



The Antarctic Society

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The Antarctic Society Gets Bo(u)lder!

The headline, which I owe to Society member Diana Logan (thank you!), reflects our excitement and enthusiasm for the Governing Board's recent decision to move ahead with plans for another Gathering in 2024, this time in Boulder, Colorado. To be held from Aug. 11-14 next year, this is our Society's first-ever Gathering in the West. For more information, turn the page — and also see the registration form on pages 13-14.

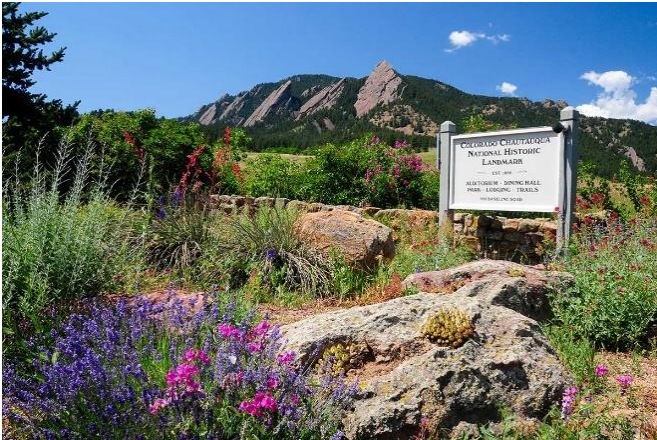
We're on a roll. Last year, 70 new members joined the Society. In 2021, we had 21 new members join us, so the trend is definitely in the right direction. As far as we can tell, there's no single source driving the new membership. However, Treasurer Tom Henderson suspects that our expanding number of social media followers is a significant reason. As he puts it, "To paraphrase Mark Twain, rumors of our demise are greatly exaggerated!"

Dick and I try to fit as much as possible into each issue. Constraints are useful, but there's often material we'd like to include that must be left out. To that end, I'll mention here an interesting opinion piece that appeared in *PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (<https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2212800119>) in December. Co-authored by three biologists and the senior collections manager at the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, the article argues that "The time is right for an Antarctic biorepository network." Biological specimens, including dried and frozen samples and DNA extracts, collected in Antarctica by NSF-funded investigators at great expense of time, effort and dollars, are scattered throughout the country in museums, universities and elsewhere. "As a result," the authors say, "the majority of Antarctic biological specimens are invisible and inaccessible to the broader scientific community." Importantly, they advocate not for a central physical location like the Polar Rock Repository at Ohio State, but for a "virtual hub" that would connect people and collections.

Finally, I'd like to point out former newsletter Editor Guy Guthridge's fond insider's look back at the legendary Antarctic Map Folio Series on pages 11-12.

Jeff Rubin, Co-Editor

2024 Gathering in Boulder, Colorado



A Colorado Chautauqua hiking trail

The Society's first-ever Gathering in the West is set for 11-14 August 2024. Colorado Chautauqua in Boulder is the site, a National Historic Landmark dating to 1898. Meeting spaces, dining, and lodging all are on one compact campus.

Better yet, we locked in 2022 lodging prices by entering into a contract with Colorado Chautauqua in December, 2022. All the lodging units, from studios to three-bedrooms, have kitchens, private bathrooms, wifi and air conditioning. Under our contract, you can reserve a stay for longer than the Gathering dates if you wish, as long as the "shoulder" dates are available. Prices are competitive with current Boulder hotel room rates. We have contracted for 39 lodging units, so reserve soon to guarantee you have the lodging unit you want.

The Gathering Working Group selected Boulder because the Denver International Airport is nearby, the setting is the beautiful foothills of the Rocky Mountains, Colorado is the state with the second-highest number of Society members, and the Denver-Boulder area is home to many Antarctic scientists and support personnel from which we may draw registrants and speakers.

The schedule is similar to the Society's 2022 Gathering in Burlington, with two days of presentations, a reception, and a final day picnic. We have added a tour on the last day which we are planning for the NSF National Ice Core Facility in Lakewood.

Here is a short video about Chautauqua:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oTcbWjnHmI4>.

We have reserved the entirety of the Community House, which includes the Grand Assembly Room where our presentations will take place, the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club, and the Meadows Room. The latter two rooms will host our breaks and socializing.



Grand Assembly Room

Look for our 2024 Gathering web page when it goes live on February 11. There will be a link on the home page of the website, www.antarctican.org. Also look for the 2024 Gathering Planning Guide on the Gathering page.

Mark your calendar for August 11-14, 2024 and use the registration form at the end of this newsletter or go to the website to register online. Registration opens on February 11, 2023. We will see you there!



Chautauqua Studio Cottage

2022 Treasurer’s Report

By Tom Henderson

The Society remains in good financial condition. Our investment in the Vanguard Wellesley Income Admiral Fund decreased in value by 9% in 2022; however, the S&P 500 Index declined by more than twice that amount. Our total assets are substantial and our liabilities minimal. To see a more detailed version of this report, login to our website and go to Members > Society Documents and look under Treasurer’s Reports.

I want to thank the generous donors to the Society in 2022: The Bear Gulch Foundation (managed by the Rob Flint family), Andy Cameron, Bill Spindler, Jeff Rubin and Stephanie Wiles, Michele Raney, Gisela Dreschhoff, Leroy Mills, Boyd Allen, Bruce Dewald, Dagmar Cronn, Ron Thoreson, Skip Johnson, Steve Dibbern, Susan Gray, and Trina Baldwin.

Thanks also to the donors to the *RV Hero* Recovery Fund: George Denton, David Ferris, Lawrence Conrad, Steve Dibbern, Moki Kokoris, Boyd Allen, Bill Spindler, Bryan Chambers, James Bolenbaugh, Scott Borg, William McLean, Deneb Karentz, Dick Wolak, Margaret Amsler, Joan Boothe, Billy-Ace Baker, Front Street Shipyard, Ed Stump, Hamilton Marine, A.J. Oxton, Ann Peoples, Steve Theno, and Laurence Seaton.

2022 ASSETS & LIABILITIES

Assets

Bank Accounts	
Antarctican Society Checking	\$18,923
Antarctican Society Savings	259
Ruth Siple Fund	4,171
Investments	60,047
Total Assets:	\$83,400

Liabilities

<i>RV Hero</i> Recovery Fund	\$385
Total Liabilities:	\$385
BALANCE	\$83,015

Hero Homecoming

By Charles Lagerbom

Over the winter of 2021-22, Washington State Department of Natural Resources received additional state funding prioritized for demolition and removal of *Hero* for the summer/fall 2022 from the waters of Bay Center. The \$1.8 million contract bid went to Ballard Marine Construction of Washougal, WA. Total costs expected to exceed \$2.5 million, due to contaminated materials. Meanwhile, the Antarctic Society hired a trucking company to bring back *Hero* salvaged materials.

The Society successfully raised funds to pay to transport *Hero* items back to Maine. Many graciously donated to the effort. RB Browns Transportation of Central Point, Oregon was hired. By end of July, a boom had been put around the vessel and a barge located beside it. Ballard Marine crews worked on the wreckage for about a month, removing hazardous chemicals. A bucket loader helped to take the vessel apart piece by piece.



Hero Hardware. Photo by Herman Culker

By August 19th, the boom area was empty and a barge with containers had departed. On November 1st, Ballard Marine contacted the Society. According to Ballard Senior Project Manager, John Snowden, the operation was supposed to have been a rip-and-tear type job of quick, controlled

demolition, but once they learned of the historic nature of the vessel, he said their salvage workers took extra time and effort (at some expense) to more carefully remove items. He said recognition of *Hero's* history and science had played an important factor in efforts to save some remains. True to the *Hero* story, even those associated with its demolition, seem to come under its sway.

Items saved include the *Hero* rudder, pinion gear, the two 814lb Baldt anchors, a winch, a section of the keel, a large stanchion, and the propeller, which Snowden referred to as "a six-foot bronze beauty." They also recovered coins which had been placed under the mainmast when it was first stepped and then more added each time it was re-stepped, one such time being in Puerto Belgrano, August 1978. According to former First Mate, Willie Wilson, "I recall [Captain Pieter] Lenie telling me that by placing the coins (there were several and some were rather large) onto the mast step, it would bring her good luck!"

In addition to these ship remains and other *Hero* memorabilia collected, interest has been shown in commissioning a museum quality scale model of the vessel. Contact was made with Nic Damuck, president at Bluejacket Shipcrafters in Searsport, Maine as to the possibility of building a scale reproduction of *Hero*. Being considered is a 1/2" to foot scale, which would result in the 125-ft *Hero* model being about 5-6 feet in length. Bluejacket said such an effort would require the ship's plans or architectural blueprints.

Ironically, however, no plans have yet been located, other than a one-page detailed drawing of the ship's profile and deck layout. It is known Potter & McArthur sent out sets of plans in August 1965. Referred to as books, there were at least three copies of three rolls; each roll contained one copy of twenty-seven different blueprints covering various aspects from engine foundation and heating arrangement to deck framing and running rigging. There were blueprints for machinery arrangement, a lines plan, offset table, two different block lists and a sail plan. Other drawings included general arrangement of main and lower deck, rudder and steering, as well as system plans for salt and freshwater, diesel oil and bilge. Any help in locating

any of these plans would be greatly appreciated or if you would like to donate to the scale model construction, please let us know!

On Dec. 1, 2022, Ballard Marine Construction officially turned over *Hero* remains to the Antarctic Society. RB Browns Transportation began arranging shipment. Weights and measurements provided turned out to be inaccurate. Instead of 6K pounds total weight and 28 feet of truck deck space needed, the shipment actually weighed in at 17K pounds needing forty feet of deck space. The first truck which showed was unable to handle the larger load. Another truck would have to be found and the cost to the Antarctic Society increased from the original quote of \$5K to nearly \$7K. Luckily, the Society's fund-raising had had enough success that there were extra funds available to cover this increase.



Hero's Route to Maine. Photo by Herman Culker

Nothing seemed to go easy with transportation of *Hero* back to Maine. The second truck blew two tires in Portland before even getting to Ballards. RB Browns arranged for a third truck, but upon arrival, the driver refused the job, saying the pieces on the pallets were not very secure and too dangerous to carry 3200 miles. More likely he did not have the proper gear to secure the load. RB Browns had requested smaller straps and chains for the smaller pieces, but he still insisted it would not work. The Ballard yard disagreed and said it would be okay to travel that distance, but the driver left the yard. A

fourth vehicle finally arrived and its driver, Herman Culker, slept aboard his truck in the shipyard waiting to load on Dec. 12. The next day, *R/V Hero* left Washington for the first time in nearly 15 years.

Still, it wasn't an easy cross-country trek. Before getting out of Washington State, the shipment was delayed when mountain passes became blocked by a snowstorm. Bad weather dogged the hauler, he was further delayed three days when Wyoming's Interstate-80 closed due to blizzard conditions. Culker took several photos of the trip, when he arrived in Maine, he said he had been hauling *Hero* parts so long, they had become almost like family to him. Once again, *Hero* seemed to have cast its spell.



Unloading in Maine. Photo by Herman Culker

The shipment arrived in mid-coast Maine on December 20th, one of the shortest days of the year. A bobcat lifter was on hand to help unload. The heavy items were neatly stacked on wooden pallets, some of the boards cracking under the weight. All told, seventeen tons of *Hero* materials were brought east and delivered to Maine, *Hero* was home for the first time in nearly 55 years. And just in time for Christmas!

Next phase is for items to be conserved and preserved for donation to a local mid-coast Maine maritime museum. Other memorabilia such as a 16mm reel of film about *Hero* has been received. Other items are being identified and arranged for inclusion into this collection as well. And several people have contributed their time, journals, photos, stories, and materials for inclusion in a manuscript being prepared about the history and science of *R/V Hero*.

Letter to the Editors

Your article "Historic Artefacts Returned" in the last Newsletter reminded me of ten or so years ago and a request from an Antarctic to return stuff taken from Shackleton's hut during the IGY.

Paul Dalrymple knew that I had a collection of Antarctic art. He was contacted by a member who had some Antarctic paintings and wanted to sell them... was I interested? Yes, I was! So, I contacted Jon Quincey "JQ" Tierney-Holly. JQ had been a marine biologist on the *Atka* in '54-'55 and other icebreakers later. At one point, he took a painter named Robert Hogue to paint what came up in dredge hauls, painting being better able to illustrate features of the deep invertebrates than photography. The ship was in McMurdo for a time and JQ and Hogue visited Shackleton's hut; JQ to "souvenir" and Hogue to paint.



Hogue Painting of Shackleton's Hut at Cape Royds

Fast forward from 1956 to 2013, JQ, after selling me a number of paintings that Hogue had done of IGY operations, asked me if I would send his collection of "souvenirs" back to the NZAHT which he knew I was a member of. He was going blind and wanted it done before he couldn't see them anymore. They included pony horseshoes, nails, ceramic jars, cocoa tins, and significantly, pony corn feed. Being a scientist, he had sent some to the USDA in Beltsville, where they determined that it was still 13% viable, and samples were sent to the Svalbard Seed Bank. I packed and UPS'd the

stuff to the Navy who transported it to Lizzie Meeks on the Ice. She and NZAHT were VERY grateful.

My bonus was a large painting that Hogue had given to JQ of Shackleton's hut. Plein Air in Antarctica during the IGY! It shows the hut in its unrestored condition with wind-blown debris all around... a treasure.

There was a problem with three of JQ's "souvenirs" -- three boxes of matches from the debris around the hut. No one will fly matches! Not the Navy, not UPS, not FedEx. So, with Lizzie Meeks' blessing I am now in possession of "loot" from the hut that cannot be returned.

Best regards,
Steve Dibbern

CCAMLR Again Fails to Create MPA

By Andrea Vance, *Stuff*, Nov. 14, 2022

For six years, diplomats, scientists and campaigners have battled to designate an MPA (marine protected area) in the Weddell Sea. Restrictions already exist in the pristine environment, but this would impose further rules to prevent overfishing and accidental capture of seabirds and mammals.

It was to be the second sanctuary – the first is in the Ross Sea – in a planned network spanning millions of kilometers of the rich, fertile Southern Ocean. Two other proposals – around the Western Antarctica Peninsula and East Antarctica were also before The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). In total, they would ring-fence almost four million sq km.

But once again, the annual meeting of the group held in Hobart earlier this month, ended in deadlock.

Of 27 member states, two are opposed: Russia and China. CCAMLR decisions must be unanimous.

Delegates did agree to the unusual step of holding a special meeting, at an unspecified date next year in Chile. It would be only the third time in its 40-year history that talks are held outside CCAMLR's usual calendar.

“There was a lot of frustration amongst the proponents,” one delegate told *Stuff*, speaking on the condition of anonymity. “I think people came to the meeting with pretty low expectations because the Russian invasion of Ukraine just added to the complications.”

Eight new areas were added to a list of vulnerable marine ecosystems (groups of species or habitats that may be damaged by fishing activities) which means they will be protected from gear that touches the seabed – but that doesn't include the 60 million icefish nests – the world's largest known fish breeding area – discovered in the Weddell Sea last year.

The committee also agreed on a new resolution on climate change which “stresses the importance of taking urgent action.”

Conservationists – and politicians – vented their frustration. US assistant secretary of state Monica Medina blasted both China and Russia for standing in the way of conservation measures. Both countries had also resisted the creation of the Ross Sea MPA, originally proposed by New Zealand and the US in 2012 and finally agreed to four years later. The only other MPA – in the South Orkney Islands southern shelf – was established in 2009.

“Russia's repeated rejection of the best available scientific information amounts to an abuse of its commitment to participate in consensus-based decision-making,” she said in a statement.

Germany's Federal Minister of Agriculture Cem Özdemir told his national Press Agency that: “The longstanding Russian blockade attitude proves once again [that] Russia is not interested in constructive cooperation with the international community.”

By contrast, New Zealand's politicians have said little. In a tweet, illustrated with penguin and fish emojis, foreign minister Nanaia Mahuta wrote: “Vital protections for Antarctic marine ecosystems after 40 years of international cooperation in #CCAMLR. [NZ flag emoji] backs CCAMLR's new Climate Change Resolution to conserve this fragile environment for future generations.”

A spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed to the statement from the US State Department, and said it was “joined by many

CCAMLR Members” including New Zealand. (The statement has no other signatories).

“New Zealand and other countries expressed deep concern that Russia has repeatedly ignored the scientific evidence supporting conservation decisions in order to achieve its political objectives in CCAMLR,” the spokesperson added in a written statement.

With the great-power competition currently playing out across the globe, the meeting was always going to be tense. Russia and China have long fought for more access to Antarctica’s untapped resources, and there is suspicion the two countries use the guise of scientific research to stake their claim.

As the Covid-19 pandemic significantly impacted the polar operations of other countries, both nations maintained their activities. And the US, which has jostled with Beijing and Moscow in the North Pole for decades, wants to maintain its dominance. It currently has three permanent bases, but China is building its fifth station, and more ice-breakers.

Remarkably, two countries at war – Russia and Ukraine – sat down together at the table. Russia did not block a decision for Ukrainian diplomat, Vitalii Tsymbaliuk to chair the Commission for the next two years.

But the stage was set for limited co-operation on the first day of the fortnight-long meeting when a Russian delegate’s speech was disrupted by a walk-out in protest at the Ukraine invasion.

Diplomatic observers were struck by how closely Russian and Chinese delegates worked together to protect and veto proposals that threatened their shared interests. Russia has repeatedly obstructed attempts to set catch limits at the closed-door meeting – but the co-ordination was somewhat new.

“China and Russia are two obstacles to making progress on marine protected areas”, one delegate said, speaking to *Stuff* on the condition of anonymity. “They were blocking right through the meeting, although they did agree eventually to the special meeting.”

These talks – which will take place in Santiago in the autumn – won’t have the authority to come to

a decision. But it is the only third time such a meeting has been called in CCAMLR’s 40-year history.

The lack of progress is in stark contrast to the number of delegates – which grow every year, made up of scientists, diplomats and advocates from environmental NGOs.

“Some see the CCAMLR process as Western-driven, although clearly, Argentina and Chile don’t fit that mold,” the delegate said. “And China is still exploring what marine resources they might be interested in the Antarctic.”

Alan Hemmings, a Canterbury University specialist on Antarctic governance and geopolitics, believes the treaty system – which regulates relations amongst states in the Antarctic – is in “a bit of a mess” but the fault lies not just with China and Russia.

“We haven’t agreed to anything for a very long time...and we got pretty close to having nothing out of the CCAMLR meeting that ended [Nov. 4]...It isn’t just that the Russians block things directly involving them, but in blocking general measures they set up a ripple that runs through the system. And I think we’re going to see a lot more of this.”

Both China and Russia see conservation measures as a threat to their national economic interests, he said. Russia, in particular, is looking to prevent precedents for fishing regulations elsewhere in the world, particularly in the North Pacific. “If all of those three proposed MPAs were introduced, we would have an appreciable proportion of the circumference of the Antarctic in some kind of protected area. And there is a concern on the part of fishing states – not just confined to China and Russia – that this is a slow burn project.”

The present system is dysfunctional – but unlikely to change, Hemmings said. “It’s a shambles right now. It’s achieving nothing and if you assume we are talking about a decade long struggle with Russia and Ukraine that suggests that we’re not going to be in a position to reach consensus for the foreseeable future. We’ve got to change the way in which we make decisions.

“But the difficulty is, if we can’t get international agreement to make the current system

work, it seems unlikely we're going to agree to accept a new one.”

Most Antarctic animals and plants set to decline by 2100

By Corryn Wetzel, *New Scientist*

Around 65% of Antarctic animals and plants could decline by the end of the century if conservation efforts aren't ratcheted up. Species expected to undergo the steepest population drops are emperor penguins, Adélie penguins, chinstrap penguins and soil nematodes.

In a two-part analysis, Jasmine Lee at the British Antarctic Survey and her colleagues compiled scientific data to pinpoint which of the Antarctic's wildlife will be most at risk under moderate and severe warming scenarios. Then, they asked a group of 29 international experts on Antarctic biodiversity to assess the cost and effectiveness of different management strategies over the next century, like reducing tourism and the spread of invasive species.

Under current management strategies and moderate warming, the team found 65% of land plants and animals will decline by the end of the century. If warming is limited to below 2°C by 2100, the estimate drops to 31%.

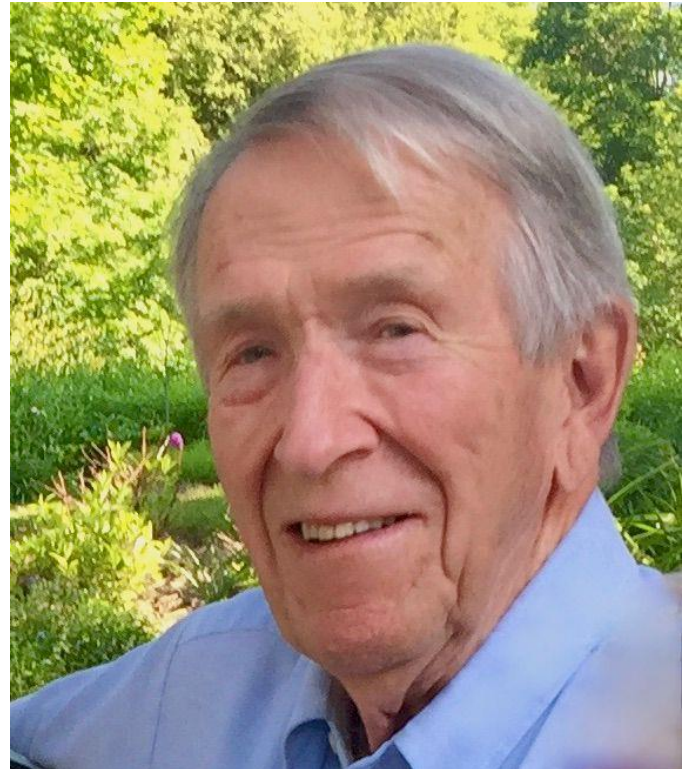
Seabirds were slated to endure the steepest declines, with emperor penguins losing 90% of their population by 2100, largely because they rely on ice for breeding. Dry soil nematodes and Adélie penguins are expected to decline by more than half. Not all species suffered from climate change: some native flowering plants are expected to spread with warmer temperatures and more available liquid water.

Finally, the 29 experts collectively identified 10 key steps to reduce the most severe damage at an annual cost of \$23 million – excluding the cost of addressing climate change – that could benefit up to 84% of plants and animals. The most promising solutions were increasing habitat protection for vulnerable species, managing the spread of disease and reducing the introduction of invasive species.

Journal reference: PLoS Biology, DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.3001921

Bob Dodson, 1926 - 2022

By Harry Dodson



Robert Haskins Thomas (Bob) Dodson died Dec. 12, 2022 in White River Junction, Vermont. He was born March 15, 1926 in Mount Vernon, NY to Louise Swift Dodson and Captain Harry Leluce Dodson, US Navy. Bob grew up around the world as his father served as a mechanical engineer aboard battleships in WWI and as chief engineer aboard aircraft carriers in WWII. Bob's most memorable homes were in Shanghai, China and Baguio in the Philippines. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard College, Dartmouth College, Harvard Business School and the Centre des Études Industrielles in Geneva, Switzerland. He served in the Navy at the end of WWII.

Bob is best known as one of the last Antarctic explorers of the dog team era. He was an assistant geologist and dog team driver on the 1947-48 Ronne Antarctic Expedition, the last US Antarctic

expedition to use dog teams for land transportation. The Dodson Peninsula on the ice-bound Weddell Sea at the eastern base of Antarctica's Palmer Peninsula was named for his father. While on a lengthy ski expedition to the Antarctic plateau in the winter of 1948, Bob and a colleague crossed a dangerous ice field riddled with deep fissures called crevasses. Suddenly his friend fell into the bottom of a 150' deep crevasse and miraculously survived, though he was wedged upside down in the ice. In the darkness of a star-studded night, Bob skied across the jagged glacial landscape 12 miles to the expedition's base camp and then led a rescue team back to the crevasse. A mountain climbing team roped down to the trapped skier and pulled him out safely. Bob was recognized for his bravery and orienteering skills.



Bob and Friend at Stonington Island

Bob was a life-long Fellow of the Antarctic Society and served as the society's president in the 1980s. On his retirement in 1998, he again "went south," serving as a lecturer on cruise ships more than a dozen times over the years. He has been, since 1948, a Fellow of The American Geographical Society, a member of The American Alpine Club, and for many years a member of The Alpine Club (London), The Himalayan Club (Mumbai) and the Swiss Alpine Club. Throughout his life, he was a keen mountaineer, having climbed in the Rockies and the Alps as well as in the Himalaya where, in

1952, he organized and led an expedition into the high peaks of the Sikkim Himalaya in India.

After returning from Antarctica, Bob was invited by a friend to attend the Dartmouth Winter Carnival where he met the love of his life, Gertrude "Robbie" Robertson, who was singing The Weaver's Song next to an ice sculpture. They were married in San Francisco in 1950 and enjoyed 68 years of marriage.

After his wedding, Bob joined ALCAN, a large Canadian aluminum firm. He spent two years at the company's subsidiary, Indian Aluminum Company, in Kolkata, India. After six years in Chicago and St. Louis managing ALCAN's south-central sales office, he left ALCAN to become an executive at the Acco corporation in Ogdensburg, NY. He later served as general manager of the Bemis Company in Belgium and then as general manager of the Singer Company in Istanbul, Turkey. He later held positions with the U.S. Agency for International Development as an attaché in the Persian Gulf for the Trade and Development Program and later as Private Enterprise Development Officer at the U.S. embassy in Rabat, Morocco.

In 2018, Bob was predeceased by his beloved wife Robbie. He is survived by three sons: Harry, born in 1952 in Kolkata, India and now living in Ashfield, Massachusetts; Philip born in 1955 in Geneva, Switzerland and now in Aleu in the foothills of the French Pyrenees and Christopher, born in Brussels, Belgium and now of Greenfield, Massachusetts. A fourth son, Nicholas, born in Illinois, predeceased him. Other survivors include six grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Bob's memorial service was held at 11 am on Saturday, January 21st at St. Thomas Episcopal Church, 9 West Wheelock Street, Hanover, New Hampshire. It will be followed in the spring by an interment in a palm-studded cemetery overlooking the Pacific in Santa Barbara, California beside the graves of his wife, Robbie, and son Nicholas. In remembrance, donations can be made to St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Hanover.

Art Brown, 1935 - 2022

By Lee Kenny, *Stuff*

Arthur 'Art' Brown died at his home in Washington, D.C. on Nov. 4, 2022. The American was based in Christchurch as program manager for the US National Science Foundation from 1997 until 2017. He visited Antarctica numerous times during the two decades, including accompanying Sir Edmund Hillary on his final trip to Antarctica in 2007 to mark the 50th anniversary of Scott Base. Brown also worked with Air New Zealand who took more than 100 people who lost family members in the 1979 Erebus disaster to the site of the crash in 2011.

Brown played an integral role in the successful planning and logistics of Operation Deep Freeze. He was also instrumental in visits to the frozen continent for scores of dignitaries, including US Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, Slovakian President Rudolf Schuster and Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg.

"Art was a person of huge humility but with his finger on the pulse of US-NZ Antarctic relationships, both politically and operationally," said Lou Sanson, chief executive of Antarctica New Zealand for 11 years, who worked closely with Brown.

Nadene Kennedy, 1953 - 2022

By Guy Guthridge and Polly Penhale

Nadene Gail Kennedy, employed at the National Science Foundation's Office of Polar Programs for 43 years, died Nov. 28, 2022. (The office administers the U.S. Antarctic Program.) She rose through the ranks to be Polar Coordination Specialist. Her seemingly routine tasks gave rise to fascinating statistics, and unusual situations demanded her immediate action.

Award of the Antarctica Service Medal to qualifying nonmilitary participants in the USAP was Nadene's responsibility. Her careful records led to a 2006 report in the online SpaceRef that of the 3,320 people who'd wintered, 988 had done so at

least twice, and 26 people, seven or more times. One person had wintered 15 times.



Nadene also managed the Distinguished Visitors (DV) program which brought Congressional delegations and high-level federal agency and military personnel to U.S. Antarctic stations. The work involved a high level of coordination to ensure a successful visit that demonstrated the importance of U.S. research and presence in Antarctica. She was also the staff member who notified the public of permits issued under the Antarctic Conservation Act. The task normally was routine, but situations arose in the Antarctic that were anything but. Scientists studying lakes in the Dry Valleys found a Weddell seal in their midst. Perhaps lured by the cheeseburgers, the young male seal was far from his natural habitat of McMurdo Sound. Bound by the Antarctic Conservation Act, the scientists couldn't feed it, but, armed on an emergency basis with one of Nadene's permits, seal scientists at McMurdo came out and gave the seal "the ride of its life" back home in a helicopter. The saga resulted in a children's book, *The Lost Seal* by Diane McKnight (2006), available still.

Nadene was NSF's liaison with the Antarctic tourism industry. For more than a decade, she single-handedly compiled each season's detailed statistics about U.S.-authorized tourist companies as required by the Antarctic Treaty. She was instrumental in the Office of Polar Program's effort to encourage the development of an Antarctic trade organization which became the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO). This organization now compiles tourism statistics for all members and is an observer to the Antarctic Treaty meetings.

Born on March 1, 1953 in Portsmouth, Virginia, Nadene graduated from Princess Anne High School in Virginia Beach, and received a major in biology and a minor in chemistry from Madison College (now James Madison University). She made numerous trips to Antarctica in support of the NSF mission and retired from NSF in 2019. In 1994, "Kennedy Ridge" in Victoria Land, Antarctica, was named in her honor. Donations in memory of Nadene may be made to The Antarctic Society or to the Dementia Society of America (dementiasociety.org). Expressions of sympathy may be shared at www.HillsboroMemorial.com.

Retrospective: Antarctic Map Folio Series

By Guy Guthridge

Before the era of satellites and online data, science digests often appeared only after painstaking assembly of information into scholarly tomes that got checked and rechecked until a brave soul sent proofs to the printer. An outstanding and, for me, nostalgic, example was the Antarctic Map Folio Series, which the American Geographical Society (AGS) published over the period 1964 to 1976.

The series consists of 19 folios, in shades of green, measuring 11 by 17 inches. Each folio contains a text of maybe a dozen pages plus a varying number of plates or maps depicting what was known about, say, the atmosphere, terrestrial life, structure of Antarctic waters, distribution of marine invertebrates, birds, sediments, or mammals.

The maps, printed on only one side, are folded up so they fit in the folders. My predecessor at the National Science Foundation, Kurt G. Sandved, got NSF funding going for the series, and I took over after joining NSF in 1970.

While the folios were being published, the AGS had handsome green boxes made to contain the set. At NSF one of those precious boxed sets was on my office shelf, and when I retired, I left it behind for my successor. I should have known better.

In recent weeks I've searched in vain for a set to buy or even look at. No luck from sellers or even libraries. A friend who just retired walked out of the NSF building with three of the folios (2, 5, and 18) and – wow! – gave them to me. A few others are for sale online.

The AGS has its own poignant tale. Founded in 1851 by 31 wealthy New Yorkers, it performed some heroic projects, such as mapping South America at a scale of 1:1,000,000. In 1911 it got a new headquarters on Broadway at 156th Street. The magnificent building is still there, but AGS left long ago. In the late 1970s, after the Antarctic Map Folio Series was finished, I got a call from Vivian C. Bushnell, Editor, who told me the Society could no longer afford the building and was about to sell it. Antarctic publications were in the basement, and if I wanted them, I'd better get up there.

That basement was unforgettable. Not just box after box of folios, but title after title of seminal Antarctic literature going back through the 20th Century, like *Problems of Polar Research, A Series of Papers by Thirty-One Authors*, 1928. Authors whose names we know today. Not just one copy each. Shelves of them! NSF, bless its heart, paid to ship the trove to the Smithsonian, where I had a contract for other Antarctic work, and the boss agreed to get into the bookselling business. Paul C. Dalrymple told it this way in our July 1980 newsletter: "The once proud and mighty, the prestigious American Geographical Society, has fallen upon hard times. Broadway at 156th was not only a nice place to visit, but people who worked there enjoyed it. The AGS is still alive, mind you, but they have had to do some serious retrenching. The Smithsonian has taken over the sale and distribution of the AGS Antarctic map folios, as

well as some of their books. I don't know of a better bargain in town than Ken Bertrand's book *Americans in Antarctica, 1775-1948*. This was marketed for \$20, but you can pick it up now from the Smithsonian for \$6. The whole Antarctic Map Folio Series (exclusive of Folio 2) can be had for a total of \$40..."

The last folio, #19, is History of Antarctic Exploration. What a compilation! One reviewer in 1977 wrote, "The Antarctic Map Folio Series is an extremely informative production, and this historical folio is no exception. The data are well presented and the cartographic quality excellent. The nuances of political history and Nationalism overtones in Antarctic exploration have been avoided by a very general, even-handed treatment."

I can't bring myself to say that the series is no longer relevant. How about the sold-out folio 2, Physical Characteristics of the Antarctic Ice Sheet? Society members Charlie Bentley, Dick Cameron, and Tony Gow, with two others, put that one together in 1964 by assembling years of data – collected mainly by traverse – to give, in effect, a static snapshot of a dynamic situation. "To complete the study of the ice sheet . . . the movement of the inland ice must be measured in numerous areas," was their understated explanation. Today with satellites we're getting that and more, over and over, with precision that back then was unimagined.

But just look at those old plates – works of art, a moment in time – so very carefully researched, drawn, and printed on heavy-stock paper. If you can find them!

Mysteries of Antarctica: Myths and Realities

Reviewed by Tom Henderson

This is the fifth in a series of Antarctic-themed musical albums produced by Valmar Kurol, Michael Stibor and Carole Desmarteau. Valmar is a long-time member of the Antarctic Society. The insert introduction describes the music as portraying "... various Antarctic themes based on the realities of past eras, and myths about the continent." Valmar comments: "A lot of the album was

composed with music reflecting the imagined prehistoric and tropical eras of Antarctica, which are not frequently identified with the continent in contemporary discourse." The stylings reflect the "melting pot of different people, cultures and backgrounds" of those who travel to and work in Antarctica. Indeed, this is perhaps the most eclectic of all the albums in the series.

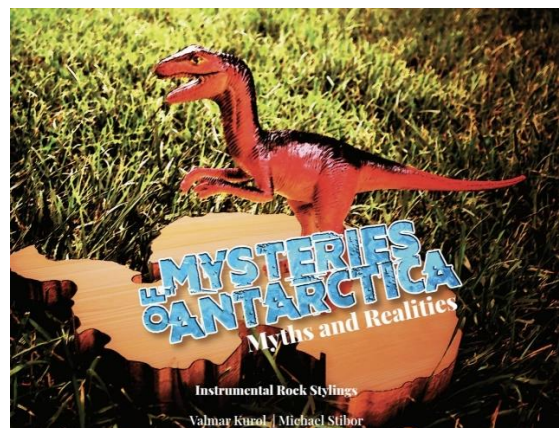
The stylings often harken back to the popular music of the 1960's and 70's, from the modern jazz feel of "Continents Drifting Apart" to the Santana/Sergio Mendes-influenced "Samba Antarctica" to the heavy blues guitar piece "Dinosaur Extinction Blues" to the Clapton-esque "Hollow Earth." "Surfing the Antarctic Wave" features a Ventures-like melody while "Atlantis in Antarctica" has a Caribbean feel in which one almost expects Harry Belafonte to chime in lyrically.

My favorite piece is "The Kind Witch of Antarctica," a beautiful composition by Carole Desmarteau. It is both reflective and soaring with – unnecessarily, in my personal opinion – a guitar riff toward the end. It is so impressive that an abbreviated version was used, with the composers' permission, as the background for a memorial film shown at the 2022 Gathering in Burlington, VT.

Mysteries of Antarctica is worthy of its place in the collection of previously reviewed albums in this newsletter. It is worth listeners' time, especially in the context of the four albums that preceded it.

The CD is available for download or streaming on iTunes, Spotify, and Amazon.com. It is also available at Valmar's website:

www.mysteriesofantarctica.com. Take a listen!





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August 11-14, 2024 Boulder, CO Gathering Registration

Name (s) _____

Address _____

Email _____ Phone _____

Registration

_____ \$250.00 Full Registration per person. Increases to \$275.00 on January 1, 2024. 100% refund until April 1, 2024.

Full Registration includes the day programs, 2 lunches, Reception on Monday evening, Auction on Tuesday, and the Tour and Picnic on Wednesday.

_____ \$125.00 Guest Registration(s) per person

Guest Registration includes the Reception, 2 lunches, Auction, Tour and Picnic **only**. The day programs are **not** included.

Guest(s): _____

\$ _____ Donation

Donations toward the Gathering are very much appreciated and are tax deductible.

Do you or another of your registrants have ADA accessibility needs? ___ Yes ___ No

Please indicate the need: _____

Do you or another of your registrants have a special dietary need? ___ Yes ___ No

Please indicate the need: _____

Proceed to page 2 if you wish to reserve a lodging unit on the Chautauqua campus.

August 11-14, 2024 Boulder, CO Gathering Lodging

Lodging Reservation and Deposit

The Antarctic Society has reserved and paid for 39 lodging units on the Chautauqua campus. Registrants may select and hold the lodging unit of their choice by indicating the type of unit and paying a deposit of one day’s lodging cost for the selected unit. The balance of the lodging cost will be due by June 1, 2024. Deposits may be refunded only if another registrant agrees to assume the reservation for that unit.

There are **two options** for reserving a lodging unit:

Option 1: Deposit one day’s lodging cost for holding **3 days of lodging** (Aug. 11-13)

Note: All prices include taxes.

- _____ \$172.00 Columbine Lodge Studio
- _____ \$202.00 Columbine Lodge 1-bedroom
- _____ \$245.00 Studio Cottage
- _____ \$281.00 1-bedroom Cottage
- _____ \$351.00 2-bedroom Cottage

Option 2: Deposit one day’s lodging cost for **4 days of lodging** (Aug. 11-14)

Note: All prices include taxes.

- _____ \$172.00 Columbine Lodge Studio
- _____ \$202.00 Columbine Lodge 1-bedroom
- _____ \$245.00 Studio Cottage
- _____ \$281.00 1-bedroom Cottage
- _____ \$351.00 2-bedroom Cottage

Do you wish to reserve “shoulder” days (extra lodging days before or after the Gathering? List dates:

Total Registration and Lodging Deposit

\$_____ Total Registration and Donation (from page 1)

\$_____ Lodging Deposit

\$_____ Total Registration and Donation plus Lodging Deposit

Mail your check and registration form to:

The Antarctic Society
35 Cherry Street, Unit 701
Burlington, VT 05401

or go to the 2024 Gathering page on the Antarctic Society website to pay by credit card.