THE ANTARCTICAN SOCIETY

905 NORTH JACKSONVILLE STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22205

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OUR 1996 PAUL C. DANIELS MEMORIAL LECTURE

-- **Joint Dinner Meeting with the Polar Research Board** --

SIX DECADES WITH THE PENGUINS

by

Dr. William J.L. Sladen

Professor Emeritus, Johns Hopkins University
Director, Environmental Studies, Airlie Center, Virginia

on

Thursday *evening, 9 May 1996*

8 PM

Holiday Inn Georgetown
2101 Wisconsin Avenue N.W.
Washington, DC

* * * * Cash Bar - 6 PM -------- Dinner - 7 PM * * * *

Cumberland Chicken - $27 per person

To reach the Holiday Inn, go north on Wisconsin from Georgetown. After passing R Street, look for Whitehaven Street; just beyond Whitehaven turn right off Wisconsin into Holiday Inn parking lot.

Please make checks payable to Antarctican Society, and mail them to Ruth Siple (address above) by 6 May. Thank you!!

Bill Sladen's first penguin encounter was in 1948; his last one a few short months ago. He's been with the Brits, he's been with the Americans. He's been in the McMurdo area (Cape Crozier), in the Weddell Sea, in the South Orkneys, on the Antarctic Peninsula. A very close personal friend of the late Peter Scott, Bill is a world authority on waterfowls. Probably no one knows more about swans than he. So come and hear this multi-birded man speak about the flightless bird which more or less got Bill airborne. (Bill's resume is on pages 2-3.)

Bill is also hosting a mid-winter picnic with a very interesting program at Airlie on Saturday, June 15th. For details, see page 10.

I am convinced that putting together these so-called Newsletters is not for the weak at heart. There are times, of course, when you know you are leaving your flanks exposed, and you readily accept return fire. But we recently took a direct hit when we were being good! Our first in eighteen years - not a bad record!

The Antarctic community gets decimated each month by the death of some Antarctican of note, and in recent months we lost one of the good old boys, plus two outstanding ones from the Now Generation. I had the privilege of meeting and getting to know John Dyer of the 1933-35 Byrd Antarctic Expedition. He was a distinguished, stately, classy gentleman of the first order, probably the first M.I.T. graduate to winter over on the ice. Walter Sullivan was an Antarctic Icon, and he probably wrote more good words on Antarctica than any other professional man of the key boards. I remember Larry Gould telling us, "There is no one I would rather sit down with and talk about my life in Antarctica than Walter Sullivan." What an endorsement! And Ed Zeller. We did not know him personally, but what a track record he established in Antarctica, covering close to forty years. And, like Dick Goldthwait, he literally died with his boots on, as the morning of his death he was out climbing with his beloved Gisela near Boulder.

BILL SLADEN, OUR PAUL C. DANIELS MEMORIAL LECTURER FOR 1996. Our first-ever Memorial Lecturer was Bill Sladen some thirty-two years ago. Bill not only refuses to die, he won't even stop going to Antarctica, so we keep hauling him out periodically as our Memorial Lecturer so the young folks can see and hear someone who went there nearly fifty years ago - he wintered over at Hope Bay in 1948. That was a really ill-fated year, as two men perished in a camp fire. This past austral summer a bunch of deep-pocketed tourists in search of the Emperors had an opportunity to be "iceolated" with Bill on some sea ice when bad weather set in and prevented the ship's helicopter getting back to their rescue for several days. It resulted in the longest non-stop Antarctic lecture ever given. Hopefully, this year's Memorial Lecture will be controlled, and we won't be exposed to an endless dialogue of all the penguins which Bill has studied in six decades.

William J.L. Sladen (Bill) is an acclaimed research scientist, explorer and one of the world's foremost experts on polar birds, especially penguins, swans and geese. He's also an amateur botanist, photographer and film maker.

Born and educated in UK, he received his medical degree (M.B.,B.S.) from London University during World War II. After a stint in plastic surgery under Sir Harold Gilles. he joined the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (now called British Antarctic Survey-BAS) in 1947, wintering over in Antarctica twice as medical officer, first at Hope Bay (1948-49), then at Signy Island, South Orkneys (1950-51). His Antarctic research on upper respiratory bacteria and the common cold in isolated communities earned him a second medical degree (M.D.) from London. His research on the Adelie penguin also earned him his doctorate (D.Phil.) in Zoology at Oxford.

A Rockefeller Foundation scholarship brought him to the USA in 1956 where he joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, teaching ecology to graduates, and fledging a number of masters and doctorates. At this time he became deeply involved, pre-Antarctic Treaty, with the establishing of the post-IGY U.S. Antarctic Research Program's (USARP) biological and medical research, being a

•member of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Biology and Medicine as well as the U.S. Representative for Biology on the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR). He became a U.S. citizen in 1962.

Professor Sladen's long-term ornithological research on penguins and albatrosses, some of which still continue, involving the banding of some 50,000 penguins and 60,000 albatrosses, were the first of its kind. His pioneering banding and radio-telemetry techniques for bird studies have taken him to far-flung places such as Antarctica, Lapland, Alaska, Iceland and even Siberia's Wrangel Island, where in 1957 he was the first westener to be invited by the former USSR to study the Snow Geese which the USA and Russia share. The films he has made on penguins and other polar birds to illustrate his research have been shown on all major U.S. TV stations, the BBC and throughout the world.

Sladen's current research involves a ground-breaking and highly publicized project for imprinting new migration routes to geese using an Ultralight aircraft which could help in restoring rare or endangered waterfowl, such as the Trumpeter Swan and the Whooping Crane.

Bill's numerous awards include the M.B.E. from King George VI, the Polar Medal from Queen Elizabeth II, and the U.S. Antarctic Service Medal, all for services in Antarctica, and the highest award of the Explorers Club, the Explorers Medal. Mount Sladen in the South Orkneys is named after him.

OUR NEW INCOMING PRESIDENT IS NONE OTHER THAN RON NAVEEN. When we look for a Society president, there are several criteria we check for. It's no secret that the Society is Ruth Siple, who gives up two rooms in her home to the Society and does all the leg work. She answers nearly all of the mail, and without her the Society would be up a creek without a paddle. So we must have a person who will work with Ruth.

And we try to have "known" persons with names who were or are prominent in Antarctica. Ron covers the waterfront, as this founder and president of Oceanites, and lead author and photographer of Smithsonian's WILD ICE, is a strong environmentalist who bridges the sciences and tourism, one of the key issues confronting the Antarctic Treaty. He has spent thirteen seasons of field work in the Antarctic and Subantarctic. We sort of turned our cheek the other way when it came to Ron's background as a lawyer. It appears he has gone clean, although Bob Rutford said something to the effect that giving up law doesn't make him a virgin again. But we are willing to take the risk that Ron is a virgin, and that he will lead our Society with great aplomb and distinction for the next two years.

Ron has been Vice-chairman of the U.S. Section of the International Council for Bird Preservation, and formerly edited the Section's publication, U.S. Birdwatch. He is an accomplished naturalist, writer, and photographer. He was a major contributor of seabird species-accounts to the Audubon Society Master Guide to Birding (1983). His articles include: "Storm-Petrels of the World: A Preliminary Guide to Their Field Identification" (1982); "Seabirding" (1983); "Identifying Seabirds by Their Flight and Feeding Characters (1986); "Oakum Boys" (1986); "Dr. Murphy's Minions" (1986); and, "Birding Galapagos" (1988); and his photographs have appeared in Natural History, Mother's Nature, Islands, American Birds, The Living Bird Quarterly, and National Geographic World. Ron has served as the Editor of Birding, the journal of the American Birding Association. He is expert in the identification of seabirds, marine mammals, and sea turtles, and he lectures frequently about the conservation and identification of these animals.

Ron was a co-founder of International Student Research, an organization of educators

and naturalists that trained aspiring student scientists to work in various international and national locations, the goal being the protection and preservation of sensitive habitats and ecosystems. He has led natural history trips to the outer continental shelf of the north Atlantic Ocean, the Galapagos Islands, mainland Ecuador, Antarctica, South Georgia, the Falkland Islands, Kenya, and Madagascar.

Prior to the full-fledging of his present career, Ron spent four years as the U.S. government's marine mammal attorney in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. During this tenure, he played a role in the regulation of dolphin and porpoise mortality in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean tuna fishery and the north Pacific Ocean salmon gillnet fishery, the international protection of whales and north Pacific fur seals, and the developing U.S. involvement in the Antarctic Living Marine Resources Convention.

CHRIS ELFRING, NEW DIRECTOR OF POLAR RESEARCH BOARD. Chris Elfring is Director of the National Research Council's Polar Research Board (PRB). Since joining the NRC/NAS in 1988, she served as a senior program officer and study director for the Water Science and Technology Board, and directed studies ranging from Flood Risk Management and the American River Basin: An Evaluation (1995) to Water Transfers in the West: Efficiency, Equity, and the Environment (1992). Other projects have focused on soil and water research priorities for developing countries, climate change and water management, irrigation, and science in the national parks. Since joining the PRB in late 1995, Ms. Elfring has been responsible for completing two important studies: The Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory's Thyroid Function Study: A Radiological Risk and Ethical Analysis and The Bering Sea Ecosystem.

Before coming to the NRC, Ms. Elfring was a policy analyst at Congress's Office of Technology Assessment, where she focused on natural resource management. She first came to Washington in 1979 as a AAAS Congressional Fellow from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She has a long-standing interest in topics relevant to polar and northern climates, having worked on issues related to watershed management, sustainable development, public lands management, the environmental impacts of resource development, and alternative dispute resolution. In addition, in the spring of 1995 she was a resident fellow for The Island Institute in Sitka, Alaska, and enjoyed a unique opportunity to gain insights into Alaska's people, issues and current scientific needs.

ED ZELLER, VETERAN ANTARCTIC RESEARCH SCIENTIST, DIES AT AGE 70. Ed Zeller first went to Antarctica in 1958; his last trip there was in 1990-91, during which time he saw more of Antarctica than nearly all others. He spent summer field seasons there from 1958 to 1961, which was evidently followed by a fifteen-year hiatus doing other things. Returning to Antarctica with Gisela Dreschhoff in 1976, the two became annual returnees to the land of snow and ice and outcrops. For eleven summers they surveyed potential uranium deposit sites in Antarctica. The husband-wife team of Zeller and Dreschhoff became the best known husband and wife research team to ever work in Antarctica.

A cohort of Ed's at the University of Kansas, who also worked in the field with Ed in Antarctica, one Ernie Angino, said, "He was a garden hose of ideas, and had more ideas in five minutes than most people have in a year." Although trained as a geologist, Ed engaged in active research in both chemistry and physics. He was a pioneer in thermoluminescence and, later, in electron spin resonance, and he developed techniques now used throughout the scientific world. He was also involved in studies of disposal of radioactive waste, atmospheric pollution, sunspot cycles, climatic change on Earth and Mars, faulting in the mid-continental United States, and hydrogen production in Kansas and other areas. Somehow or other, in spite of all his interests,

he also was a giant in the classroom. Five of Ed's doctoral students now have faculty appointments in higher education, described as "a remarkable record."

Ed received his bachelor's degree in geology from the University of Illinois, his master's from Kansas University, and his doctorate from the University of Wisconsin. He joined the Kansas Geology Department staff in 1956, became professor of geology in 1963, and professor of physics and astronomy in 1969. In 1971, he became Director of the Kansas University's Radiation Physics Laboratory. He attained emeritus status in 1992, although he continued as Director of the Radiation Physics Lab.

We don't think you could really separate Ed Zeller from his wife Gisela Dreschhoff, so we asked her if she would write several paragraphs about their association, and she has kindly obliged.

> My association with Ed Zeller as a research team meant the beginning of the most exciting time of my life. First, based on our basic research on the effects of particle radiation on interplanetary dust, we got deeply involved with the Apollo Program. In 1976 Ed could fulfill his dream of being able to go back to Antarctica and also introduce me to that beautiful, icy world. We conducted a radiometric survey for ten consecutive years which took us to many of the remote camps along the Transantarctic Mountains, the Ellsworth Mountains, Marie Byrd Land and even the Antarctic Peninsula by icebreaker.
>
> However, our project took a turn and brought us back to the beginning of our research together, i.e. space physics and solar activity. By studying the chemistry of the snow layers and refining our method more and more, we were able to show the presence of a solar flare signal via anomalies in nitrate concentrations in ice cores from both polar regions. Because of this project we spent two more seasons in Antarctica (1988-89 and 1990-91), and two seasons in Greenland (Thule 1990 and GISP2 1992).
>
> Many times during the last few years we discussed our research plans, and we both felt that we had another ten years ahead of us as a husband and wife research team. We felt that we had an ideal situation with our offices and house on the hillside next to a large wooded area. Many times we would walk to our lab and enjoy the wildlife - coyotes, deer and even a bobcat. This ended on our long-awaited ski trip in the Rockies. I am continuing the work, however, that we started together, as I know Ed would have done.

JOHN NEWTON DYER, BAE II, DIES AT AGE 85. If a person is known by the company he keeps, then the late Admiral Byrd had to be a great man, as never before in history had so many men been paid nothing and turned out to be such great successes in life. One of those was John Dyer, chief radio engineer on the 1933-35 expedition. This M.I.T. graduate, Class of '31, was a television engineer for the Columbia Broadcasting System. During World War II he led a group developing radar at the Radio Research Laboratory at Harvard University, and later served as director of the American-British Laboratory in Malvern, England. At the end of the war, he and others formed Airborne Instruments Laboratory in Garden City, Long Island, becoming its president in 1968.

John retired in 1973 to Center Sandwich, New Hampshire, where he continued his community involvement, while also perfecting his skills as an enameler through the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts. He brought his love of music and his business skills to the New Hampshire Music Festival, serving many years on its board. He also was an avid ham radio operator, and used to talk each week with the late Bud Waite, also BAE II. John wrote us in 1980 that "all Antarcticans should be ham operators."

THE DEAN OF ANTARCTIC WRITERS, WALTER SULLIVAN, DEAD AT AGE 78. The following are excerpts from the New York Times of March 20, 1996, with supplemental material provided by his widow Mary (Mrs. Walter S. Sullivan, Jr., 66 Indian Head Road, Riverside, CT 06878-2420). This gentleman, who, The Times wrote, "Chronicled science at its most daring," went to Antarctica seven times, and was known and loved by many Ant-arcticans, but probably none more so than our first Honorary President, the late Ambassador Paul C. Daniels. Walter liked to tell how he and the Ambassador would meet fairly regularly during the Antarctic Treaty discussions, and even with the aid of a tongue relaxer, could never get his fellow Yale alumnus to tell him anything about the ongoing discussions! Ironically, one of his last Antarctic articles was the obituary on his dear friend Larry Gould. They sort of left together, two giants, hand-in-hand.

Walter Sullivan, a science reporter and editor for The New York Times, whose articles took him from pole to pole and ranged from the seabed to the shifting continents, and from the nuclear to the cosmic, died March 19, 1996 at his home in Riverside, Connecticut. He was 78. The cause was pancreatic cancer, his family said.

In a career spanning half a century of prodigious scientific endeavor and discovery, Mr. Sullivan expanded the intellectual and geographic boundaries of science journalism. He set the pace for colleagues and competitors with inexhaustible energy, enthusiasm and a keen sense of what was important and interesting. He won nearly every prize offered in science journalism.

His reports stretched the minds of newspaper readers, as he told of the marvels of the restless earth and violent universe and the audacity of the people trying to understand them. He wrote swiftly, hurrying to be off on the next article, but the authority of his articles impressed scientists. On at least one occasion, physicists said they did not fully appreciate the significance of their discovery until they read about it in Mr. Sullivan's article the next day.

His bags always seemed to be packed, keeping him ready for the call of Antarctic expeditions, explorations of tunnels deep under Greenland's Arctic icecap, round-the-world experiments of the International Geophysical Year of 1957-58, rocket launchings at Cape Canaveral or the early searches for extraterrestrial intelligence.

Before turning to science, Mr. Sullivan was a foreign correspondent for The Times in China, Korea and Berlin. He became science news editor in 1962 and, in 1964, succeeded William L. Laurence as science editor. In that position, he worked fervently to expand the paper's science coverage and staff.

Mr. Sullivan held the title of science editor until his official retirement in 1987. He continued to go into the office and write occasional articles until the last two months of his life, and his commitment to science writing never flagged.

"The discovery that there is order and logic in the seeming randomness of nature can be a quasi-religious experience," Mr. Sullivan once said. "There is great beauty to be found there, and the successful teachers and writers are those who, having glimpsed it, are driven to share it with others."

Walter Seager Sullivan, Jr. was born on January 18, 1918, in New York City. His father was an insurance executive who had been advertising manager of The Times. His mother, Jeanet Loomis, was a pianist and composer from whom he inherited an enduring love of music. Even late in life, Mr. Sullivan would gather friends on weekends for a string quartet, taking his place with a cherished 18th-century cello.

As a young man, in fact, Mr. Sullivan had visions of becoming a music critic. After school at Groton, he majored in English history at Yale University and also studied music. Upon graduation in 1940, he joined The Times as a copy boy but had to shelve

his original aspirations with the outbreak of World War II.

As an officer in the Navy, Mr. Sullivan served on destroyers in the invasions of a dozen Japanese-held islands in the Pacific. One of his last articles, published last year in The New York Times Magazine, was an extract of the memoirs he was writing. He gave a stirring account of a pivotal sea battle he was in off Guadalcanal in 1942. At the end of the war, he was a lieutenant commander at the helm of the USS OVERTON.

Back at The Times, and perhaps too restless to settle into music criticism, Mr. Sullivan jumped at the chance to try science reporting with Operation Highjump, a Navy expedition to Antarctica under Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Though he had oscillated between the coverage of world politics and the world of science, Mr. Sullivan definitively shifted to science writing with his comprehensive reporting on the International Geophysical Year, which involved most of the world's nations in coordinated studies of Earth's interior, atmosphere and, as it turned out, the space above. The Soviet Union's most startling contribution to the effort was the launching of Sputnik on October 4, 1957.

On that evening, Mr. Sullivan was at the Soviet Embassy in Washington for a reception for international geophysical scientists. He was interrupted by a telephone call from The Times with the bare details about Sputnik. Mr. Sullivan took delight in returning to the reception and announcing the news to all gathered, the Russians included.

As Mr. Sullivan covered a greater range of science topics, he also became a prolific book writer. His most notable ones were "Quest for a Continent," about Antarctic exploration; "Assault on the Unknown," about the geophysical year; "We Are Not Alone," a best seller and prize-winning account of the search for extraterrestrial intelligence; "Continents in Motion;" "Black Holes: the Edge of Space, the End of Time," and "Landprints," a book about the geological history explaining American topography.

One of Mr. Sullivan's most coveted awards was the Public Service Medal of the National Academy of Sciences, which made him a nonvoting member of that body. The award had never before been presented to a journalist.

He visited Antarctica seven times, the last time as a lecturer in 1993. A 30-mile mountain chain there was named the Sullivan Range in his honor. Other honors included the Daly Medal of the American Geographical Society, the George Polk Award, the Distinguished Public Service Award of the National Science Foundation, and several writing prizes from the American Institute of Physics, the American Chemical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The American Geophysical Union even named its science writing award in honor of Mr. Sullivan.

A memorial service will be held for Walter Sullivan on Tuesday, April 23, 1996, at the Century Association, 7 West 43rd Street, New York City (2% blocks from Grand Central Station) at 2:45 PM.

THE 90 DEGREE KID, THE ANCIENT MUSHER, NORMAN VAUGHAN. There's a lot in this Newsletter about Antarctica's Ancients and Honorables, three of whom have left us, but old Norman Vaughan, now 90, continues to set records which will probably never be equalled by anyone. Last fall a lithesome blonde bombshell, socialite, heiress to two American fortunes (Whitney and Vanderbilt), Queen of Saratoga Springs, called up Norman and said, "I want you to take me to the South Pole, and you can even bring along your bride." She had such a fantastic time — things must have changed an awful lot at the South Pole since 1958 — that when she got home, she ran up Norman again, and said, "Hey, buddy, that was some fun, so now take me to the North Pole." As you read this Newsletter, old Norman and Marylou Whitney are cavorting around the North Pole. They were scheduled to be flown by the same pilot, on the same plane, on April 21st,that took them to the South Pole on December 5th.

It's pretty hard when you live on the coast of Maine to really know what goes on in this world, and, especially, when you don't much care, but has anyone 90 or over ever been to both Poles? It could have been some well-heeled tourist; Ann Kershaw would have the answer. But one thing is certain, no one that age who once wintered over went to the South Pole when they were in their 90's. And I dare say that the span of eight decades from when Norman arrived at the Bay of Whales in December 1928 to when he was at the South Pole in December 1995 will probably never be broken.

Actually we can't imagine anyone but Norman who would want to keep going back. After all, when you reach 90, there must be a thousand and one things of higher priority to do before you die than to go back to Antarctica. Norman, have you ever thought about one of those tropical beaches with Scandinavian beauties lying all over the place in various modes of dress and undress?

lim Coffey, the South Pole Station leader when Norman was there, gave old Norman the flag that was flying over the station when he was there. Some time this year he will be one of multi-thousands to carry the Olympic torch from Los Angeles to Atlanta. Norman, as most of you know, participated in the Lake Placid Winter Olympics of 1932 as a sledge dog driver — it was a demonstration sport. Norman joined the Explorers Club in 1931, which makes him one of their oldest members in terms of active years.

If you want to read about Marylou Whitney, you should have no trouble finding information about her. According to one magazine article that we read, "she has at least five press agents on the payroll" and "loves cameras and adores interviews." She is reportedly 69, but a very well-preserved 69. According to Norman, she hosted the Iditarod pre-race banquet, the likes of which had never before been seen in Anchorage. So maybe the cold regions have a benefactor of sorts in Marylou.

For those of you who want to vent your ire about the sexist overtones in this article, go ahead and waste your 32 cents on a stamp. The address is P.O. Box 325, Port Clyde, ME 04855. They will help ignite early morning fires in the Vermont Casting, taking the chill off the place.

LCDR JIM WALDRON TOUCHES DOWN ON INTERNET. Jim Waldron was the CO of the VX-6 group at Little America V in 1957, and now lives at 12,617 Meghans Bay Court in Richmond, V^ 23233-3344 (Tel. 804-364-0118). Jim was sort of a low-key, quiet, don't-rock-the-boat type of a guy, as we recall. All the noise was made by a cigar-chomping, swashbuckling pilot by the name of Harvey Speed, now deceased. Anyway, we just heard from old Jim, and thought you might be interested in his letter, so here it is.

> Dear Fellow Antarcticans:
>
> Perhaps you don't remember me, but I remember you from our tour of the Antarctic. It was a most adventurous time in my life and I presume it was in yours. Time glides by and later events take over, and we lose memory of what took place when we were called on to support the International Geophysical Year.
>
> A couple of years ago I started to write a book about my flying experiences on the Antarctic ice. I should have started the book earlier than I did because trying to remember facts from out of the distant past is not so easy. Fortunately, I had flight logs, letters, news articles and other writings to jog my memory. When I finished writing the book I considered getting it published by commercial printers, but as always neophyte writers don't stand much of a chance on first book submissions. I tried two companies, and while they were kind in their comments, it was obvious that flying history was not a high priority on their lists.
>
> I discovered a group on the Internet called the Antarctic Centre for Research and Studies, and when I proposed giving them my book for publishing on the World

Wide Web, they were very interested. And so the book is now being loaded onto the WWW Internet, and it is available to anyone interested at no cost. You can call up the book, read it and erase it, or you can call it up and print it out for later reading. The book has 31 chapters, and it covers my flying experiences out of Little America V and NAF McMurdo Sound. I don't cover a lot of personalities, but I do cover what it was like flying over the continent, seeing the vast iceness, marveling over the glaciers, and musing over the many long, lonely hours in the air.

Should you be interested in reading my book, you may call it up on the Internet by the following WWW address: http://icair.iac.org.nz/history/flight/index.html

I hope this letter finds you healthy and happy. If you wish to write to me on the Internet, my address is: JWaldron@aol.com

Best wishes, Jim Waldron

CHRIS JOYNER IS A HAPPY CAMPER AT GEORGETOWN (letter of 18 February 1996). It has been a very productive academic year. In January 1995 I moved from GWU to Georgetown University, which for me was a great promotion in self-fulfillment and psychological gratification, as well as in getting greater recognition and some extra financial benefits. I now have a real campus, with a government department that really appreciates my research on international law, Antarctica and the law of the sea. At any rate. I have managed to finish two long-standing books on Antarctica this year (one on the legal and environmental implications of Antarctica as a global commons, and the other on U.S. foreign policy interests and activities in the Antarctic). And there have been several journal articles as well, dealing with a variety of issues from U.S. policy and the law of the sea, to Islam, democracy and U.S. foreign policy, to several pieces on the United Nations. And lots of academic conference trips around the U.S., as well as to Australia, Norway, Canada and Germany. So it has been a busy time.

THE WILL AND THE WAY OF JOHN RIDDOCH RYMILL (John Bechervaise - Compiler & Editor). (Published by Bluntisham Books, Bluntisham, U.K. 1995. H14.00 postpaid surface mail from the publisher. Air mail is extra.) (Book review by our Canadian Antarctic book authority, John Millard.) This is a very welcome addition to Arctic & Antarctic biography, the life and times of a dedicated polar explorer, John R. Rymill, 1905-1968, an Australian who at a very young age became interested in the polar regions. He deliberately set out to educate and train himself as a polar explorer.

He took courses in anthropology, ethnology, navigation, etc. at the Royal Geographical Society, and acquired a private pilot's license. He was already a very accomplished skier. He received his first practical polar experience with the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, 1930-31 (BARRE), in Greenland, under the leadership of Gino (G.H.) Watkins. On the 2nd Arctic expedition, 1932-33, he became leader after the death, by drowning, of Gino Watkins.

Next, the lighlight of his polar career and a dream of Watkins, an expedition to Antarctica, The British Graham Land Expedition, 1934-37 (BGLE). This expedition explored the little known area along the west coast of what is now called the Antarctic Peninsula. It was a very successful expedition on a very small budget, and laid the foundation for the future exploration in this area. John Rymill wrote the expedition narrative "Southern Lights," which was published by Chatto & Windus in 1939. It garnered a fair number of favorable reviews, but it was not a runaway best seller.

After paying off the debts of the expedition and finishing the expedition narrative, his life took a completely new turn. The estate in South Australia which had sup-

ported him, his brother Robert, and his mother Mary Edith, for many years, needed some personal attention.

So he became a pastorlist - a sheep farmer, bringing to it the same enthusiasm and determination that he used in his exploration. He also got married, to Dr. Eleanor Francis; they had two boys. He worked hard to improve the station pasturage and eventually turned to cattle, rather than sheep. He established a very successful international seed company. He was also a very enthusiastic horseman, and became well-known in Australian equestrian circles. He died on the 7th of September, 1968, as the result of injuries received in an auto mishap, without regaining consciousness.

Dr. John Bechervaise, the complier & Editor, is to be commended for this outstanding biography of a little known polar explorer, pastorlist, husband, father and enthusiastic horseman. It must have been difficult as John Rymill did not leave a written record of his accomplishments; he enjoyed the doing, rather than the telling.

The book is bound in a substantial and attractive soft cover, with 25 photographic illustrations and 4 maps. There are some footnotes, but they are not intrusive and they can be easily ignored. There is a bibliography for those who wish to do some further reading, and a helpful index.

MORE ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES OF THE ANTARCTIC. As we indicated in our last Newsletter, our listing of Society members who have geographic features named for them, or members of their family, was thrown together after a cursory glance through the publication. We knew that Rodger (LA V,"58) Brown had a Mount Rodger named after him, but in our haste just left him off our list. People like Rodger, and Ron Taylor, and Peter Anderson, with popular last names, often find their feature has their first name.

And we left out both Frank M. Boyd and Margaret Sides, whose father, Vernon "Buck" Boyd, was Byrd's master mechanic on BAE II. Boyd Glacier is located in the Ford Ranges in Marie Byrd Land.

It should have been pointed out that the gazetteer revision represents a joint effort by three Federal agencies - the U.S. Geological Survey, the Defense Mapping Agency, and the National Science Foundation. The USGS funded research by Fred Alberts and supplied production coordination by the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names' secretary, Jon C. Campbell. NSF directed the printing of the publication, and DMA provided the funding. Official copies are being distributed "to U.S. Antarctic stations and ships, principal investigators of the U.S. Antarctic Program, and a number of institutional libraries around the world." The Government Printing Office (202-512-1800, fax 512-2250) will be happy to send all others as many copies as they desire, as long as each order is accompanied by a $41.00 payment per copy.

MID-WINTER PICNIC AT AIRLIE ON SATURDAY, 15 JUNE. Bill Sladen is inviting the Antarctican Society to join the Explorers Club-Washington Group and the Society of Woman Geographers to gather at Airlie House at 10:45 AM for an all-purpose environmental day featuring swans and Bill. Coffee will be on the house, but you have to bring your own brown bag lunch, and Bill suggests we wear/bring "outdoor clothing." At 11:15 - 12 noon, Bill will have a sneak preview of the upcoming Hollywood production, FLYING WILD - a fictional account of Bill Lishman's and Bill's famed Canada goose/Ultralight migration study. At 12 noon, a 5-minute walk to Airlie Reservoir to see the flock of 25 swans. At 12:45 - 1:30, the brown bag picnic lunch in Airlie Pavilion. If the weather is inclement, we'll use the reserved room in Airlie House. At 1:45, in as few cars as possible, a 5-minute drive to Clifton Farm (Bill & Jocelyn's home). Best way to get to Airlie - take Route 66 west to Exit 43A-Gainesville onto Route 29, south 9% miles to Rt. 605 (sign for Airlie), turn right. (40-45 minutes from Washington]