



The Antarctic Society

VOLUME 19-20

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No. 4

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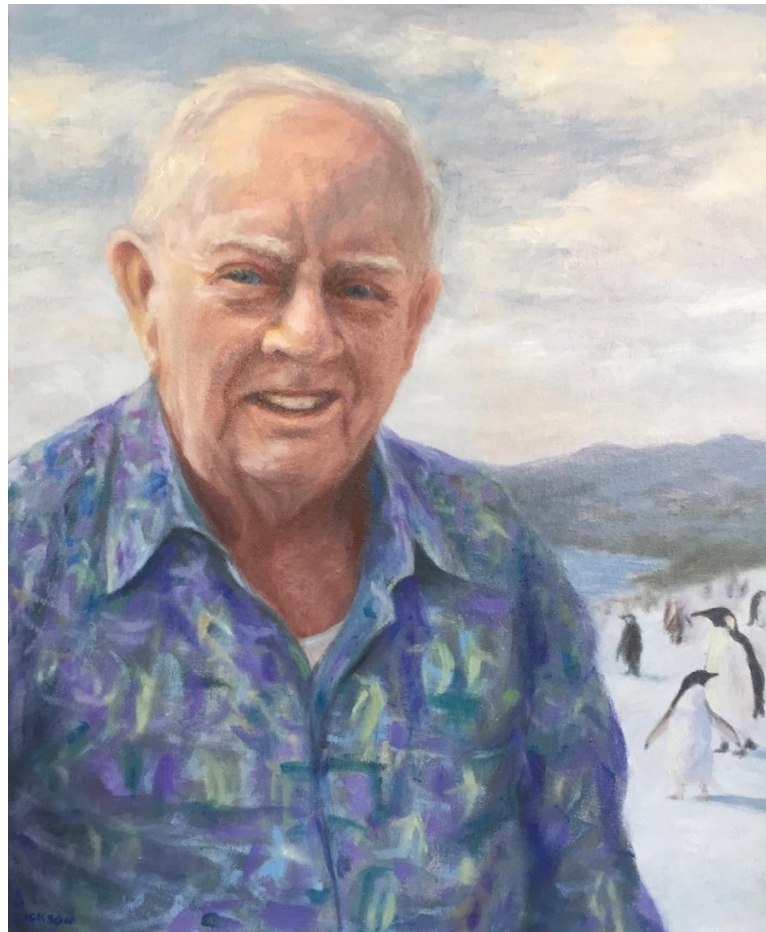
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**DR. PAUL CLEMENT DALRYMPLE
21 NOVEMBER 1923 – 24 APRIL 2020**



Paul Dalrymple nurtured the Antarctic Society for 44 years. His legacy challenges members to sustain the organization in the decades ahead. Read about the challenge, and about Paul, inside. Sandra Mason Dickson painted this portrait in 2013.

Board of Directors tackles Society's ancient bylaws

by Tom Henderson

The Board of Directors of the Antarctic Society has taken an initiative to completely revise our Bylaws. Member participation in this process is needed.

The document was last changed in 1965: a time before computers, the internet, email, hand-held calculators, and even copy machines. It specified dues as \$3.00 per year, and most of the members lived in or near Washington, D.C., making it easy to get to the meetings, lectures, and social events that then were held several times a year in the Washington area.

Numerous updates are needed, and the Board has put a big effort into developing this new version. We want the Bylaws to reflect the world as it exists now, to recognize the now geographically dispersed membership, and to make the Society more efficient.

Changing the Bylaws requires approval by a majority of Society members who choose to vote. Every member will receive, by regular mail, a copy of the proposed new Bylaws and a ballot to vote yes or no on them. If the votes support approval, the Board will adopt the new Bylaws immediately.

We think the improvements are necessary and urge you to vote for them. Do not hesitate to contact any of the current officers if you have questions.

Updating the Bylaws is only one of the Board's recent actions. The two articles that follow cover a member survey and a call for Board of Directors candidates.

A Society document not requiring your direct action is titled Articles of Incorporation, also adopted around 1965. It includes a list of the twelve purposes for which the Society was organized, and you may find it helpful as you go over the proposed revisions to the Bylaws. This document, along with the 1965 version of the Bylaws, is in the members-only part of the

Society website, under Members > Society Documents.

The survey — have your say

by Joan N. Boothe

Along with the ballot and revised Bylaws discussed above being mailed to members, we include a survey. With this one mailing, you can vote on the bylaws and also tell us how you feel about the Antarctic Society.

We are at the time to move the Antarctic Society into a new era. To do it right, we need to know what our members think about the Society and want for the future.

The survey begins on the same page as your ballot. It opens with general questions, then asks about your experience with and feelings regarding membership meetings and gatherings, the newsletter, the website, Society archives, and social media. The survey concludes with questions about your vision for the Society in the future. Most questions are multiple choice, but we want you to expand on your answers, and we provide space to do so.

We will compile all answers and comments, analyze the results, and prepare a report. When we publish the results of the election in the newsletter this fall, we also will let you know the results of the survey.

This is your Society. Your opinion counts, but only if you let us know how you feel. The survey is your opportunity to express yourself. The Board of Directors is committed to listening to what you have to say, and it is committed to acting on it.

Call for Board candidates

by Liesl Schernthanner

Our dear friend, Paul Dalrymple, possessed a great enthusiasm for the Antarctic Society, and his passing is a sad loss. We are grateful for the many memories

of Port Clyde gatherings, stimulating tell-it-as-it-is newsletter entries, Society leadership, and friendship. It has been said that the Society is his legacy, and in keeping with his heartfelt passion for Antarctica and this organization we are pressing ahead with optimism. To quote our acting Treasurer and valued Webmaster, Tom Henderson: “He and Ruth Siple took it upon themselves to carry the Society through difficult times and they succeeded, leaving us in good financial shape and with a stable membership. Now it is up to us to honor them and move the Society forward.”

As part of this effort, we call for **candidate nominations** for the Antarctic Society Board of Directors, Officers, and Ex-Officio Officers. Any current Society member interested in serving should send a short biographical sketch to our Secretary, Joan N. Boothe, at hoodooskr@aol.com or 2435 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, California 94115. Deadline for submissions is **29 August 2020**.

All positions are open for new candidates. New board members will begin their terms at the time of the annual Board meeting in September 2020.

If members approve the new Bylaws this summer (please look for the revision and your ballot in the mail), the Antarctic Society Board of Directors will have as many as 16 members. Of the 16, two officers (President, Vice President) will serve 3-year terms, with a two-term limit. As many as eight directors will serve 6-year terms. Secretary, Treasurer, and four ex-officio officers (Webmaster, Editor, Social Media Director, and Archivist) will serve terms of indefinite duration. All 16 will be voting members of the board. The Society Board will elect no more than eight directors and four officers by plurality vote in each election.

Responsibilities of officers and directors are described in the proposed amended Bylaws being mailed to all members. They include participation in one annual meeting conducted remotely (online using

Zoom or other meeting software as well as a telephone call-in option). Infrequent special board meetings may be called at other times to address urgent issues.

Potential near-term goals are to re-establish our non-profit status, organize future member gatherings, memorialize our recently dearly departed, update the Newsletter, and continue to build on Paul’s legacy. You have an opportunity to participate in moving the Society into a new era. Please consider submitting your candidacy for any of the positions. We need you!

Website update

by Tom Henderson

It has become apparent to me over the past few months that a number of members still do not realize that most of our website (www.antarctican.org) does not require a login and password to view the contents. Again, only certain areas of the Members category are password protected. For example, if you want to pay your dues you can just navigate to Members > Dues Payment without ever having to login. You will know if a page is protected if, when you click on it, the login sub-window appears. In the event of a forgotten login username or password, just send me an email at webmaster@antarctican.org.

By the way, if you are not sure when your membership expires, you can check that easily by logging in and going to Members > Members List. At the top of this page you will find a link to a document which shows you how to view your profile information, including the date of your membership expiration.

I recommend that you check the website frequently as we add new content on a regular basis.

As always, if you have any questions or difficulty in using the website, please contact me at the email above.

Jackie Ronne ignored

by Joanna Kafarowski

I was interested to read Kelly K. Falkner’s article in the January 2020 issue about women who conduct and support science and to listen to her related talk at the “Women in Antarctica Celebrating 50 Years of Exploration” conference hosted in October 2019 by the Byrd Polar and Climate Research Center, Ohio State University. I was dismayed by no mention of pioneer Jackie Ronne (1919-2009), the first female member of an American Antarctic expedition. Jackie also was one of the two American women to winter there as part of the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition (1947-1948).

Jackie’s opening line to many lectures was that she “started for a year’s stay in the Antarctic with a small suitcase, two silk dresses, two good suits ... and two pairs of shoes with heels.” Her contributions as a team member have been downplayed – even by Jackie – until her accomplishments have been relegated to a symbolic role. But Jackie was one of the hardest working members of this expedition. Along with her husband, she dedicated hours towards organizing and planning while also maintaining a full-time job at the Department of State and carrying out the duties of a 1940s housewife. During the expedition, she was the communications expert in charge of preparing and disseminating information about the team’s activities and considerable accomplishments. Any expedition stands or falls due to the sum of its parts including the leader, the technical crew, the scientists. The roles of the male radio operator Kelsey, the aviators Lassiter and Adams, the mechanics Hassage and Robertson, are unquestioned. Why is Jackie’s role diminished because she worked in communications?

Jackie Ronne’s contributions to the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition extend further than many realize. She was a counsellor to the men and the primary advisor to her husband and expedition leader Finn

Ronne who drew up a document putting her in charge should anything happen to him. She conducted scientific work assisting the geophysicist Andrew Thompson.

I took over the operation of both the tidal gauge and the seismographic work. I made daily trips to the tidal shack, checked to see that the tide changes were being automatically recorded, and then wound the clocks. The seismographs took more time... Every twelve hours I crawled into a dungeon-like room, pulled up the trap door, beneath which the instruments were concealed, and changed the photographic sheets on the revolving drum. The machines were then checked for correct operation and the necessary adjustments made. When several of the recorded sheets had accumulated, I developed them in the same manner as one would a negative.

Unlike all of the team members except Finn, Jackie worked for years after the expedition was over. She wrote most of Finn’s book about the experience, prepared and gave lectures, and was a liaison with the press. She devoted her life to Antarctica and was a fierce defender of her husband, the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, and his accomplishments. Finn’s reputation has cast a shadow over Jackie, and her own achievements have been ignored.

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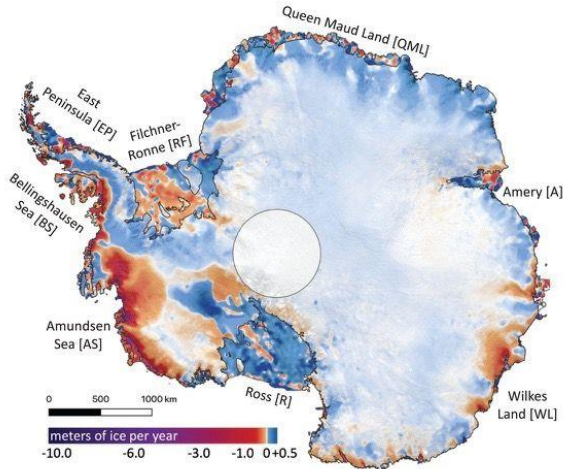
Dr. Joanna Kafarowski is writing the first biography of Jackie Ronne. She is the author of *The Polar Adventures of a Rich American Dame – A Life of Louise Arner Boyd* (Dundurn, 2017, 368 p.).

joannakafarowski@gmail.com

Heating the Antarctic, losing ice

Two recent papers quantify ice sheet mass loss over the last couple decades and help to explain why it’s happening. As with so much polar science these days, the papers rely on data – lots of data – and on modeling. Much, not all, of the data are from satellites.

But experienced Antarctic scientists know that validity depends on field observations: Icesat 2, which produced much of the data used, requires annual treks out from South Pole Station to 88°S to calibrate what it's seeing.



Ice mass change, 2003-2019. The blue and white areas accumulated as much as 0.5 meter in snowfall during the period. But the red to dark maroon areas lost as much as 10 meters a year in thickness at the grounding line, where the continent's interior ice moving toward the sea first goes afloat. Overall, Antarctica lost an average 118 +/- 24 gigatons a year over the 16 years. After figure 3 in B. Smith *et al.*, *Science* 10.1126/science.aaz5845 (2020).

Ben Smith and 14 other authors from 10 institutions write in the 12 June *Science* that grounded-ice loss from Greenland and Antarctica contributed 14 millimeters to sea level over the period 2003 to 2019. The Antarctic was responsible for a bit over a third of the total, but its sea level potential of about 58 meters dwarfs Greenland's 7-meter potential. In both places, the *rate* of loss is on the rise. Because of changing atmospheric and oceanic conditions, "we can expect increasing contribution from both Greenland and Antarctica to sea level rise on relatively short (decadal to centennial) time scales," the authors write.

Images in the paper show the damage. A wide belt of blood red along the entire coast of Greenland indicates where ice loss is meters per year, whereas the interior is holding its own or gaining a bit in high places.

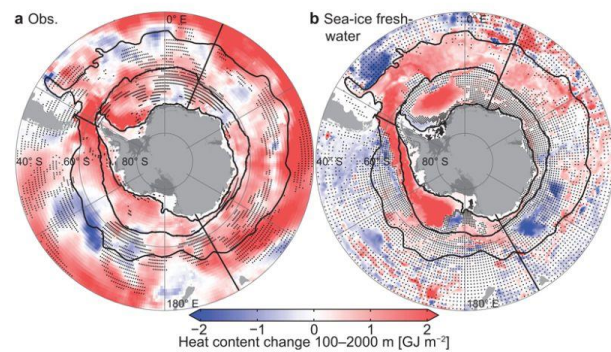
The Antarctica image doesn't look as dramatic, but West Antarctica and Wilkes

Land lost plenty. Ice shelves in West Antarctica account for 30 percent of the continent's total. Loss of floating ice doesn't contribute directly to sea level, but "it directly affects the rate of ice flow into the ocean." In the West Antarctic, just 31 percent of ice loss was from the shelves; the remaining 69 percent was from grounded ice feeding them.

East Antarctic ice shelves, overall, gained weight during the study period.

The other paper, in the 6 May *AGU Advances*, is by F. Alexander Haumann and two others. It looks at what went on in the Southern Ocean between 1982 and 2011. This is important because warmer ocean currents, as noted in the Ben Smith *et al.* paper and other literature, have shifted southward in some places and caused more than half the loss from Antarctic ice shelves. (The warming atmosphere is a factor, too.)

The Haumann paper looks at the third dimension, depth, to get an idea of how that new ocean heat is getting in.



The left image shows the change in the observed subsurface (100 to 2,000 meters depth) heat content from 1982 to 2011 in gigajoules per square meter. At right is the simulated change in subsurface heat content (years 6 to 15) in response to influence by sea ice. The authors reckon the Southern Ocean sea ice influence on ocean heat content accounts for 8 +/- 2 percent of the change in the upper 2,000 meters of the entire global ocean, 1982-2011. After figure 7 in F. Haumann *et al.*, *AGU Advances*, 6 May 2020.

Most of the global ocean *surface* has been warming, they state, but parts of the Southern Ocean surface have cooled, which climate models say should not have happened.

The surface cooled, say Haumann *et al.*, because sea ice patterns changed. When sea ice forms in winter along the coast, it leaves salt behind. Winds shove the sea ice to the open ocean, where it melts and freshens the water there. Wind speeds have picked up in the last couple decades, and that change likely has strengthened the process.

“In our model,” they write, “the resulting freshening leads to a surface cooling, because the mixing of these waters with the warmer waters below is hindered. Thereby, the heat stays below the ocean’s surface and cannot be released to the atmosphere.”

That heat retained below the surface near the coast melted ice shelf bottoms and, surprise, “possibly contributed to the slow-down of global warming over this period.”

Virus threat stalls field work

Owing to the Covid-19 threat, U.S. and other Antarctic programs will suspend most planned field research during the coming summer season.

As of 11 June, the National Science Foundation, manager of the U.S. program, reported that all three year-round stations are safe, and “no indications of the virus have been detected.” NSF wants to keep it that way.

Priority is to keep the stations running safely summer and winter, which means restocking supplies for the winter isolation that will begin in February 2021. NSF also will do station-based tasks “that will allow us to avoid irreversible damage to science and operational infrastructure.” While grantee scientists mostly will have to stay home, the support contractor will continue to operate data-collection instruments as possible.

Science magazine, 19 June 2020, states that the halt “is especially painful for the International Thwaites Glacier Collaboration, the continent’s largest field project ever.” The coming season was to be the collaboration’s second, “and perhaps its most critical.”

Australia in the coming austral summer season will not deploy smaller aircraft that normally would operate among its three year-round stations. The decision means some science projects will not take place, and some winterers who were to get home at the end of 2020 will have to wait for the February 2021 ship. Quarantines will be imposed before people get aboard ships or planes.

New Zealand will support only long-term science monitoring, essential operations, and planned maintenance this season. The program “is developing a managed isolation plan with multiple government agencies to ensure Covid-19 doesn’t enter Antarctica.”

The French program will keep its wintering station operational; headquarters staff will telework “to pursue the rest of the activities as best they can.”

Japan’s Syowa Station will continue operations and observations in the 2021 winter, but not do much else. This summer, the team now there will be relieved by a new one.

Most British Antarctic Survey field work in the coming season will be cancelled. Like other nations, the British Antarctic Survey so far has prevented infections of the novel coronavirus at Antarctic stations, according to the *Science* article.

The Antarctic Eye: landscape photographers on the Ice

by Lynn Teo Simarski

Our tour ship *Zaandam* cleaved grey seas south as Cape Horn vanished astern. Thick fog left nothing to see as the ship’s horn blew a lullaby. In the morning, the cabin curtain parted to reveal an icy Shangri-La, my first view of the Antarctic Peninsula. Dazzling as staring at heaven, I could not look too long.

I had cut my teeth as a landscape photographer on the Chesapeake Bay, while living aboard a 40-foot trawler with Guy Guthridge, my husband. Now he was lecturing to passengers aboard the 781-foot

Zaandam, cruising the Peninsula, while I lost myself in landscape photography.

curled around rock spires, as “bad” weather created shape-shifting sleights-of-hand.



Antarctic Parabola copyright Lynn Teo Simarski



Evening Berg copyright Lynn Teo Simarski



Tiramisu copyright Lynn Teo Simarski



Scalloped copyright Lynn Teo Simarski

The visual sensuality of the snow and ice was ever-changing. Snow blanketed mountains into wedding cakes. I began to see swirly and luscious Antarctica as dessert, vanilla ice cream melting down chocolate promontories.

Fanciful icebergs were Rorschach gone wild: a huge icy skull floating by, then giant rabbit ears, and a swoopy grand piano. Steven Pyne, author of *The Ice* (1986, 428 p.), described the ice border as “a sculpture garden of kinetic art...Of all the Antarctic ices, the berg is most artful.” Ground pepper sprinkled a distant berg, resolving upon approach into perched penguins. “The Ice is nature as modernist,” wrote Pyne. With Antarctica’s cloak of vegetation long-gone, its abstract architecture was revealed down to bare bones of ice, rock, bergs and sea. Cotton cloud



Hint copyright Lynn Teo Simarski

Examining my shots, I found them lacking horizon – puzzling the eye but also fostering intimacy and focus. Ice slopes were imprinted with a giant wing, sculpted into Cleopatra’s eye, etched with a sine wave, branded with an arrow of light. Minimalism distilled to essence.



Arrow of Light copyright Lynn Teo Simarski

Photographer-explorers

I began to wonder how other photographers had seen Antarctica, and whether the landscape's austerity had made them move – like me – toward the abstract.

Photography as a technology and an art-form developed in parallel with the exploration of Antarctica. William L. Fox's *Terra Antarctica* (2005, 312 p.) became for me a treasury of insight into Antarctic art history.

Early Antarctic photography had roots in painting traditions, specifically in expedition art. Edward Wilson, accompanying Scott, sketched mountains almost until his death. An earlier artist on James Cook's expeditions, William Hodges, influenced landscape painter J.M.W. Turner, who influenced Edward Wilson.

Cameras could not match the excellence of Wilson's watercolors, especially their capture of atmospheric phenomena, for almost a hundred years later. Even if we don't know it, some of us landscape photographers are indebted to Wilson today.

Artists mostly remained on the coast where the terrain seemed more familiar. Up on the ice sheet, the light was too bright and the horizon lacking. As Pyne said, the landscape painter's Romantic icons – "the wild crag, the deep gorge, the blasted tree, the melancholy ruin... – none was available." It took a long time for modernism to reach the Ice.

Polar artists often used the motif of depicting small figures against a massive background.

As photography began to dig its icy toehold during the "Heroic Age," two men stood out. Australian Frank Hurley used human figures masterfully in "Pushing Against a Gale." He also shot *Endurance* stuck in the ice. As it sank, he dove into the ship's hold, fishing around in the icy waters. "I was rewarded in the end and passed out three precious tins [of film and negatives]."

The other notable photographer was Herbert Ponting, and his "Grotto in an Iceberg" is one of the best-known Antarctic images. Bill Fox sees it as the Antarctic version of the classic landscape formula of trees framing the foreground, sunlit middle ground, and a distant background.

New platforms, new eyes

But few photographers came to the ice in following decades. A large leap to the 1950s brought a new view, from ships to planes, during the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58. Swiss photographer Emil Schulthess soared to a powerful new vantage point – the air – to capture the Ross Sea edge. He also found abstract poetry in scientific paraphernalia, capturing dark loops of seismic cable against the blinding white of snow layers under study.

A scientist-turned-photographer, Eliot Porter, went to Antarctica in the 1970s with NSF. He shot from the air, in ice caves, and from ships. Porter's "flattening of perspective, abstraction and esthetic aim" worked well in Antarctica, noted Steve Pyne. And I found a kinship with his style after I left the cruise ship and saw his work. Jody Forster, another pioneer, took his large 8x10 film view camera south, under NSF's Antarctic Artists and Writers Program, which codified in the 1980s. Jody shot grease ice, icebergs, and jeweled sunset reflections in the Barne Glacier.



Midnight at the Barne Glacier copyright Jody Forster



Windless Bight copyright Neelon Crawford

Neelon Crawford visited the Ice five times, a rare art-program participant to winter at McMurdo. From shipboard, he captured a nighttime image of an iceberg as he persuaded captain and crew to “paint” the berg with the ship’s searchlights. Neelon’s three hanging glaciers in Pearse Valley evoke Salvador Dali’s melting clocks – and personify the power of black-and-white to portray the landscape.



Fog near Brabant Island copyright Stuart Klipper

Stuart Klipper photographed six times on the Ice, using a handheld panoramic

camera. Stuart’s wide-format Antarctic pictures mimic the way one’s own eye sweeps back and forth seeking “visual anchors” in the wide space, as Bill Fox said.

Yann Arthus-Bertrand, known for exploring “the Earth from Above,” shot patterned ground in the Dry Valleys and the Erebus Glacier Tongue. Gerry Johansson created a book of abstract black-and-whites from the Swedish station Wasa. Lisa Blatt went south with NSF, seeing with truly elegant, extreme minimalism. Diane Tuft, a mathematician-turned-artist from New York City, captured how ultraviolet and infrared light waves illuminated Antarctic-scapes, such as bubbles of past atmospheres trapped in Lake Vanda ice.

“Photography is often touted as the predominant Antarctic art form,” says Bill Fox. Photography and Antarctic discovery marched forward in tandem.

And for me, discovering other photographers has made me a more conscious photographer, more aware of our debt to painters and each other, more conscious of the constructed notion of landscape, and appreciative of a dazzling spectrum of “Antarctic eyes.”



Lair of the Ice Dragon copyright Lynn Teo Simarski

This article is based on a talk I gave at the 2018 Antarctic Gathering in Port Clyde, Maine. To view some of my Antarctic work, see <https://lynnteosimarski.com>.

Newsletter editor sought

Guy Guthridge, current editor of this newsletter, has informed the Board that he wishes to hand the opportunity to someone else by no later than the October 2021 issue.

Early editors of the newsletter, which began in 1965, included Henry M. Dater, Historian, Naval Support Force Antarctica, and George A. Doumani, Head, Cold Regions Bibliography Project, Library of Congress.

Paul C. Dalrymple became a member of the Board of Directors as well as the newsletter editor in 1976.

Kristin Larson, Environmental Compliance Officer with NSF's polar office, began a column in 1996 and became co-editor in 1998. She was President of the Society 2000-2002, but by the end of her term she had a law degree and went to full time practice.

Paul resumed editorship until 2014 when he handed the reins to Guy.

Guy and the Board believe the newsletter is vital to the Society. But, "the newsletter needs a new voice from time to time," he says. Guy has back files and is happy to talk with anyone interested.

We hope a member (existing or new!) will step forward to move the newsletter into the future. Communicate your suggestions or availability to Joan Boothe. See page 1 for contact information.

Paul C. Dalrymple, 1923-2020

Dr. Paul Clement Dalrymple, a scientist whose vital association with the Antarctic Society spanned 44 years and included service as Board member, Treasurer, and President in addition to a four-decade tenure as editor of the newsletter, died 24 April 2020 in Rockland, Maine, where he was born on 21 November 1923.

Paul became interested in the Antarctic after reading Richard E. Byrd's books and, when about 12, attending a lecture nearby by Amory H. "Bud" Waite, who was with Byrd's 1933-1935 expedition.

Graduating from Worcester Classical High School, Massachusetts, in 1941, he began at Clark University where Paul Siple (also with Byrd) had just earned his Ph.D.

"My father never had any money," Paul wrote, "but strongly believed in education. I stayed at home and started at Clark University. To finish that freshman year, I had to enlist in the Army. The GI Bill saved me, allowed me to complete college and go through my masters, then take some courses at both MIT and Harvard."



Paul Dalrymple at South Pole Station 1959

Army service left a deep impression. Paul started in ASTP (Army Specialized Training Program) expecting to do technical work. But the program was ended in early 1943, and he was sent to the front in Germany, where a battle at Orscholz felled most companions and resulted in his capture by the Germans. "I was a POW before I had even kissed a girl," he wrote. "I weighed just about 125 pounds, soaking wet, with rocks in my pockets. And surviving in prison camp seemed a lot easier for us skinny kids than the heavier set ones." Liberated nearly a year later, he celebrated the anniversary of the date, 16 April 1945, for the rest of his life.



Paul and Gracie Machemer at POW-MIA Parade

At the graduate level at MIT, Paul took a course in micrometeorological instrumentation. MIT wasn't the only Boston-area school he attended. He also was at Harvard's Blue Hill Meteorological Laboratory and took courses at Boston University.

Long before the International Geophysical Year, he had written Admiral Byrd to volunteer for Antarctica. Byrd kept the letter and years later encouraged him to be the micrometeorologist at Little America V. Paul rounded up funds and instrumentation and headed south in December 1956 aboard USS *Curtiss*. He wouldn't be back until 1959.

"As part of the USNC-IGY glaciology program in the Antarctic," Paul wrote in the official 1961 report, "the Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, maintained micrometeorological programs at two U.S. stations which had vastly different climates: Little America V (1957) and the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (1958). The South Pole program was basically the same as the one conducted at Little America V. Improved instrumentation, measurements at additional depths and heights, a longer period of record, and a year's experience in the Antarctic combined to make it better. . . . This program represents the only continuously recording temperature and wind profile ever conducted in the interior of the Antarctic continent."

At the two stations, Paul *was* the Quartermaster Corps. He had help before deploying from many, but most of the preparation and all the onsite work were his.



"Redbeard" Dalrymple at Little America V 1958

His clear writing reflects earlier samples such as an eight-page handwritten letter, in ink with no cross-outs, on Red Cross letterhead sent from France as he waited for a ship home after the war ended. Nearly all his life he took notes and named names. "My journal is quite large," he told an interviewer in 1999.

The winter spent at South Pole earned Paul his Ph.D. from Boston University and likely cost him his marriage. "My wife said to me that I was a good guy before I went to the Antarctic. I had an idea that my marriage would've gone on the rocks anyway. This probably was accelerated by Antarctica."

He worked up the Antarctic data with the world's top micrometeorologist, Heinz Lettau, University of Wisconsin, a German prisoner of war in Louisiana while Paul was a POW in Germany.

Paul managed micrometeorology at the U.S. Plateau Station, operated in the East

Antarctic interior 1965-1969. "I never went there. I hired people from the University of Wisconsin who were students of Dr. Lettau."

"But my priorities then were taking me to Thailand because of the Vietnam War." Paul administered the Army's meteorology program there.

Paul was sole author or co-author of 22 scientific publications regarding the Antarctic, issued 1961 to 1974.

"It opened doors for me, Antarctica did. I had a menial job before. I was working on camouflage maps for the Army. The worst damn job in the whole world. I had no interest. I don't have any interest in the military. But I do have interest in basic research, and that's basically what I was doing down there."

In 1986, Paul retired from his long and accomplished career as a researcher, meteorologist, and geographer with the Army's Quartermaster Research and Engineering Command (Natick Laboratories, now Soldier Systems Center). In 1959 he had been presented the highest honorary award granted by the U.S. Government, the Meritorious Civilian Service Award, for outstanding scientific work during the 2-year assignment in Antarctica.

Paul conducted his own retirement party because "nobody else would do it right." The gala midday affair took place at the George Washington Inn on South Washington Street in Alexandria, Virginia (now private residences). At the lectern, he addressed nearly every person in the crowded room, one by one, saying something personal or praiseful or shocking about each. The performance was classic and unforgettable Dalrymple.

During his long tenure as editor, Paul Dalrymple used the newsletter as a tool to develop the Society, present original information in lively style, and celebrate members and others.

A 1978 issue is an early example. Mildred Rodgers Crary wrote about the entry of women into Antarctic science and operations. "It's About Time!" consists of four



Mark Leinmiller, Paul and Gracie at 2018 Port Clyde Gathering

scholarly pages concluding with "Yes, it's about time — to start taking it for granted that qualified people, male or female, go to the Antarctic."

Paul's "The end of a (great) era" followed. He wrote it because, "I did not feel that it was proper to ask for a show of hands of those who were still practicing male chauvinists and, besides, who would have been better qualified than myself?" It begins, "Antarctica was really made for men, stout hearted men like those they sing songs to and tell tales about and drink beer to . . ."

Over the years the newsletter, along with lively programs of Washington, D.C.-area presentations and social events that mainly Paul developed, resulted in a growth in membership to about 650 (we're now half that) and development of a financial cushion that has lasted to the present.

For more than a decade, the newsletter was a joint effort with Ruth Siple, widow of Paul Siple (the Boy Scout with Byrd in the 1930s and science leader for South Pole Station's first winter, 1957). They put issue after issue together in Ruth's living room on

North Jacksonville Street in Arlington, Virginia.

The arrangement ended when Paul built a house in Port Clyde, Maine, and moved “back home” in the late 1980s.



Gracie and Paul on Antarctic cruise ship

In between newsletters, he was a guest lecturer on more than 25 Antarctic tourism cruises in the 1990s.

The change significantly affected the Society’s way of operating. The original Washington, D.C.-area membership concentration for years had been dispersing Nationwide. Paul resurrected both the social side and the presentations from the Washington days with occasional “gatherings” of members on his spacious oceanside lawn on Marshall Point Road in Port Clyde that included a day of presentations in his garage. Some of these events are covered in the Society’s website.

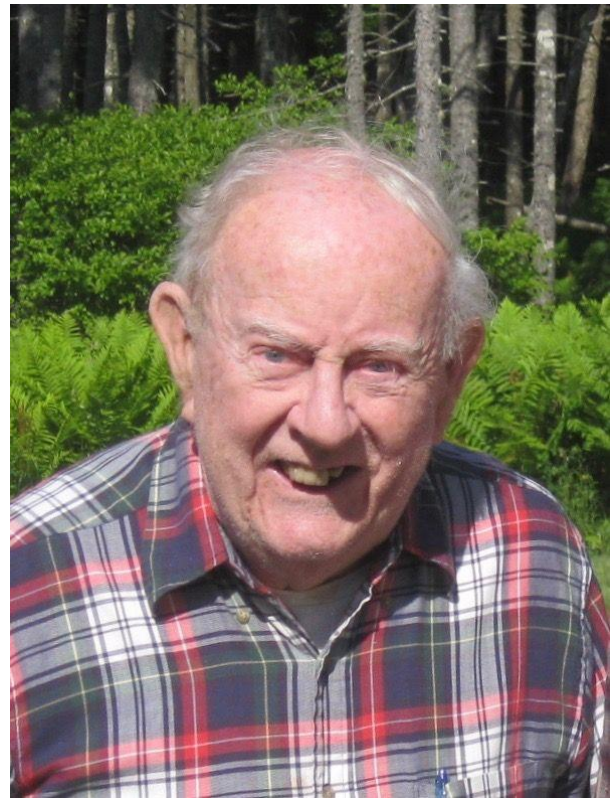
Baseball was a passion of Paul’s, and his knowledge was encyclopedic. In the 1980s, trading a series of emails with fellow alumni of the German POW camps, Paul wrote, “My hormones have been all screwed up. Before World War II, there was only one thing in my life, baseball. Girls were just things that got in the way of baseball.”

In the Army, more than once he mislaid his rifle but had a baseball bat. The most consequential time was during the D-Day invasion, his first exposure to combat. A friend explains: “It is true that he had charge of a baseball bat in England and France, but

what he failed to say was that when we waded ashore in Normandy and lined up, he had the bat in hand, but had lost his rifle. Sergeant Hale had apoplexy right on the beach.”

A dream of Paul’s early on was to be a sportswriter. Before the war, he had interviewed the famous Ted Williams. To the end of his days, the license plate on Paul’s car was TSW 406, for Ted’s full name and his 1941 batting average of .406, a record that still stands.

Grace Macheimer, whose obituary is in the October 2019 newsletter, was Paul’s love and companion from 2000. A visitor to their home would listen to them talking into the wee hours, night after night. Paul died 6½ months after Gracie did.



Dr. Paul Clement Dalrymple, 2016

Sources:

Sandra Mason Dickson granted permission to use the portrait that appears on page 1. Margaret and Scott Dalrymple provided the digital image.

Steve Dibbern furnished the Redbeard photograph.

Clay Guthridge took the 2016 photo portrait.

Mark Leinmiller furnished digital images of old files and emails.

Jerry Marty provided pictures.

Felice Llano gave insights based on spending long uninterrupted times with Gracie and Paul at their home.

The Cold Regions Bibliography Project yielded a list of Paul's Antarctic scientific publications.

Dian O. Belanger conducted a lengthy oral history interview of Paul on 5 August 1999 that has been transcribed and placed on the Ohio State University website.

Tom Henderson digitized the complete archive of Society newsletters (most of which Paul edited or wrote), built and posted a Paul Dalrymple commemoration, and conducted two on-camera interviews of Paul, all on the Antarctic Society website.

The Penobscot Bay Pilot published an obituary on 8 May 2020.

Paul Dalrymple left files, journals, writings, publications, and artefacts that together document a rich and considered life.