memberships per se, but they are happy to take whatever you send in. And I can assure you that your money won't be going for any posh furniture or decorations, as he really is typing in a back corridor.

THE GRANDEST BOONDOGGLE OF ALL BOONDOGGLES. Once upon a distant past when I was an impressionable collegian I used to look forlornly and with great envy at those figures which showed tracks of oceanographic cruises. I thought that physical oceanographers had to be the most brilliant people in the whole universe, as the ATLANTIS would always be cruising in the Mediterranean in summer and in the Caribbean in winter. But oceanographers are pikers compared to Antarctic Treaty discussants who are going - seventy invitees - to the top of the Beardmore Glacier

in January to have a workshop on the Antarctic Treaty System. I wonder what great mastermind came up with this brilliant idea? It had to be someone with the intellect of the planner of the Boston Brink robbery or the great train heist in England. No mortal scientist would have had the audacity or the courage to propose that they meet in the middle of Captain Scott's ill-fated glacier. I thought for a long time why anyone would go to some place where even penguins and skuas do not trod, and I came up with three unpalatable reasons: (1) they wanted to work long days, and would have continuous sunlight throughout their stay on the Beardmore; (2) they wanted to get away from interrupting phone calls; and (3) they wanted some nice and peaceful spot where they could rest up after too much celebrating over the Christmas and New Year holiday season. Probably the last one is the only valid one. Now if I were going to plan such a meeting, I'd pick a nice Greek island where you wouldn't be blinded by all that snow and ice, and you could sip ouzo as the sun dipped into the Aegean Sea at the end of hard decision-making days free from confusing environmental factors. But I think we'll have to hand it to the imaginative and daring genius who came up with the Beardmore idea, as it does establish for all future workshops/symposia a new ultra high baseline for boondoggles. Our humblest congratulations, and may their planes be far more successful than Siberian ponies!

MAIL BAG. Old Bob Nichols wrote, "Please treat me with great respect as in June I became an octogenarian." I'm sorry, Bob, that's not quite old enough; we have many who are a lot older, so wait your turn. Besides, you moved from Massachusetts to Florida and I haven't forgiven you for that mistake Yet the way letters have poured in about the late Ike *Schlossbach*, he has to have been one of Antarctica's greatest characters ever. Don McLean (Carmel, California) said that Ike liked to tell about the time he was coaching a Navy football team in Hawaii when a free-for-all broke out and Admiral Nimitz commanded the band play the National Anthem to stop the fight. McLean also wrote that Ike "would often make great fun of looking for his misplaced glass eye, and/or false teeth: a chewed cigar in his mouth, fully bearded, with an unbelievable mixture of clothing, he made an awesome apparition." . . . That Model A Ford who works out of the USGS office in Menlo Park wrote how the late Admiral Tyree had invited him to dine at the Admiral's mess in his quarters back in 1961 when Art was just a lowly graduate student. He added, "he was very much interested in the science program and would commonly invite a few USARPs for dinner to find out firsthand what they were doing." Dick (*BAE II* and *US Antarctic Service Expedition*) Black recently fell down half a dozen steps and broke two ribs, cut his scalp, and bruised himself while dining at the City Tavern Club in Washington. Officially the retired Rear Admiral is 82, but it's sort of a floating 82 as the Poet Laureate of the Antarctic says there are days when he feels a hundred, other days when he feels thirty-nine and holding My favorite whaler Dotte Larsen writes, "I don't care if the whales love me or not." That's a funny statement by a woman who spends more time with whales than she does with her husband. Tomorrow (November 7th) Dotte is off again, this time to Patagonia to see the Southern Right whales on Peninsula Valdez. Dotte is still going through withdrawal pains after the LINDBLAD EXPLORER was sold, and it looks like those pains may become chronic with the ship being altered. Good old Bud (*BAE II*) Waites, age 83, ended chemotherapy treatment early in October. He spent 17 weeks in bed following bladder cancer surgery. He's having trouble keeping food down. Bud, in my mind, is the unsung Antarctic scientific hero, as his pioneering research on radio echo sounding led the way for valid airborne measurements of Antarctica's snow and ice. Don't let the Grim Reaper take you, Bud. Fight like hell. Our prayers are with you.

DELINQUENTS: This is your last chance to pay up or you're OUT!

PLEASE! Remember to send us your comments about a Society necktie!