



# EXPLORER'S GAZETTE

Volume 3, Issue 1

Old Antarctic Explorers Association, Inc

Winter 2003

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Jim Eblen – OAEA President

TO ALL OAE's - Hope everyone had a happy holiday season and that all returned safely home from wherever your travels took you. The Association has it's first Symposium/Reunion behind it, and is moving forward to accomplish it's goals.

I wish to take this opportunity to personally thank everyone that put forth that extra effort in making the first Symposium/Reunion an outstanding success. I believe the one thing that stood out, at least for me, was seeing shipmates and friends that I hadn't seen for over 40 years. We all shared unique experiences while serving on the "White Continent", forming a common bond, that is somewhat difficult to explain to those who never shared these experiences. The business portion of the affair can most certainly be improved upon, and will be taken under advisement for the next Symposium/reunion at Point Mugu in 2004. The Pensacola Committee has put together a "Lessons Learned" folder that will help improve the next meeting. More on this later.

Elections were held, and the following are the Association Officers:

President – Jim Eblen  
Executive Vice President – Ed Feeney  
Secretary/Treasurer – Jim O'Connell  
Life Director – Billy-Ace Baker  
Director – Jim Wallace  
Director – H.J. Walter  
Director – Barry Chase  
Director – Steve Edelman  
Director – Bill Maloney  
Director – Buz Dryfoose

The Board of Directors have been assigned as committee chairman IAW with the Bylaws of the

Old Antarctic Explorers Association, Inc. The committees and a brief description of their duties are as follows:

**Chapter Coordinator – Jim Wallace.** They shall liaise with individual chapters to ensure that agreements between chapters and the Association are fulfilled and to maintain communication between chapters and the Association.

**Finance – Jim O'Connell.** They shall review the Treasurers financial reports, prepare an annual budget and advise on expenditure of funds.

**Scholarship – Walt Walter.** They shall develop strategies to procure donations to the scholarship fund and to make all members aware of the fund and eligibility requirements.

**Symposium – Jim Wallace.** They shall plan the program for symposiums.

**Membership – Billy-Ace Baker.** They shall devise Ways and means of securing members and methods of organization for making such membership effective.

**OAEA Assistance – Barry Chase.** They shall develop ways, means, and procedures to provide assistance to members as stated in the Preamble.

**Merchandise – Buz Dryfoose.** They shall liaise with individual chapters to ensure they adhere to local and state tax law requirements and ensure compliance for selling merchandise at Symposiums

To those who have lost a loved one, our prayers are with you. To those under the weather, we wish you a speedy recovery. Until next time.

*Jim Eblen*  
President

*The Old Antarctic Explorers Association, Inc is a tax exempt charitable organization, chartered under U. S. Code 501(c)(3) and is dedicated to establishing and perpetuating public awareness of the Courage, Sacrifice and Devotion its members exhibited while supporting Antarctic Research for more than 55 years.*

## CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

Cecil D. Harper - OAEA Chaplain

*"STRENGTH FOR THESE DAYS"*

It was great to see so many of you at the Pensacola reunion in November. What a great job the guys did in making everything pleasant and first class. I am making plans to go to Point Mugu for the next 'gathering'.

Much is happening in our world today. War looms on the horizon and many lives will be touched in one way or another as events unfold. And, it is the Christmas season, when the Prince of Peace was born in Bethlehem.

When the tribes of Israel were assigned portions of the Promised Land, Asher was given the rocky seacoast, with rough road to travel---but with the promise "Your shoes shall be iron and brass; and as your days so shall your strength be." God has never encouraged his children to believe that life is easy. It is not so for his Son nor his disciples. The difficulties we face in life are not so important as how we face them, and the worthiness of the cause we serve.

This is a very difficult period in our lives. Our economy is struggling to regain its strength, war threatens, we are on constant alert for terrorist activities, illness may threaten your loved ones, disruptions of all sorts seem to appear when least expected. But these are days for faith, not panic.

God has promised strength adequate for every need. Our Father always makes men strong in the hour of trial. In the darkest hours of the revolution, when everywhere the enemy was gaining ground and was triumphant, a general said to Washington, "We are lost! Everything is lost!" With flashing eyes Washington quickly answered "Sir, you do not know the resources and genius of liberty." To the doomsayers and prophets of pessimism and fear today, let us say with confidence, "Sir, you do not know the resources and genius of Almighty God!" This is a time for us to trust our all to the love and wisdom and power of Omnipotent God, who has promised that, "as your days so shall your strength be."

May God continue to richly bless you during this season of Hope. Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

*Cecil D. Harper*

OAEA Chaplain - OAE 72-73

## EDITORIAL

Jim O'Connell - Editor

To all of you that were not able to attend OAEA Reunion 2002, I want to tell you that you missed one of the most significant displays of OAE camaraderie I have ever experienced. We all know that the 'ice experience' is a bond like no other and this was in evidence everywhere I looked. A lot of old friendships were renewed and a lot of new ones were kindled. The age gap made no difference as Old and Young became instant friends.

There has been some skepticism about how serious the OAEA was and a lot of this was removed during the reunion when the President made a challenge to each member to recruit one more OAE into the OAEA during the next year. Membership has grown to over 600 members in a little over two years and is constantly on the increase as other OAEs find out about us. One member showed me a note he had gotten from a friend after he found out about the reunion and it went something like this "Wow - I guess your organization is for real, my membership application is in the mail." I think something like this kind of says it all and I encourage each of you to meet the President's challenge.

I want to thank not only the members of the reunion committee but all of the other folks that pitched in and made this the most enjoyable reunion I have ever attended.

*Jim O'Connell*

Editor

**LOCATOR** - (Editor's note - members who are off line may contact the OAEA Secretary and he will put you in touch with the requester)

George Stewart - If anybody knows where George has relocated please contact Jim O'Connell at [penguin64@att.net](mailto:penguin64@att.net) or the OAEA National Headquarters

All OAEs - Check the roster and if you know of any OAE that is not on it, contact them and tell them we are looking for them. The President challenged each of you to recruit one OAE during the forthcoming year. The roster is posted on [www.oaea.net](http://www.oaea.net)

**This Quarter In History**  
By Billy-Ace Penguin Baker – OAEA Historian



<b>January Events</b>	
24 Jan 1840	USS <i>Peacock</i> badly damaged by icebergs
08 Jan 1902	Scott sights Antarctica for first time
05 Jan 1922	Shackleton dies in South Georgia at age 48
06 Jan 1956	CD3 Richard Williams killed at McMurdo
11 Jan 1988	ANI flies first tourists to South Pole
<b>February Events</b>	
19 Feb 1819	South Shetlands Sighted by Capt William Smith
11 Feb 1821	Von Bellinghausen leaves Antarctic waters
04 Feb 1902	Scott makes first aerial view of Antarctica
06 Feb 1947	<i>Burton Island</i> arrives at Ross Ice Shelf pack ice
13 Feb 1956	Mirny Station opens
<b>March Events</b>	
10 Mar 1821	<i>Huntress</i> departs Antarctica
10 Mar 1908	Mount Erebus climbed for first time by
17 Mar 1967	McMurdo Dragon Watch Society formed
20 Mar 1968	New Palmer Station commissioned
03 Mar 1990	Will Steger and team complete longest Antarctic traverse covering 3,800 miles

**400 ATTEND FIRST OAEA REUNION -**  
By Billy-Ace Penguin Baker

Near the end of 1999 the Old Antarctic Explorers Association (OAEA) was formed in Pensacola, Florida. The OAEA was a spin-off from an E-mail group that at that time consisted of 100 subscribers. About 70 of those subscribers chose to become plank owners and formed the nucleus of the OAEA. The group consisted of personnel who had shared the *Antarctic Experience* and many of them, but not all, were ex-Navy personnel. As time progressed the OAEA was formalized, officers were elected and a board of directors (BOD) was established. Out of this came bylaws, membership dues, and recognition of the OAEA as a non-profit organization by the State of Florida and the Internal Revenue Service.

Early in 2001 the Pensacola Group of the OAEA started talking about having a reunion with Pensacola being the city of choice in which to hold the reunion. After receiving approval from the BOD, the Pensacola Group formed a committee and started monthly planning meetings in July 2001. During the summer and fall of 2001, the plans were formulated and a special edition of the OAEA quarterly *Explorer's Gazette* was published in January 2002 announcing the Pensacola 2002 Symposium/Reunion to the OAEA membership at large. At that time, the OAEA membership had grown to over 300 members and, from the beginning, the reunion committee anticipated attendance would approach 400 members and guests. A reunion registration cutoff date of October 1 was established and promulgated. When the cutoff date neared the OAEA membership had grown to 600 and the anticipated number of attendees had registered. Between October 1 and November 1 there were some last minute cancellations and some OAEA members who had registered late were permitted to take the place of those who had cancelled their registrations.

The dates of the Symposium/Reunion were from November 6-8, 2002. Many of the attendees arrived early and stayed late. The first day was reserved for check-in and socializing in the Hospitality Room. On Thursday morning there was a BOD meeting to determine agenda items for the general membership meeting that was to follow. During the general meeting it was decided to have Symposium/Reunions every two years and the next Symposium/Reunion will be held in California in the Port Hueneme/Point Mugu area in 2004. Then the next Symposium/Reunion will be held in Rhode Island in the Quonset Point/Davisville area in 2006. It is anticipated that every third Symposium/

Reunion will return to the Gulf Coast — birthplace of the OAEA. The last agenda item for the general membership meeting was an election ballot to re-elect or replace those officers and BOD members whose terms of office had expired. Highlights of the reunion included an organized tour of the National Naval Aviation Museum on November 7 and the museum made sure that the *Que Sera Sera* was prominently displaced. OAEA members were allowed to go aboard the aircraft and group photos were taken with the aircraft as a backdrop. An added bonus of the museum tour was a full rehearsal of the Blue Angels Home Coming Air Show, which was scheduled for November 8, and 9.

On Friday morning there was a memorial service for the 58 individuals who lost their lives in Antarctica while participating in Operation Highjump or Deep Freeze, from 1946 through 1999. Following a prayer by the OAEA chaplain, the names of the deceased were solemnly called out by OAEs from the four corners of the Hospitality Room. The main guest speaker was Dr. Karl Erb of the Office of Polar Programs who gave an interesting presentation of the current state of the United States Antarctic Program. After a question and answer period Dr Erb was followed by the second guest speaker, Ted Dettmar, who gave an outstanding lecture and slide show on Shackleton.

That evening the guests indulged in a sumptuous Luau followed by a no-host reception. Highlights of the evening included the drawing of numerous door prizes, raffle items and an awards ceremony. Most of the door prizes and raffle prizes had an Antarctic theme. The most sought after raffle item was a 15-inch Antarctic neon clock, which is a smaller version of the clock that hangs in the McMurdo Galley. The grand door prize was a hand-sewn quilted wall hanging decorated with penguins, icebergs, snowflakes and colors that matched those of the Antarctic Service Medal. Awards were given to the OAE who had traveled the furthest to attend the reunion (a couple from New Zealand won), the wife who had been married to an OAE the longest (61 years won) the first man on the ice, the first female on the ice, the youngest person on the ice, the OAE who had wintered over the most times (tie — four winters) and the person who had the most accumulated time on the ice. These awards were presented to OAEs in attendance with the knowledge that there are other OAEs out there who could better any of these claims, of first, most and longest.

This Symposium/Reunion had two very unusual items that will be hard to duplicate in the future, but both items have deep roots in the history of the United

States Antarctic Program. The first item was a special postal cancellation for the event. That is we had our own Post Office and pictorial postmark. The postmark incorporated the original Task Force logo that was designed by Walt Disney. The Pensacola OAEA Group supplied each person in attendance with a pre-printed envelope featuring the reunion logo and the Pensacola Post Office supplied three people who cancelled envelopes with the OAEA Reunion postmark for each day of the reunion. Anyone who served in Antarctica in any capacity should be aware of the vast proliferation of philatelic mail addressed to anyone and everyone. The practice was so widespread that almost everyone had his/her own cachet to apply to philatelic mail.



The second item was a limited supply of beer brewed especially for the OAEA First Reunion. The beer was brewed by a local microbrewery to our specification and fitted with a label of our design. The inclusion of this beer was reminiscent of the New Zealand Bavarian Beer that was brewed especially for Operation Deep Freeze. Not the best, but neither was the Penguin Beer. However, all 80 cases were purchased and consumed with great gusto.



The reunion was a great success and following a final meeting of the reunion committee one week after the reunion had ended they treated themselves to a celebration dinner at a local restaurant. Following the dinner award plaques were presented to representatives from the Holiday Inn, the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce and the Steak and Ale Restaurant. In addition, personalized, gimbaled desktop clocks, in lacquered boxes with the OAEA Reunion 2002 logo,



were presented to each member of the reunion committee.



#### IN MEMORY

OAE Charles Burton passed away at his home in England on July 15<sup>th</sup>. Charles was not a member of the OAEA but was a member of the Pole to Pole Expedition in 1980..

OAE Fred Charlton passed away on April 12, 2002 at Bellingham WA. Fred was not a registered member of the OAEA but he served on the ice at Wilkes Station with MCB Special during DF-II

OAE Harry Hall passed away October 23<sup>rd</sup> in Pensacola, FL. Harry was a lifetime member of the OAEA and served on the ice with VXE-6 from May 1969 to May 1972.

OAE John Koehler passed away on September 14<sup>th</sup>. John was not a member of the OAEA but was in McMurdo during DF-66 and DF-67

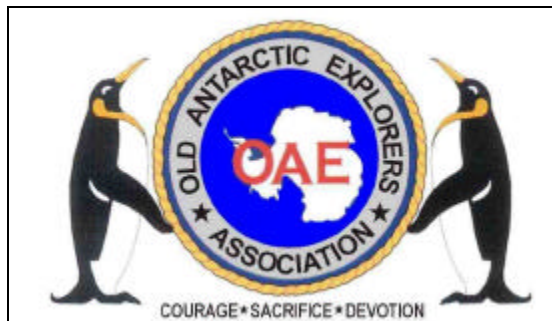
OAE Daniel "Dan" Pello passed away December 1<sup>st</sup> in Brunswick, GA. Dan was a lifetime member of the OAEA and served on the ice with VX-6 from September 1956 to August 1958.

OAE Theodore Richardson passed away September 30<sup>th</sup> in Jacksonville, IN. Theodore was not a member of the OAEA but served with ASA Det Alfa and wintered over DF-67.

OAE Harold S. Todd passed away November 2<sup>nd</sup> in Pensacola, FL. Harold was not a member of the OAEA but served in Operation Highjump 1946-47.

**OAEA LOGO HAS CHANGED** – Through BOD Resolution Pensacola 01, the OAEA Board of Directors approved a new logo for the association. This logo was submitted by Billy-Ace Baker who recommended the change because the original log contained the wording "South Pole" which was not representative of all OAEs. Additionally, he recommended a design improvement by adding the

gold rope and the emperor penguins flanking the design which are in keeping with old Deep Freeze logos for the entire task force which included similar penguins. Decals of the new logo are being designed and printed and when this is done, each member will receive their issue. Anyone desiring extra decals of the original logo can contact Jim O'Connell and he will disburse them as long as the supply lasts.



*The new Old Antarctic Explorers Association logo designed by Billy-Ace Baker and approved by the Board of directors on December 15, 2002*

#### **REUNION INFORMATION –**

*Editor's Note - If you have any information regarding individual OAE group reunions, please send the information to Jim O'Connell at [penguin64@att.net](mailto:penguin64@att.net) for publication in the Gazette*

**DF-66 Byrd Station Winter-Over.** -- June 20-22, 2003, Seattle WA. Contact Ron Sefton, PO Box 1107, Poulsbo, WA 98370. Phone: N/A. Email: <ronsefton@hotmail.com>.

**Antarctic Deep Freeze Association.** -- April 22-24, 2003, Jacksonville, FL. Contact Dick Bowers, 6404 Peace Place, Indianapolis, IN 46268-4014. Phone: 317 280 1841. Email: <rbowersindy@comcast.net>.

**Navy Nuclear Power Unit.** -- September 21-26, 2003, Biloxi MS. Contact Roger Talbert, 6900 Penton St, Pensacola, FL 32506. Phone: 850 457 0998. Email: <pm3aduck@aol.com>.

**USS Atka (AGB-3).** -- June 19-21, 2003, Pittsburgh, PA Contact George De Rosa, 188 Oak Ridge Rd, Hillsdale, NJ -7642. Phone: 201 664 2682. Email: <waytogogm@aol.com>.

#### **LOCAL ACTIVITIES –**

*If you are out and about this great country of ours and happen to be in the vicinity of one of the below scheduled get togethers, the host locations would be more than happy to have you drop in and share a period of fellowship and memories.*

**Pensacola Area** – The Pensacola group will be having its regularly scheduled get together on Saturday, 1 March 2003 at 1:00 PM at the American Legion Post 240 - 8666 Gulf Beach Highway in Pensacola

**Tidewater Area** -Next Saturday (18 Jan) at 1500/3 PM. House of Eggs restaurant in Norfolk (on Military Highway as you approach the airport, next to Cider Tires, a block down and across from Green Gifford auto dealerships). A couple of hours of visiting plus cheap food is what waits for those who come. No agenda, but this one we get to hear some about the first OAEA reunion that was in November in Pensacola. Several of us from this area went.

**OAEA SCHOLARSHIP FUND** – The OAEA Scholarship Fund was officially kicked off during the reunion with the anonymous donation of \$50.00 from one of the attendees. The Scholarship Committee Chairman is working on the mission and management of this fund right now and there will be more information passed as it is developed. In the meantime, if you want to make a tax-deductible donation to this fund, please feel free to do so. Make your checks payable to OAEA and indicate if you want the donation earmarked for the scholarship fund or general fund or split – also, if you make the donation in memory of somebody, please be sure to include that information.

#### **E-MAIL ROSTER CORRECTION –**

Make the following corrections to the e-mail roster dated 5 January 2003

- Dale Reed's [dale-reed@att.net](mailto:dale-reed@att.net) (roster had an underscore instead of a dash).
- Bob Owen [labgru@yahoo.com](mailto:labgru@yahoo.com) (roster had a 'p' instead of a 'b').

#### **RESEARCHERS UNCOVER EXTREME LAKE -- and 3000-Year-Old Microbes -- in Mars-Like Antarctic Environment – NSF Press Release NSF PR 02-100**

NSF-supported researchers drilling into Lake Vida, an Antarctic "ice-block" lake, have found the lake isn't really an ice block at all. In the December 16 issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, the team reveals that Antarctic Lake Vida may represent a previously unknown ecosystem, a frigid, "ice-sealed," lake that contains the thickest non-glacial lake ice cover on Earth and water seven times saltier than seawater.

Because of the arid, chilled environment in which it resides, scientists believe the lake may be an important

template for the search for evidence of ancient microbial life on Mars and other icy worlds.

Researchers previously thought Vida was one of several Antarctic lakes that are frozen to their beds year-round. However, using ground-penetrating radar, ice core analyses, and long-term temperature data, the researchers now show that Vida has a thick light-blocking ice cover, a vast amount of ancient organic material and sediment, and a cold, super-salty, liquid zone underlying the ice -- an environment that remains liquid at temperatures under -10°C, well below the freezing point of pure water.

Peter Doran of the University of Illinois at Chicago conducted the research along with colleagues at the Desert Research Institute in Reno, Nevada; NASA's Ames Research Center in Moffett Field, California; and Montana State University in Bozeman.

The researchers extracted two ice cores from Lake Vida in early Antarctic spring (October) 1996. With an electromechanical drill, team members spent two weeks at temperatures below -35°C drilling a 10-cm-diameter core through 16-m of ice cover.

The researchers filled both of the holes with deionized water (to seal the columns with an ice plug), emplacing temperature measuring instruments in one of the shafts.

"The sediment within the ice made coring extremely difficult and required frequent bit changes and a complete motor replacement at one stage," said John Priscu of Montana State University.

"It was some very cold drilling," added Doran. "We were there for two weeks at temperatures approaching -40°C . . . camping. The drillers had a hard time getting through the sediment layers. They were used to drilling clean ice up on the polar plateau; the dirt in the ice tended to dull the cutting bits."

Despite these difficulties, said Priscu, the core segments collected provided new insights to a previously undescribed Antarctic ecosystem.

From the cores, the scientists found a layered chemical and biological history preserved in the ice, and revived viable microbes that are at least 2,800 years old.

"The ice covers of these lakes represent an oasis for life in an environment previously thought to be inhospitable," said Priscu. "These life forms may possess novel ice-active substances such as antifreezes and ice nucleation inhibitors that allow the organisms

to survive the freeze-thaw cycles and come back to life when exposed to liquid water," he said.

"Importantly, the cold temperatures preserve DNA extremely well making them perfect 'ice museums' for the study of ancient DNA," Priscu added. Research on the ancient DNA will provide an evolutionary and functional history of the microorganisms, he said, and he believes the findings might help scientists draw implications for the type of life that may exist in Lake Vostok, a huge lake which lies more than 4 km beneath the East Antarctic Ice Sheet.

Lake Vida, more than 5 km long, is one of the largest in the cold Antarctic desert region known as the McMurdo Dry Valleys. The area receives less than 10 cm of snow per year and the average annual temperature hovers around -30°C.

Using data from the ice sensors and from an automatic meteorological station on the shore of the lake, the researchers created a thermodynamic model to understand the complex melting and freezing processes within Vida.

The model provided a better understanding of the evolution of the ice cover and the underlying salt water. The freezing, growing ice cover concentrates the salt, thereby depressing the freezing point of the water, and extending the viability of a lake ecosystem.

"Lake Vida provides insight into a novel terrestrial ecosystem," said Doran. "What happened at Lake Vida may have been the fate of other Antarctic lakes, during even colder times, and more tropical aquatic ecosystems during extreme global glaciations of the past, such as the 'snowball Earth' 550 Million years ago."

The researchers believe that Lake Vida may also offer clues to likely environments for finding signs of ancient, Martian, microbial life. Said Doran, "Mars is believed to have a water rich past, and if life developed, a Lake Vida-type ecosystem may have been the final niche for life on Mars before the water bodies froze solid."

### **OAEs ON THE ROAD**

*Editor's Note: A lot of our members have special Antarctic Related displays on their vehicles and are seen traveling throughout the country. If you have something special you would like displayed, please send a digital photo of it to [penguin64@att.net](mailto:penguin64@att.net)*

If you come up on this while on the highways and byways of our country, it is on the back of OAEA

Member Lennie Bourgeois' RV homeported in Valpariso, FL. Give him a horn honk, he might just have the coffeepot on.



### **MAKING OF A GHOST COLONY**

*Cape Royds penguins losing battle against sea ice and skua by Melanie Conner-Sun staff – Reprinted with permission from the Antarctic Sun*

Adelie penguins pepper the dark hillside of Cape Royds like smooth, oval black rocks as they lie on their bellies under the 24-hour Antarctic sun. On his stomach, a penguin lies in a pebble-lined nest, incubating the egg beneath him. Hungry skuas circle above, waiting for him or any bird to move slightly, exposing an egg just enough for it to get snatched.

A skua descends and lands amidst a cluster of penguins, pecking and squawking at them in an attempt to intimidate penguins into leaving their eggs. Hungry, because his mate should have relieved him from nest duty 10 days ago, tempted by the idea of food in the distant sea and tired of the tormenting skuas, the penguin loses hope that his mate will soon return. He heads to the sea for food, leaving his only egg for skuas to eat and his space inside a penguin cluster for skuas to occupy.

"That never used to happen," said David Ainley, of H.T. Harvey & Associates, ecological consultants based in San Jose, Calif. "The nests used to be thick enough that if a skua dared land in there, the penguins would not allow it."

The sparsely populated penguin colony is a result of the increased extent of sea ice, which impacts the penguins' ability to breed and feed normally.

For the second year in a row at Cape Royds, the amount of sea ice has increased the distance between the colony and open water, where penguins forage for krill and fish. Open water located 26 miles (42 km) away and a penguin walking speed of only about 0.5

miles (1 to 2 km) per hour add a critical two days to the journey between the nests and food. After reaching open water, penguins then have to find food and feast long enough to regain their weight after three to four weeks of fasting, before returning to the colony.

Normally, the birds migrate to their breeding grounds on shore from the pack ice in the eastern Ross Sea. At the colony, the female penguin lays an egg in a pebble-lined nest, then travels back to the sea for food while her mate incubates the egg. The male penguin stays with the egg until the female returns and relieves him in just a few days. But for the second year in a row, incubating birds at Cape Royds are leaving their nests after becoming hungry and impatient. If the foraging bird returns at all, it often finds its mate gone and the nest empty.

At the end of the laying season on Nov. 20 of this year, there were 3,800 nests with eggs. Now there are 1,200, leaving just over 30 percent left to potentially produce chicks. This is a significant loss in comparison to 2000, the last year of “normal” ice conditions, when the number of eggs dropped only from 3,800 to 3,620.

With the peak-hatch period expected to take place around Christmas this year, and the number of eggs decreasing at a rate of 7 percent a day, it is not likely that chicks will be produced this year, Ainley said. However, the incoming U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker or strong southerly winds could bring open water closer to penguins.

“We’re in a big race now between hunger and how fast the icebreaker can get here and do its thing,” said Ainley. “Although it’s coming to save McMurdo, not penguins.”

Ultimately the icebreaker can’t really save the chicks, because they are hatching so late this year. There is almost no chance they will survive with the onset of winter, added Ainley.

Despite the grim outlook, surprises are not unheard of. Last year, Mother Nature smiled upon Royds penguins, and on Dec. 14, 2001, she delivered a four-day, mid-December storm. The strong katabatic winds blew enough sea ice out to shorten the journeys for foraging parents, just as the eggs were beginning to hatch.

“The storm saved the efforts of a few Cape Royds birds last year,” said Ainley, who had predicted seven days earlier that the Royds Colony would “fail totally.” Instead of failing, the storm allowed the colony to produce 200 chicks, compared to the usual 4,000 chicks.

Although the colony has not yet failed, researchers are learning that the process is underway because older birds are dying and are not being replaced by young birds. Cape Royds is not producing chicks and previous chicks are not returning there to breed.

Of the chicks produced before the 2001-02 season, it is doubtful they will return to Royds after spending many formative years at sea. Deserted by the young, Cape Royds is increasingly becoming a penguin ghost town. “There is nothing going on at Royds anymore, the new birds don’t want to be there,” said Ainley. “It’s just like a teenager who would rather go downtown than stay at the farm. The exciting places are attracting new recruits.”

But the young penguins’ pursuit of active colonies is not all that easy. While they may be assuring their reproductive future by not returning to Cape Royds, they are overcrowding penguins in other areas, such as Beaufort Island, the colony closest to the ice edge. With over 50,000 pairs, and the influx of young penguins, Beaufort Island is facing overpopulation.

“Beaufort Island has had an injection of activities. It has reached its space limit,” said Ainley. “There are penguins everywhere. (The island) is brimming over with penguins.”

As a result, the wayward Royds birds are showing up at Cape Bird and Cape Crozier, both of which still have plenty of space. The researchers know this because they’ve banded chicks at all the colonies over the past eight years.

In what appears to be a transition from one colony to another, Ainley and his colleagues are more excited about the possibility of witnessing penguin responses to extended sea ice conditions and climate change.

“What is going on in the McMurdo Sound area is showing how sensitive they are to conditions of sea ice. They had already been colonizing new areas that were becoming ice-free,” said Ainley.

By tracking the birds’ movements, using satellite telemetry and banding, the information could ultimately provide insight into the biology, resilience and of these birds.

“The system is showing us how sensitive penguins are to climate change,” said Ainley. “We thought that they had a really highly developed sense of philopatry, or faithfulness to their place of hatching. We thought the formation of new colonies was not all that easy. But



their sense of where they were born isn't as strong as we thought. They've been quick to abandon Royds."

Hopeful that current penguin trends will allow him to study the past, Ainley described information on extinct colonies, such as ones at Cape Barne and Marble Point, as "abstract and hypothetical."

## **GLACIER RESTORATION LOG –**

*Editor's note: Instead of posting the restoration logs published since the last Gazette, I have put the following entry that was published in the Winter edition of the Icebreaking News (the Glacier Society Newsletter). OAEA and the Glacier Society share a common bond and compliment each others goals. Restoration logs 18, 19 and 20 are available for anybody that desires them by contacting the OAEA Secretary.*

Oceanographer Bill Littlewood represented the GLACIER society in Pensacola November 7-9 at the first reunion of the Old Antarctic Explorers Association (OAEA). The organization was formed after the decommissioning of VX-6, the Experimental Squadron that flew the Navy missions in the Antarctic. One of the chartered purposes of the OAEA is to promote and perpetuate public awareness of the courage, sacrifice and devotion that its members exhibited while on the Antarctic continent. While heavily oriented to the aviation community its membership includes Seabees, base persone, both scientific and support, and ship personnel. Bill volunteered to represent the GLACIER Society at the reunion attended by over 425 people. He was given time to make a short presentation on the Society and single handedly manned a GLACIER Society table, distributing literature and membership forms and selling selected items from the ship's store. Some were already also members of the GLACIER society and several said they were interested in joining.

Reunion highlights, including a huge banquet, tours of the Pensacola Aviation Museum (which includes "Que Sera Sera" the first aircraft to land at the South Pole) lectures on the current situation in the 'ice' and a Shackelton presentation. Bill met three members of the Wintering Over Party at Ellsworth Station whom he had not seen since 1957 as well as the pilot of "Que Sera Sera".

OAEA and the GLACIER Society seem to complement each other very nicely. A principle difference is that OAEA does not have the great focal point and challenge, the USS/USCGC Glacier, that we do. It is hoped that in the future that we can foster

cooperation between the two organizations and advance both our missions.

## **FACING EXTREME ICE CONDITIONS, COAST GUARD, NSF DEPLOY SECOND ICEBREAKER TO ANTARCTICA**

NSF Press Release  
NSF PR 03-07 - January 13, 2003

Extremely unusual ice conditions at McMurdo Station, the National Science Foundation's (NSF) logistics and science hub in Antarctica, will require two Coast Guard icebreakers to ensure that resupply and refueling ships can reach the station.

Al Sutherland, ocean projects manager in NSF's Office of Polar Programs, said the ice extends almost three times farther out from the station than is usual.

Normally, the ice edge -- the place where the ice in McMurdo Sound meets open water -- would be found about 15 miles from McMurdo Station. Currently, Sutherland said, the ice edge is nearly 40 miles out. He added that very dense "pack ice" stretches roughly 200 miles from the station to iceberg C-19, which broke away from the Ross Ice Shelf in May.

The U.S. Coast Guard vessel Healy, an icebreaker with design features for supporting Polar science, particularly in the Arctic, left its home port of Seattle on Jan. 9th, to sail south for roughly 27 days to join the Coast Guard icebreaker Polar Sea, which already is working in McMurdo Sound.

Healy recently conducted a very productive science season in the Arctic, notably in support of the NSF-supported Western Shelf-Basins Interactions (SBI) project, which is looking for early indicators of climate change in the Arctic Ocean. Researchers on a previous Healy cruise found evidence that the Arctic's Gakkel Ridge, the world's slowest spreading mid-ocean ridge, may have substantial volcanic activity.

NSF concurred with a Coast Guard recommendation to send Healy to assist in icebreaking operations. Coast Guard officials have assured NSF that Healy's Antarctic deployment will not affect planned Arctic research. It is possible that Healy could be recalled if conditions do not warrant its prolonged presence in Antarctica.

A freighter and a fuel tanker annually provide a lifeline that allows the U.S Antarctic Program to conduct science on the southernmost continent.

The icebreakers' primary tasks are to open a channel from the ice edge to McMurdo Station and to ensure that the supply ships safely navigate the narrow channel in and out of the station.

Normally, a single icebreaker, either the Polar Sea or its sister ship, the Polar Star, is sufficient to break a channel into the station and to escort the supply vessels in and out.

Last year extensive sea ice conditions required that the Polar Sea and Polar Star be sent south together. The two ships were successful in getting the other vessels safely in and out. Sea ice was extensive around the continent and the conditions specific to McMurdo Sound may also have been affected by the presence of an enormous iceberg, designated B-15.

This year, sea ice is again extensive in the McMurdo Sound area and the adjacent Ross Sea. B-15 remains in the same position near McMurdo. C-19, has grounded in the Ross Sea and may be contributing to this extensive ice.

Because Polar Star is undergoing substantial maintenance and is unable to steam south, Healy is being deployed to help Polar Sea meet two challenges, Sutherland explained.

The first is to break a channel through the ice to Hut Point at McMurdo Station and to keep it open. Although the Polar Sea already has broken a channel into the McMurdo Sound as far south as Hut Point, the ice conditions are so severe that one ship, in the time available, might not be able to prepare the channel and escort the re-supply ships through the heavy pack ice without the assistance of the second icebreaker.

The second challenge is to escort the supply ship American Tern and the fuel tanker MV Richard G Matthiesen into McMurdo to prepare the station for the long austral winter.

When escorting other ships, Sutherland said, the icebreakers serve to push aside -- or shed -- the ice that constantly threatens to fill in the narrow channel.

"The freighter and the tanker are ice-strengthened, but they are not icebreakers," Sutherland said. "If they have an icebreaker immediately in front of them - they have to stay almost bow to stern - the icebreaker is essentially shedding all the ice."

Although it is a multipurpose icebreaker, Healy was designed with the primary mission of supporting Arctic science. Healy is equipped with engines that produce

roughly half the peak power of the Polar Sea. But NSF and Coast Guard officials are confident that Healy, which was commissioned in 1999, will operate effectively in Antarctica.

Under an agreement with NSF, the Coast Guard provides icebreaking services to the U.S. Antarctic Program. The additional cost to NSF to deploy Healy to Antarctica will be roughly \$1.2 million. Additional fuel also will be needed at McMurdo Station to keep both ships running.

## **CAPTAIN OATES AND HIS HIDDEN PASSION**

Book review Edited by Billy-Ace Baker

MOST people are vaguely familiar with the words: "I am just going outside and may be some time." Some may even identify the speaker as Captain Oates, the tragic explorer who walked to his death in 1912 attempting to save the lives of men on Robert Falcon Scott's doomed expedition to the South Pole.

Oates, Scott and three other explorers perished in the ice, but became national heroes. But there is another more tragic and personal story about Lawrence 'Titus' Oates, which has its roots in Scotland and has remained a closely guarded secret for over 100 years.

Oates never married and died claiming his mother was the only woman he truly loved. Some assumed he was either gay or had a hatred of women, while one writer boldly claimed he died a virgin. The truth is that Oates fathered a child to a girl of only 11, who originated from Johnstone in Renfrewshire.

It is almost certain Oates never saw his child — and may never have known of her existence. After 100 years of secrecy, the details of the liaison are inevitably sketchy. But sometime during the summer of 1899, Oates had a brief sexual encounter with a young Scots girl, Henrietta Learmont McKendrick, then known as Etta. Oates was a son of the Lord of the manor who was educated at Eton; Etta was the youngest child of builder Walter McKendrick and his wife, Mary, of Walkinshaw Street, Johnstone.

It is believed Etta's mother, shocked by the youngster's pregnancy and anxious to avoid scandal, took her to a secret location in Ireland to have the child in strictest privacy. No one alive today knows where the child was born but the little girl's date of birth was given as 24 March, 1900.

Etta was born in October 1887, which means she was a few months short of her 12th birthday when Oates

slept with her and only 12 when the child was born in the spring of 1900.

The baby was taken away from Etta at birth and handed over to a pair of doughty former nurses in England who ran a special refuge for the children of unmarried mothers. The women named the little girl Kathleen Gray and she lived in the refuge until her own marriage in the 1920s.

Etta put the sad episode behind her and in 1918, married an army surgeon, Dr Anthony Cooper. She moved to London and stopped calling herself Etta, adopting the highly unusual name of Toby. She never had another child and those who remember her said that by that stage, there was no trace of a Scottish accent.

The newlyweds lived in Hampstead, London, and became associated with the nearby Wright-Kingsford Home for under-privileged children. Living and working at the home was Kathleen Gray, her child.

Etta, now called Mrs. Toby Cooper, was a regular visitor to the refuge and she took a special interest in the attractive young woman, Kathleen.

But the rigid social customs of the day prevented her disclosing the real reason for her fascination. Even the smallest gesture like a motherly cuddle was impossible lest it betrayed her dark secret. It was a secret she carried with her for the rest of her life. Toby Cooper (Etta) died in 1956 at the age of 69, taking with her the full story of the illicit relationship with Captain Oates.

The child, Kathleen Gray, was brought up at the London sanctuary and formally adopted by one of the nurses, Blanche Wright. As a child, Kathleen was told that both her parents were dead. But Blanche Wright knew the truth and in the 1920s, she finally disclosed that Kathleen's father was the famous Captain Oates. Anxious to learn more, she visited the manorial Oates family estate in Essex. But Oates' formidable mother threw her out and the family has never recognized Kathleen Gray as a relative.

Kathleen married in 1926 and raised two children. But only towards the end of her life did she reveal the truth to her own children.

Although Kathleen did not resemble Oates, her only son John bore an uncanny likeness. On one occasion the family went to see the film, *Scott of the Antarctic* and was confronted with life-size cutout figures of Scott's party in the cinema foyer. The likeness between John and Oates was strikingly obvious.

Although Kathleen Gray's birth certificate has never been found, her descendants have no doubts that she was Captain Oates' secret daughter and for 100 years, there have been no attempts to exploit the story.

The secrecy of the affair was carried from generation to generation. Few knew the secret and even fewer spoke of it.

The Oates family refused to speak about a biography of their famous ancestor, without even knowing what questions they would be asked. One member of the family said: "Family matters should remain private."

Oates has always been regarded as a hero and won a recommendation for the Victoria Cross during the Boer War. After finding peacetime Army life too dull, he paid £1,000 (equivalent to almost £50,000 now — approximately \$80,000 in US Dollars) to join Captain Robert Falcon Scott's ill-fated expedition.

The team left England in 1910 with the aim of reaching the South Pole before the Norwegian party led by Roald Amundsen. The two teams employed entirely different strategies; Amundsen relied on dogs to haul men and supplies over the Antarctic wasteland. Scott distrusted the use of dogs, but his horses died from the extreme conditions and the sleds had to be hauled by hand to the Pole and back.

Five men — including Scott and Oates — reached the South Pole on 17 January 1912, but found one of Amundsen's tents. His team had arrived on 14 December 1911.

On the return, the weather was abnormally bad; one man had already died when Oates began to find it impossible to keep up with his companions due to badly frostbitten feet.



*Oates Going outside to his death*

Feeling the others would have a better chance of reaching the next depot without him, he walked to his death in a blizzard, never knowing he was a father.

*I Am Just Going Outside*, by Michael Smith, is published by Spellmount, priced £20. US Edition not yet published.

### **HANKY PANKY AT THE OTHER POLE**

By Billy-Ace Penguin Baker

Captain Oates of Scott's last expedition was not the only *Historic Age* polar explorer to father a baby by a young girl that in today's society would get him labeled as a pedophile. Captain Robert Peary of North Pole fame had a 14-year-old native mistress. Peary's Eskimo lover bore him two sons, one who still lives in Greenland to this day.



**RADM Robert Peary**

The main difference between Oates and Peary was that Peary was already married and had two children by his Caucasian wife.

To add insult to injury, Josephine, his Caucasian wife, traveled to Greenland one winter to be with Robert, unfortunately she was unable to get as far North as he was and instead spent the winter on a ship stuck in the ice with the "other" woman and her child. It turned out that the Eskimo girl had booked passage on the same

ship. Also to spend the winter with Peary in the North. As it turned out the wife and the paramour spent the Arctic winter together on a cramped ship stuck in the ice.



**Peary's Eskimo Mistress Allakasingwah**

And how did the illustrious Peary spend his winter? It is rumored that he curled up in his igloo with a good book and his trusty husky Nanook

**The Final Chapter** – Submitted by Marlene McLennan and written by Judy Spanberger who wintered over at the pole last summer

I'm writing this letter on my last day of work here. This morning was the last time I will have to put on my South Pole work clothes: heavy duty long underwear, giant gray socks, two poly-pro shirts, turtleneck, sweater, insulated carhartt bibs, bunny boots, coat, hat, neck gaiter, goggles, hand liners, mittens. whew. I'm due to fly out of here on the 4th, a Monday for us, a Sunday for you. A day after that I will wake up and put on this: tank top, shorts, sandals. ah..... :) But I get ahead of myself.

The station opened on October 26th at approx 1pm. We were due to get a flight on the 23rd, but weather kept delaying the arrival of the planes. We had beautiful weather up to that point, sunny and warm enough for a plane (it must be warmer than minus 60 F for the planes to land and take off again). The machine operators had spent the previous two weeks making a skiway out of the polar plateau by plowing, dragging, smoothing, etc and it was plane-ready. On the 22nd a huge storm hit us for several days and blew everything



around including enough snow to mar the skiway. By the 26th the skiway had once again been resurrected from the ice sheet and the weather had calmed down. So there we all were at the flight line fuel pits waiting and watching. I felt out of my body when I saw that first plane fly over head as it came in for the inevitable landing. As it taxied over to the fuel pits we couldn't see it for all the fog the engines created. When we saw those lights and the plane begin to emerge out of the fog like a dream we erupted in cheering and spontaneous hugging and lots of comments like "we did it! We really did it!" "Can you believe that it's over?" More hugging and laughing and cheering. Then the plane stopped and we watched that first foot come off the plane and soon a face appeared. The first new face we'd seen in 8-1/2 months. who were they? what did they think? Where would they want to sit in the galley? All those things that we knew so well about each other... now there was this unknown. And then there were many more new faces pouring off the plane, and it struck me at that point in time that it was over. Really and truly over. The cocoon had been split wide open. The dark and familiar nest of our winter was gone. It was also one of those moments of truth when you experience a major turning point, when you are taken out of your day to day existence and get a perspective on your life. What I saw was that we'd done this winter well and had every reason to be happy and proud. There were some familiar faces from last year who walked back into my world that day. What a pleasure it was to see them, hug them and hear them say "why, you don't look as if you wintered at all! You look good!" etc. I thank the gods for these gracious friends!

It's been busy week since they got here and increased our winter population of 51 to 138. The first few days were nuts for me. I was exhausted and was used to a slower more methodical routine. The new summer people were tearing back and forth and making plans and doing this and that. Just made me crazy until I realized that was ok and I would continue to plod along. It has suited us all just fine. They expect little from me and I'm happy to give them whatever I can. Mostly my roll has been to turn over with my replacement and that's gone quite well. I'm glad. It's also been an adjustment having so many people in our spaces. The galley is usually full, there is more often a wait for the bathroom, the library almost always has someone in it now and forget a lunchtime game of pool. It saddens me only in that I miss our old routines and the pleasure of seeing my friends in their usual places. It's hard to feel the loss too deeply when I know in a few days I'll be gone and what I'll take with me is what matters the most: that I have the memories. That I really and truly did it.

The month after the sun came up and before they got here was a time of reflection and awareness for me. Awareness that this would all end forever. Even if I were to come back it wouldn't be the same. This was it. One more month to soak in all that was good and wonderful about this place. When I looked at it from that perspective I really did see how much was indeed good and wonderful. How much I had been able to grow in the darkness, how proud I was of myself that I did indeed look some of those demons in the eye to do battle. How good it felt to go to the gym and work out and laugh over a silly movie with Dar and Mike and Kath on Tues and Fri and how much stronger I am in my upper body now. How much I enjoyed heading over to the galley in the evenings to find my friends and join in the funny clever conversation and giggles over toasted rolls. How much I enjoyed the feeling of being unabashedly proud of myself (what a great feeling!). And on and on... too much to put down here.

I'm taking a part of this place with me as much as I leave a part of me behind. I leave behind many of the old griefs, sadnesses and disappointments along with the deep gratitude that this wonderful place was willing to take it from me and dispose of it. I leave behind my love for this experience. I take with me the strength from going through this year, the confidence and pride in myself. I leave here stronger and happier and less judgemental and more grateful.

It struck me most one night in the galley about 2 weeks before the station was due to open. I went in for a wee snack around 9:30pm and found no one there, which wasn't all that unusual, but this time the silence stopped me. I was aware that there was a flow of energy through the place, that of all the others before me. I felt their presence and love. I felt their awakenings and appreciations, just like my own. I felt their joy and reluctance at having to leave. I felt the parts of themselves that they had left behind. It was there in the walls and on the support posts. It was there, I'm certain. And I become one of them. No longer was I a mere visitor to this place. I too had put myself into it just as all the others before me. No more, no less. I was there with them all and would be forever. And I can barely explain to you how happy and settled and connected and contented and proud that made me feel. I'm glad it's over. I'm tired and I wanna go home. I want sunshine on my skin. I want to see babies and trees and dogs. And I want my old winter buddies back the way we were... hanging out, being so comfortable with each other, being part of a community of acceptance and tolerance and knowing I will miss it deeply. I suppose I will be thinking about

this and processing it for a long time to come. What I can tell you for certain is that I feel beyond blessed to have the opportunity to do so.

# PENGUIN PAGES

## MACARONI AND ROYAL PENGUINS

Extracts from: *A Visual Introduction to Penguins*  
By Bernard Stonehouse. Compiled & Edited  
for the *Explorers Gazette* by Billy-Ace Penguin Baker



**M**ACARONI AND ROYAL penguins are plentiful in the cool temperate and cold regions of the southern oceans, though with different distributions. Larger and heavier than rockhoppers, with a different arrangement of orange-gold plumes, they walk rather than hop. However, they are no less able to scramble over rocks and climb steep slopes to reach their nests.

Both at sea and on land they are highly social. Typically they breed in huge colonies numbering tens or hundreds of thousands. After breeding, at the end of Autumn, they leave their colonies altogether and spend their winters at sea.

We do not know where they go, but sometimes there are reports of large groups swimming together, usually in warm waters to the north of their breeding areas. Macaroni penguins occasionally appear on beaches of South America and South Africa, royal penguins in Australia and New Zealand.

### RELATIONSHIPS

These two closely related species of crested penguins are very similar —enough for some biologists to include them in a single species. Macaroni penguins are widespread across the cool southern oceans, breeding as far south as the rim of Antarctica. Within that range they show very little variation. Royal

penguins breed only on one island, Macquarie Island, in the cold waters south of Tasmania.



To look at, the differences between them are slight. They are similar in size and weight, though royals may at times be slightly heavier. The plumes of both start from a central point on the forehead, like hair parted down the middle. They include both orange and yellow feathers. Macaronis typically have a black face and throat. In royals the face is white or gray, the throat white. Both species have a small white patch at the base of the tail.

### WHERE DO THEY LIVE

**M**acaronis are one of the commoner penguin species, with a total population estimated at about 12 million pairs. South Georgia alone is home to about 5 million pairs. Over 2 million pairs breed on the Iles Crozet, almost 2 million on the Iles Kerguelen, over 1 million on Heard Island, 1 million on the Macdonald Islands and half a million on Marion Island. They breed also on the Falkland Islands, in southern Chile, on the South Shetland, South Orkney and South Sandwich Islands and on remote Bouvetoya, though in smaller numbers. Royal penguins in contrast breed only on Macquarie Island, where there are about 850,000 pairs.



- Macaroni penguins
- Royal penguins

### BREEDING

Both macaroni and royal penguins spend the four or five winter months at sea, returning to their colonies between mid-September and October. The colonies are usually on flat ground near the sea. Males are first to return, and first to take up their nest sites on the colonies, often finding the exact site where they nested in the previous year. Females also head for their old site. If their previous partner is already there, they are likely to pair off again. If not, or if either is delayed, they find other partners among neighbors, or among young birds entering the colony to breed for the first time.

Royal penguins start laying during the second week in October, and by the end of the month nearly all have

an egg. Macaronis breed slightly later, usually in November. In both, two eggs are laid, the first about two-thirds the size of the second. The first egg almost always disappears. Parents share the incubation, which takes 35 days, and both feed the single chicks, which take nine to ten weeks to grow, molt, and leave the colonies for the sea

### NAVIGATION

How do penguins find their way around? The oceans are huge, their island homes relatively, small Yet a royal penguin hatched and raised on Macquarie Island can leave it as a juvenile, wander the ocean for several months, and then find its way back — not only to the island, but to the colony where it was raised. Later, as a breeding bird, it will return each year, making many long journeys in search of food, returning each time to the same nest to feed its chick

Most birds navigate by the sun — though exactly how is not known. When we navigate by the sun, we need good weather to see it clearly, a sextant to measure its height above the horizon, a chronometer to tell accurate time and a book of navigational tables. Penguins manage without any of these, often during long spells of cloudy weather when it is hard to see the sun at all. There is something here that we might learn from them — if we knew how.



## **THE REUNION**

By Karl Sackman

An Old Antarctic Explorer,  
I stand with a tear in my eye.  
Well, more of a glisten, I'm saying,  
I'm sure as hell not going to cry.  
The room's filling up with old vets,  
most I can't say I know.  
I'm searching for just a handful,  
from nearly forty years ago.  
When we were all young men,  
we revelled in all of the glory.  
Now we're just old Marines and Sailors,  
yearning to re-tell our stories.  
Stories of great courage,  
sacrifice and devotion.  
Sprinkled with some high jinks,  
when ever we took the notion.  
"Now this is no shit",  
some old salt would state.  
"He's telling it straight men",  
comes the backing from his mate.  
Yes, this is the reunion,  
we've all been waiting for.

I'm looking for my buddies,  
to stroll in the door.  
Why in no time I'm joyfully,  
recognizing their mugs.  
The room's full of back slaps,  
handshakes and hugs.  
"You old son of a bitch,  
I thought you were dead!"  
"If I hadn't quit drinking,  
I would be.", I said.  
Later we toasted  
all the good times we had.  
Hell, we even had a drink,  
to the times that were bad.  
For a precious few days,  
we re-visited our youth.  
Maybe our ice stories were stretched,  
but our bond was the truth.  
It ended too soon  
as these things always do.  
With solemn promises around,  
to re-unite at Pt. Mugu.  
I waved off the last one,  
still holding my beer.  
and if you look close enough,  
you'll see a real tear.



## ***FY 2002 Financial Statement –***

19 October 2002

I certify that the below report is a true accounting of financial transactions conducted by the Old Antarctic Explorers Association, Inc during FY 2002 (1 Oct 01 to 30 Sep 02) and financial and membership standings as of September 30, 2002.

*James H. O'Connell*

James H. O'Connell  
Secretary/Treasurer

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<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>INCOME</b>	
Donations	179.00
Dues Payment:	
Life membership	9,480.00
Annual membership	<u>1,628.00</u>
TOTAL Dues Payment	11,108.00
Entrance Fees	535.00
Surcharge	<u>24.00</u>
TOTAL INCOME	11,858.00
<b>EXPENSES</b>	
Admin_Costs:	
Office Supplies	-957.77
Postage	-708.80
TOTAL Admin_Costs	-1,666.57
Bank Charges	-20.00
Incorporation Expenses	-193.75
License	70.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	-1,950.32

**TOTAL  
INCOME–EXPENSES FY 2002 9,895.68**

Financial status of Old Antarctic Explorers as of 30 September 2002

Beginning Balance 10/1/01	8921.37
FY 2002 transactions	9895.68
Ending Balance 9/30/02	18,817.05

Membership status of Old Antarctic Explorers Association, Inc. as of 30 September 2002

Beginning membership -	301
Annual Members	143
Lifetime Members	416
Deceased Members	10
Inactive Members	<u>17</u>
Ending Membership	586

**Association Officers**

**President** – Jim Eblen  
**Executive VP** – Ed Feeney  
**Secretary/Treasurer** – Jim O’Connell  
**Life Director** – Billy-Ace Baker  
**Director** – Barry Chase  
**Director** – Buz Dryfoose  
**Director** - Steve Edelman  
**Director** – Bill Maloney  
**Director** – H. J. “Walt” Walter  
**Director** – Jim Wallace  
**Chaplain** – Cecil D. Harper  
**Historian** - Billy-Ace Baker

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