



The Antarctic Society

"By and For All Antarcticans"

VOLUME 10-11

SEPTEMBER

NO. 1

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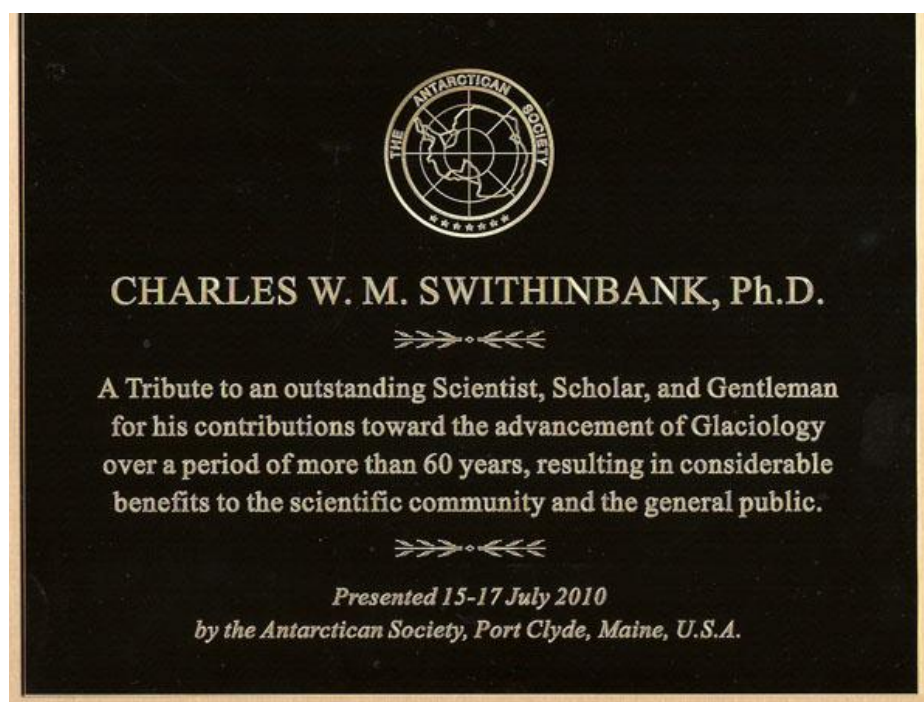
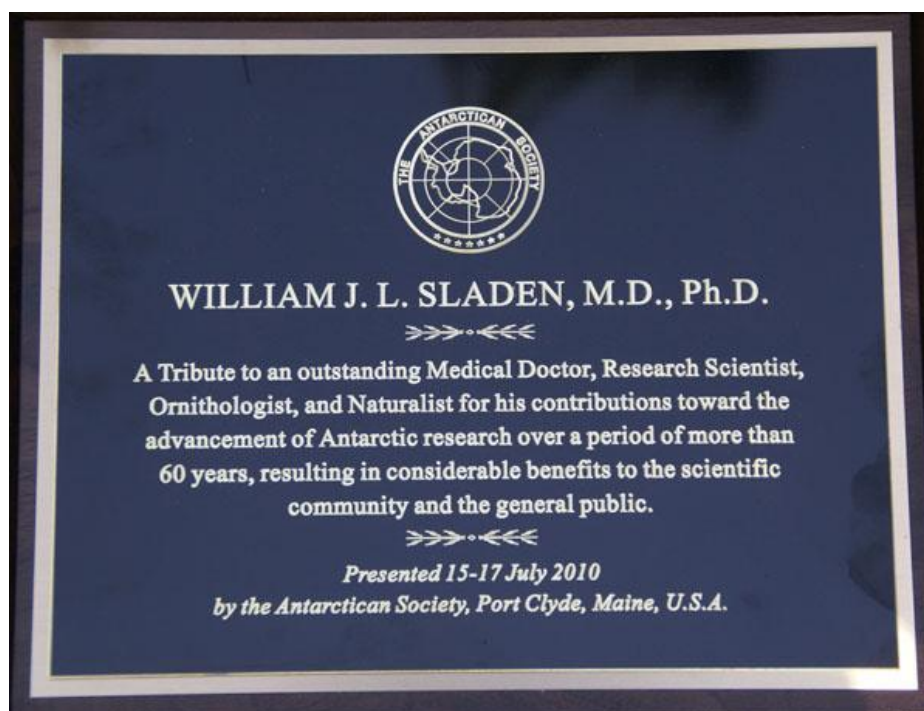
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BRASH ICE. A lot of interesting things are happening, so can we have your complete, undivided attention for a while? To begin with, you may have noticed on our cover page that we now have Charles Swithinbank as our Honorary President. In our fifty-year history, we have had only two other Honorary Presidents, Ambassador Paul C. Daniels and Ruth J. Siple. Charles is most worthy to succeed Ruth, even though he is a Brit, who has masqueraded with Americans for a goodly part of his life. See and read his **ALIEN IN ANTARCTICA**. Really he is non-denominational, and his passport should show “Antarctica” as his homeland. In our estimation, there is no one, I repeat, no one, living or dead, who has seen more of Antarctica than Charles. And he knows more about the continent than any other soul. He is The Walking Antarctic Encyclopedia. But he is much more than the above, he is The Perfect Gentleman, the kind of person that all of us males hopelessly aspire to be. Charles, we are honored and delighted that you have accepted our invitation to be our incoming Honorary President. Be sure to read John Spletstoeser’s resume of the life of his good friend and colleague, which appears later in this Newsletter.

Members on the Board of Directors are always shown on our web-site, occasionally on our cover sheet. The nine current members of our Board, in alphabetical order, are Bob Allen, Hal Borns, Art Ford, Guy Guthridge, Katy Jensen, David Marchant, Jerry Marty, Michele Raney, and Warren Zapol. It is an excellent mix of some with a lot of experience, some who are still young

and vibrant, and of both sexes. With the exception of Bob Allen and Hal Borns, all were given a chance to decline. We have to keep an

eye on Bob so that he doesn’t get remarried, so he was assigned to the BOD. Besides, he is the Most Loved Member of our Society. Hal Borns was in the field working in Labrador, but anyone with all those trips to the ice in Antarctica, twenty-eight, we believe, must serve on our BOD. What do our Board members do? They, like our officers and Honorary President, vote over the phone or via e-mail to each and every question posed by our president on the affairs/conduct of our Society. A quorum is mandated before anything passes, and usually there is no arm twisting, as they all vote for the betterment of our Society.

We are proud of our motto, “By and For All Antarcticans”. We are what all of you make us, as you all make contributions to us in one way or another, and we are particularly proud of the immediate team that serves you. Towards keeping that team in place for as long as possible, tenure in office for our president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and webmaster has been extended to a minimum of five extra years. In the case of our fantastic webmaster, who is just a kid insofar as we are concerned (early 60s) we sincerely hope that his tenure will be eternal. We have run out of space on our cover sheet, but you can find a listing of all of our past presidents and Memorial Lecturers on our web-site.

Speaking of our Memorial Lecture series, we have good news on the horizon. It appears that they will be reinstalled. Not only reinstalled, but also back to our Heartland, Washington, DC. We have established contact with a key official of the National Archives, the Registrar in the Exhibit Office, where a series of exhibits on polar heroes has been initiated (currently Matthew Henson, upcoming Russell Porter, Admiral Peary, Paul Siple, and Admiral Byrd), and it looks like we can commence with a Memorial Lecture at their Headquarters on Pennsylvania Ave. in the spring of 2011.

Dues Increase. Our membership dues are going up the first of the year (2011), but there is still time to take advantage of our current rate of \$15 per year by renewing now for multiple years downstream. It will not only

save you five dollars per year, but also help us out by not having to bill you in January. We would welcome a check for \$60.00 for a four-year extension, and would become real ecstatic with a check for \$150 for a ten-year extension! Twenty have NOT paid your dues this current year, and your last notice is included with this newsletter. C'mon -- I think you can trust your Society to spend your dollars efficiently and effectively. Each year one dollar of your membership fees goes to our charity, the Ruth J. Siple Memorial Library at the South Pole station. We plan on following in the footsteps of our forefathers with basic black and white Newsletters with only an occasional colored print, which costs a dollar a page. Our top priority will no doubt be upgrading our web-site technology, as we want to keep it, as much as possible, the state of the art for your enjoyment. Five years ago the Newsletters wagged the tail of the Society, now it plays second fiddle to our web-site.

Antarctic writers who are trying to get their books published are finding it a hard sale. We know of a half dozen within our Society who are frustrated in their efforts to get their words into print. One of our members, Ed Stump of Arizona State University, has had a book manuscript on the Transantarctic Mountains accepted by Yale University Press. However, at the same time that they approved a press run of 10,000 copies, they are holding the palms of their hands skyward looking for a windfall of at least 15K to grease the publication wheels. They refer to this as a "subvention", evidently a common practice to underwrite a portion of a publication. And they want it by the first of October! I have been aware of the spectacular mountain photography of Ed's since he gave a lecture to our Society in Wash. D.C. twenty years ago, and have championed this publication. I think it should do well. If any of you Antarcticans want to support this publication by Yale, get in touch with Ed (School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-1404; tel (480) 965-3971; email ed.stump@asu.edu).

We want to mention that Ed has already beat the bushes locally for help, and his University has come up with \$5,000, and another source an

additional \$2,500. In other words, he has initiated what might be called a cost-sharing or matching-funds situation in order to get his book published. What he needs by October 1 is the balance, and we hope as much as can be solicited from Society members, and the sooner the better because of the looming deadline. His book manuscript was reviewed for Yale University Press by Guy Guthridge and John Spletstoesser, and both of them praised the book in the highest sense, remarking that it would be unique with no others like it, as well as a photo atlas of the geology and topography of the TA Mountains that relies on numerous photos taken by the author of essentially the entire range. Ed has been to parts of the mountains that no one else has seen, and his photos represent coverage that not even the trimetrogon photos taken decades ago by the U.S. Navy can compare with.

Once upon a time we had two prominent Yalies, Ambassador Paul Daniels and the Science Editor of the New York Times, Walter Sullivan, but both are now long gone when Ed needs their support. Ed will be the Chief Scientist of the Central Transantarctic Mountains project this coming season, where one of the helicopter sites will be the same one that he used twenty-five years ago! Holdovers from that season with Ed will be Edie Taylor and David Elliot!

This past summer our Society finally got around to honor two of Antarctica's Most Ancients and Honorables, Bill Sladen who dates back to Hope Bay, 1948, followed by Signy, 1952, and Charles Swithinbank, who pioneered his ice career on the Norwegian-British-Swedish Expedition to Maudheim, 1949-52. They spent more decades on the ice, seven, than most of us have even lived. We had hoped both would be present in Port Clyde, Maine this past mid-July when a group of their colleagues were mustering to honor them. The Gathering came forth, over a hundred and twenty in number, but Bill Sladen was not among them, as he had suffered a stroke in the spring and was at home in Virginia in a recuperative mode. However, the presentation ceremonies went on as if he were there, and the citation for Bill was read by one of his own types, Dick Chappell of Hunter College and the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole,

Massachusetts. Tony Gow, who was once honored himself by the International Glaciological Society bestowing the Seligman Crystal upon him, did the presentation to Charles who stood as firmly and as erect as any self-respecting king penguin. It is truly amazing after all of his years in the polar regions that he is still only 83 years of age. Although both were born in the UK, we look upon both Bill and Charles as adopted Americans. Bill carries passports from both countries. Thank you both for serving our country so admirably and with such distinction in Antarctica, as well as in the Arctic. You have truly made us proud of yourselves.

Summer must be over, as Winfly has started with the first landing at Pegasus airfield near McMurdo Station on August 15th. The flight was noteworthy for the use of night-vision goggles, which helped the C-17 pilots land on the ice runway in conjunction with reflective runway markers. Although the Air Force tested night-vision capability in 2008, this was the first year that passengers flew on a night-vision mission. About 120 people were aboard the plane. Seven flights were programmed for August. The main summer field season will begin in late September. Will you be ready, Gus Shinn? How about you, Bob Dale? And you, Ray Hall? "Heads Up, as Wild Bill Cromie's story on the Ross Ice Shelf Traverse, 1957-58, will soon appear on our web-site, and you wouldn't want to miss whatever he writes."

We wrote this with a heavy heart, as the wife of a close member of most of our staff passed away this week. Ed Robinson represented the Society at a Visitation at the church of the Williams family on August 28th. Dr. Ed, we grieve with you over the loss of your beloved Jean, and hope as time goes on that you will get some comfort from your many Antarctic friends who will stand in support of you and your family.

Antarctic geologist of the 1960's-1970's, Willis H (Willie) Nelson, died after surgery complication in Los Altos CA on August 26th, age 89. Art Ford knew him as a close friend and as a wonderful trail mate. Willie's obituary will appear in our next Newsletter.

Red Jacket Jorgensen, meteorologist South Pole 58, survived major surgery on September 9th, proving again only the good die young.

CALENDARS. We have a limited number (twenty-six) of the Hedgehog Antarctic calendars for next year, 2011. These are a royal pain for us to handle, as we can never guess how many of you are going to buy. And invariably, many don't order until mid-December. But we are forewarning you now, we will not accept any orders after the first of December. The cost this year for Stateside buyers is the same as last year, \$15.00. Order now, PLEASE, or forever hold your peace.

OUR PRESIDENT SPEAKS (Charles Lagerbom) Greetings! It is my hope that everyone who made it to the gathering this summer at Port Clyde had a good time. It was great seeing many of you, although I felt like it was a wedding where you might only get a quick chat with most of the attendees. If I did not personally greet or speak with you, I am very sorry. Anyway, I appreciate everyone's help in making it a memorable occasion and am happy I was able to meet a few new faces as well.

I would also like to welcome the new members who have agreed to serve on our Board of Directors (see Brash Ice for their names) and I am constantly amazed and heartened by people's willingness to step up and help out. These efforts by so many are what powers this society and helps it chug onward.

As we enter fall, I would like remind members of the society's focus on helping to preserve your history and memorabilia of your time in Antarctica. Please make time to dig out your material and go through it once again, not necessarily for the society, but maybe just to spur your own memories, or to provide material for a memoir you are planning to write, or maybe to simply check on its condition. It would be a tragedy to lose this stuff. We view these as treasured items worthy of saving. So if the society can be of any help, please contact us. Our slide scanning service is in full swing but could always make room for more slides. Our web page is putting up some great material, so please

take a moment and check it out. For example, member Bill Cromie recently sent us a narrative of his adventures with the Ross Ice Shelf Traverse. It is a great read and will no doubt make its way onto our website at some point for you to enjoy as well.

The society is active and energetic with a lot of good things going on as we move through the second decade of the 21st century. Thank you for all your efforts. I am honored to serve as your president. Finally, I would like to extend our thoughts and sympathies to the people of Christchurch, New Zealand recently struck by a devastating earthquake. Many Antarcticans, both young and old, have cherished memories of their time in Christchurch and its great people. Please keep them in your prayers.

THE EARTH SHOOK IN

CHRISTCHURCH. By Margaret Lanyon, known to many Society members as our 'Meet-and-Greet' person for many years in Christchurch, N.Z. In a first-hand account of an earthquake, Margaret Lanyon tells what it's like to be awake just after 4:00 a.m. on Saturday, Sept. 4, when a roar like a freight train came through the house. The house rocked and rolled and she had to hang onto the bed to avoid being thrown around. Her 9-year-old house stood up well, with only a crack in a floor tile inside the front door. All the drawers flew open and items were flung from shelves, but no crockery was broken. However, Margaret did lose a Royal Dalton Plate and a Grecian urn. The initial quake was 7.1 on the Richter scale, which makes it quite serious, especially in an inhabited area such as Christchurch. Many buildings in the city were affected, with at least 90 to 100 to be demolished. The good news is that the Gothic Anglican Cathedral in the city square withstood the event. The fault was apparently a mystery to geologists, with evidence of it covered many years ago by gravel deposits on Canterbury Plain, and not connected with the Alpine Fault that transects the Southern Alps. The fault line is about 30 km in length, extending toward Rolleston, with the initial epicenter near Darfield in rural Christchurch. Seven aftershocks have occurred, and continue to occur, as much as 5 on the Richter scale. We wish Margaret well, and

are thankful that all is well at her house and with her.

Update received from Margaret on 8

September-- Margaret said that three shocks occurred during the night... To date, 355 seismic shocks totaling 2 hours, 49 minutes of tremors have occurred over 5 days. Some people have been fleeing the city, new tremors have occurred from new sources, one of them under the tunnel between Christchurch and Lyttelton. Keep tuned. The following websites provide details of what the earthquake has done in Christchurch and area of the fault trace:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LBMD2iKgyL0&NR=1>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Npqx3WmNkv4>

WEBSITE UPDATE (by Tom Henderson) The most significant thing to report about the website is the imminent posting of a new version of Time Trek. This version will have an improved look and some important changes in structure. Amos Alubala, our consultant who has programmed Time Trek from the start, recommended that we move the user interface (i.e., what you see as a user of Time Trek) to a fairly new web development environment called Flex. Based on the ubiquitous Adobe Flash technology, Flex allows user interfaces to be built that look and work exactly the same in any web browser (Internet Explorer, Safari, Firefox, etc.). The bane of web developers has always been the inconsistent ways that various browsers render the same web application code. Flex solves that problem because Adobe Flash is presented the same way on all browsers. Flex also has some nice tools for improving the look of an interface. I am confident that you are going to like the results.

Amos has been doing this work at no cost to the Society as a learning experience on the new Flex technology. I can tell you that if it had been done at his regular fee, it would have cost at least \$2,000. This is not the first time that Amos has charged us less than he could have. I am very grateful – as the Society should be – for the work that Amos has done for us all.

The new interface is not the only change in Time Trek. The previous newsletter article discussed

the major database changes that were implemented in Version 2.1. With this next release we are taking advantage of those changes to add a new category to Time Trek: People. In hindsight, one could wonder why this was not done in the first place. The Antarctic Society has always been focused on people. Now profiles of individual people can be linked to documents, audio, video, other websites, images, events, and even stations. It was just a matter of adding a few tables to the database. Like Events, People will include not only prominent Antarticans but can also include any of those whose contributions to Antarctica research, exploration or support appear in Time Trek. Also like Events, it will take time to grow this repository. Please be patient, and add your biographies to the Members Info page; you never know when they might appear in Time Trek!

“RACE TO THE END OF THE EARTH” (by Tom Henderson) The American Museum of Natural History recently opened an exhibit titled “Race to the End of the Earth” to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Amundsen and Scott reaching the geographic South Pole. The exhibit is curated by Ross MacPhee, who also curated the excellent 1999 exhibit on Shackleton’s Endurance expedition. The current exhibit does not have the impact of the Shackleton exhibit, but that is perhaps an unfair comparison considering the historical artifacts available from the respective expeditions. The Shackleton exhibit allowed visitors to see and touch the actual small boat – the James Caird - which carried Shackleton and a small crew 700 miles from Elephant Island to South Georgia Island across the roughest seas on the planet. Nothing can really compare to that connection with history. However, “Race to the End of the Earth” is a superb re-telling of the story of two very different men and two very different approaches to polar exploration. MacPhee does not take sides in the ongoing Amundsen-versus-Scott controversy, but rather carefully lays out the facts of the two expeditions and allows the visitors to draw their own conclusions. Like the Shackleton exhibit, the visitor follows a chronological timeline represented by linear graphics that curve through the exhibit showing where each party was at a given number of days

into their journey. Along the way, artifacts from each expedition including compasses, pennants, skis, binoculars, photos, drawings and diaries are displayed, along with a reconstruction of Scott’s Cape Evans hut and a diorama of the snow tunnels and under-snow work spaces at Amundsen’s Framheim base. Traditional fixed museum displays are augmented with video, audio and even an iPad-like electronic book. It is a well-done glimpse into a major historical event. The exhibit has a companion book that can stand on its own merit as a reference that any serious student of Antarctic history would be proud to have in their collection. It is detailed and beautifully presented. The book can be purchased at the exhibit or online through the AMNH bookstore.

Should you be in or near New York City before the end of this year, plan to visit the Museum and see this fine rendition of one of the pivotal events in Antarctic history. The exhibit is scheduled to close on January 2, 2011. For an online preview, go to <http://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/race/>.

CHUCK STEARNS DIES

(AUTOMATICALLY) (Matthew Lazzara) Professor Charles R. Stearns (1925-2010) passed away on Tuesday, June 22, 2010. He recently celebrated his 85th birthday. Dr. Stearns was a professor in the Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Science and Senior Scientist at the Space Science and Engineering Center, both at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. His association with the University of Wisconsin spanned over a period of 64 years. He was an undergraduate student at the University from 1946 to 1950 earning a Bachelor of Science in Physics, after his service in the United States Army (1943-1946). Stearns graduated with his Master of Science degree in 1952, and later his Doctorate of Philosophy in 1967, both in Meteorology. He served as a member of the faculty since 1965. Stearns taught over 11 classes during his career and was involved in over 9 field projects. He was the principal investigator of the Antarctic Automatic Weather Station (AWS) Program from 1980 to 2008. The AWS project was the first large-scale meteorological instrumentation of the Antarctic continent. He deployed to Antarctica 17 times. He was advisor to 30 students over his career, and provided

significant assistance to a half dozen other students in the US and abroad with their research. Professor Stearns was a deeply respected colleague and a generous spirit who spent years instrumenting the Antarctic continent and exploring its weather and climate as well as their impacts on the rest of the world. His work on instrumenting and observing the Antarctic was world-renowned. He will be sorely missed.

IGOR ZORITOV DIES. (obituary from Russia to Vladimir Eisen forwarded to colleague Bob Dale) Igor Alekseevich Zotikov at the age of 83 - famous Russian glaciologist died on August 23 in Moscow following severe illness. Igor Alekseevich Zotikov was a famous scientist, authority specialist in thermal physics of the glaciers, Antarctic researcher and one of those who opened Lake Vostok. He was a chief research associate in the Institute of Geography RAS, correspondent member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He had published many scientific monographs and papers but also he had created a number of novels and was a member of the Union of Writers, Igor was a great amateur painter as well. Igor Zotikov worked at the Institute of Geography RAS for 40 years. Number of times he was in expeditions to Antarctica and spent winter at the Mc Murdo station. He had developed the theory of continuous subglacial melting and predicted presence of subglacial lakes in Antarctica. He had worked on glacier-ocean interactions model for Antarctica. For all of us it is a grievous loss. Igor was an open-hearted man of exceptional kindness. He had many talents among which the main was his love for surrounding people. We were reading along his books "I've looked for Kiwi bird", "Japanese sister", "Polar seas saga" and others and were always waiting for his new publications. His landscape paintings were always tense and authentic. We will miss our conversations to Igor Alekseevich Zotikov very much. Memory of Igor will be in our hearts forever.

IRREPRESSIBLE! (Bob Dale) That's the only word that flashes through my mind as I recall my friend, Igor Zotikov, who died of prostate cancer August 23rd in Moscow.

We met at McMurdo in 1965. Igor had wintered over there just as I had 5 years earlier. He was a Soviet glaciologist. I was the Air Operations Officer on the CNSFA Staff. Between my rusty Russian and his navy English we got along well, on the ice and off. As the summer season wound down we found ourselves in Chch with an invitation from Phil Smith to go jet-boating up the Waimakariri R. Then we went our separate ways northward. But we stayed in touch. A year later I retired and went to work for OPP.

In the late 60's and early 70's Igor (and even his stepson) worked on RISP. From time to time Igor would show up at NSF en route to or from the ice. I took him to a session of Congress, to Smithsonian, to a noon formation of midshipmen at the Naval Academy. At these times Igor stayed at my house in Annapolis, a town strictly off limits to Soviets during the Cold War. Skip Dawson and I carpooled to NSF in those days and Igor rode with us. One afternoon he failed to return to OPP in time for his ride back to Annapolis. Undeterred, he found a bus and showed up at my door hours later. He had fallen in love with his lovely seat-mate in that 45 minute ride. Irrepressible!

I left NSF in 1975 to build a log home and live off the grid on an island in Maine. Igor visited several times. Early one morning I looked out to see him painting a scene of my house, his easel set up on the shore. Years later (1988), passing through Moscow en route to China via the trans-Siberian RR, I spent my 64th birthday with Igor and his wife, Valya. Igor had been writing about his travels and his stints on the ice. He suggested that we co-author a book about our seemingly parallel lives: born in the mid-'20s, similar interests in flying (he learned to fly in his youth), nuclear backgrounds (his in the thermodynamics of ICBM nose cone reentry; mine in flying the Navy's first carrier-based atomic bombers in the '50s), our urge to travel, our polar work, being raised in opposing political systems. In those Cold War times it seemed such a story could have an interesting East-West twist. In typical Igor irrepressibility, first we had to have bookjacket photos made, and a title: "Winter Soldiers". (I didn't like it but that's how

it came out.). Then we talked to a publisher - over cocktails. However, the difficulties later in collaborating later between Moscow and an island in Maine, coupled with the demise of the USSR, caused the venture to lose, for me, its immediacy.

A few weeks after my birthday visit I found myself in the oasis of Turpan in westernmost China. There, in the only hotel, I encountered another Soviet glaciologist, Volodya, down from a Tian Shan Mountain project for some R&R. I asked if he knew Igor. "Of course. We work for the same institute". I told him I'd stayed at Igor's apartment only a few weeks before, after traveling from Maine. "I know your place on the island! I read Igor's book. I saw the painting of your house!" Small world!

Around the time of the collapse of the USSR Igor brought Valya to Hockomock Island. It was then he told me about his escapade (Heads up, Rutford!) as he was about to leave CRREL. Needing his pay, he borrowed a U.S. Army truck, drove to Ft.Devons, rode an elevator full of beribboned brass (Can't you see it?!) to the Paymaster. The next day being a national holiday and wanting to see Boston before his departure, Igor found a parking garage, slept in the truck, saw the holiday sights of Boston the next day 'til dark, and sped back to CRREL, picking up a speeding ticket in the middle of the night. (A story in itself. "Where are you from?"; "Russia": "Tell it to the judge!". A nightmare for anyone else because he had a ticket to fly home that very day, he faced the judge a few hours later who said, in effect, "Oh to hell with it. Get out of here! Igor did, irrepressibly.

Igor sent me a copy of his Lake Vostok report a few years ago. Then we were out of contact much of the last five years as my wife, Jean, and I transitioned to civilization. A few months ago I received an email from Igor, followed by 325 pages -- his manuscript of "our" book, "Winter Soldiers" -- in Russian! Irrepressible Igor! I miss him.

**OUR INCOMING HONORARY
PRESIDENT, CHARLES W.M.
SWITHINBANK** (by John Splettstoesser)

Charles and the science of Glaciology are one and the same, as his colleagues are well aware of his numerous achievements in that field. As a general statement that includes much of his career, it can be said that he has measured glaciers and their features for much of 60 years of his life in polar research, beginning with his participation as a student at Oxford University in an expedition in 1947 to Vatnajökull, the largest glacier in Iceland. He began long-term studies in Antarctica in 1949, which at that time and thereafter related to mapping of previously unvisited areas, the dimensions and health of the Antarctic ice sheet and trends in its growth and decline, firstly in ice-coring and its analysis, and more recently in satellite imagery as a tool to determine the coastal configuration of the continent as a result of supposed climate changes. He was the first to measure accurately the flow rates of the major glaciers that flow into the Ross Ice Shelf from East Antarctica (early 1960s), followed by detailed measurements of Byrd Glacier in the 1970s-80s, the largest and fastest that flows into the ice shelf.

Prior to the onset of the Treaty, his role in the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949-52, introduced him to the importance of international cooperation in establishing goals and objectives and carrying them out as a team. In addition, he wintered twice at Antarctic stations operated by the Soviet Union, worked as a scientist in Antarctic programs sponsored by his native Britain and also the United States, and has shared these results in numerous co-authored publications.

His extensive work as a glaciologist has shown its importance by virtue of numerous scholarly publications that are cited commonly in the literature as examples of original research on ice shelves, glaciers, and continental ice as a whole. Among other responsibilities because of his expertise, he thus has been engaged as a consultant in the long-term production of maps published by the U.S. Geological Survey on 'Coastal-Change and Glaciological Maps of Antarctica' (U.S.G.S. Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2600). This series of 23 proposed maps is designed to illustrate through historical time and knowledge the state of coastal changes

of the continent in light of climate changes by analysis of satellite imagery and field mapping. The coastal-change maps, along with his 60 years of experience in measuring glaciers, places him as a forerunner in the long-term studies of climate change and current issues of global warming. His experience is illustrated in the list of awards and honors he has held throughout his career (see below).

As a side issue related to his expertise as a glaciologist, he was the first to recognize the value of blue-ice fields in Antarctica as potential landing runways for wheeled aircraft rather than normal glacier or snow-covered areas required for ski-equipped aircraft. This aspect resulted from his personal field observations and also satellite image analysis, and became commercially valuable in one case for a temporary summer field camp in the interior of the continent that has been used since 1985 as a staging area for private adventure expeditions

and mountaineering, a major enterprise operated by British entrepreneurs. Several other similar areas have since been identified and are in use for the same aircraft types.

A further contribution of his publications record is in the subject matter of four books written for a general public. The contents include his participation on the Norwegian-British-Swedish Expedition, 1949-1952, wintering with the Soviets in Antarctica, and other subjects on his adventures as a glaciologist and researcher. These books have value for an audience that consists not necessarily of his peers, but the general public as an educational tool to understand the significance of this type of research and what it means to the world as a whole.

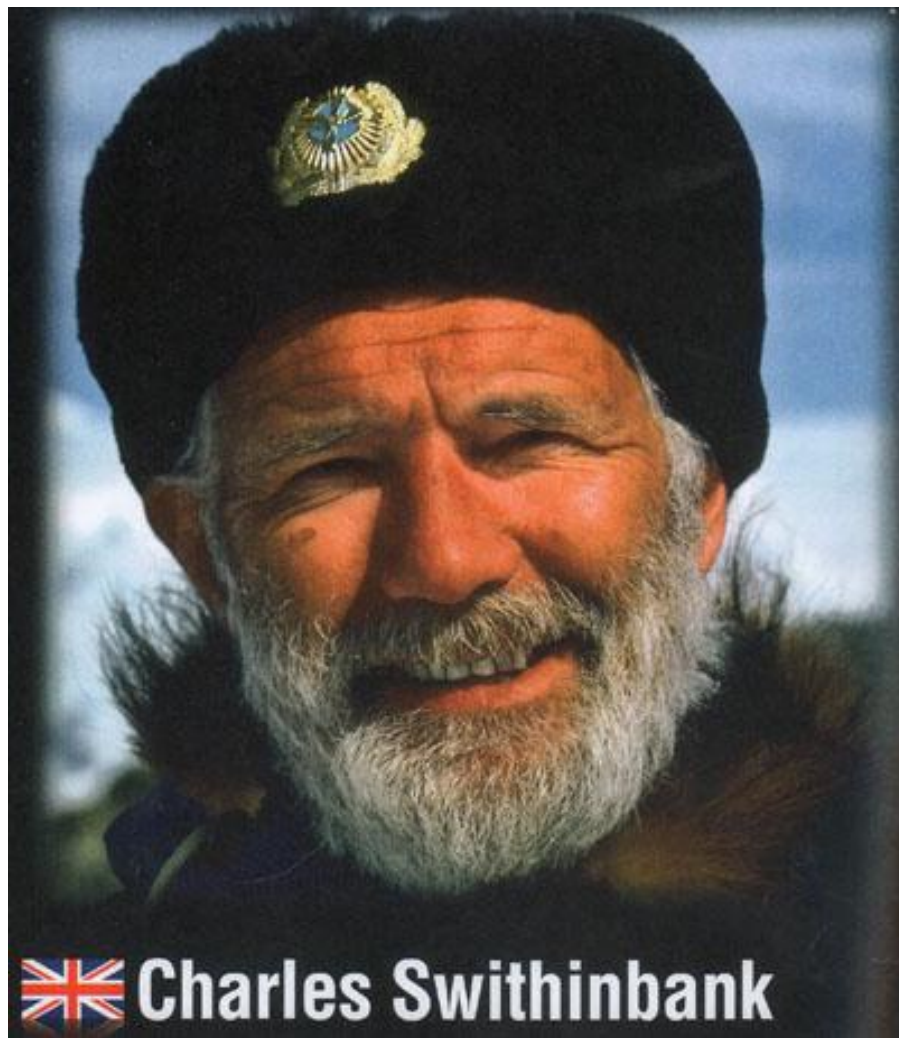
See

<http://www.spri.cam.ac.uk/people/swithinbank> for further information.

Charles's employment and professional career begin in large part in the 1950s through the present day, much of it with the British Antarctic Survey in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, as well as with the distinguished Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England. It is likely that he has seen more of Antarctica than any other living person, and studied much of it in his specialty of glaciology. Geographic Features in Antarctica – six, including a mountain range and a glacier. Further details on his life can be found in Polar Record, v. 38, no. 206, July 2002, p. 249-262.

Honors and Awards:

- 1952 King Haakon VII of Norway – Medal of Merit
- 1953 Scott Polar Research Institute – Watkins Award
- 1954 Royal Geographical Society – Ness Award
- 1956 Queen Elizabeth II – Polar Medal
- 1966 King Gustav VI of Sweden – Retzius Medal
- 1970 American Geographical Society – Honorary Fellow
- 1971 Royal Geographical Society – Patron's Medal
- 1974 United States Antarctica Service Medal
- 1989 Milwaukee School of Engineering – Honorary Ph.D.
- 1990 Royal Scottish Geographical Society – Mungo Park Award
- 1997 International Glaciological Society – Honorary Member
- 2010 Antarctic Society – Honorary President



Honorary President