



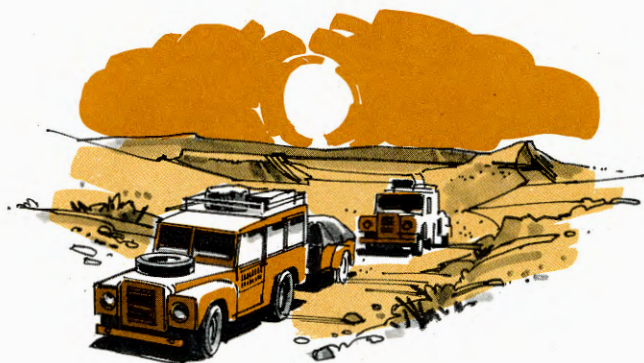
AROUND
THE WORLD
**THE LONG,
HARD WAY**



In September, 1979, the Transglobe Expedition set sail from England on a 3-year, 52,000-mile journey around the world. Many expeditions have successfully circled the globe, but Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes and his team of explorers will be the first to traverse both poles in a north-south circumnavigation of the world. Journeying by ship, airplane, land rover, snowmobile, motorized rubber raft, and on foot, the members of the expedition will have endured some of the most treacherous environments on earth before they successfully complete one of man's "last great adventures."

But the trip is more than an epic of adventure. The expedition is conducting a number of scientific projects for 10 separate organizations, utilizing the products, equipment and services of more than 160 major sponsoring companies. Everything from skidoos to specially formulated fuels are being displayed in a commercial exhibit open to the public during Transglobe's brief stay in Los Angeles. Similar exhibits have been held in London; Paris; Barcelona; Abidjan on the Ivory Coast of Africa; Cape Town, South Africa; Auckland, New Zealand; and Sydney, Australia.

In all, some 600 companies contributed to the expedition. The 213-foot research and supply ship BENJAMIN BOWRING — especially designed for Arctic and Antarctic conditions — was provided by Marsh & McLennan, an international insurance and financial organization,



and its subsidiary, C.T. Bowring of London. All fuels and lubricants, some especially formulated, are being contributed by Mobil Oil Corporation. Mobil has also had to mount a massive expedition of its own to get the fuels and lubricants to various isolated points along the way.

The Transglobe Expedition is led by a 36-year old Sir Ranulph Fiennes, a former British military officer and an explorer of the "old school." When Sir Ranulph organized the expedition in 1972, crew members were selected from over 40 volunteers who had completed vigorous training and testing in the mountains of Wales, Scotland, the Greenland Ice Cap and the Arctic Ocean. Members of the all-British Transglobe team are Charles Burton, 39, who, along with Fiennes forms the core of the "ice team"; Simon Grimes, 26, base mechanic; Giles Kershaw, 32, pilot of the expedition's two-engine support aircraft, and two reserve members. Lady Virginia Fiennes, Sir Ranulph's wife, serves as base camp leader and head communications officer, assisted in her chores by Boothy, a small terrier.

The Transglobe Expedition departed Greenwich, England, in September, 1979, aboard the BOWRING. By Land Rover vehicles they crossed France, the Western Sahara Desert, and western Africa to the Ivory Coast. From there, they journeyed to Antarctica on the BOWRING via Cape Town. Arriving on the Antarctic continent in January, 1980, the expe-



dition wintered in a camp some 230 miles inland, living for 10 months in triple-walled cardboard huts.

At the end of October, the ice team set off for the South Pole with snowmobiles pulling sledges loaded with food, fuel and other supplies. The team made the trip to the pole in 47 days, about half the anticipated time. Virginia Fiennes and two other members of the expedition were flown from the base camp to the South Pole for a brief rendezvous with the group and then flew on to McMurdo Sound on the opposite side of Antarctica.

The ice team camped at the pole for eight days in the vicinity of the permanent U.S. station there, and departed the South Pole on December 23. In 23 days the group reached McMurdo Sound, thus crossing Antarctica in 78 days. This is only the second time in history a coast-to-coast crossing of Antarctica has been made. Along the way, the Transglobe team rescued three South African scientists who were lost in blizzard conditions and were near death.

In all, the expedition spent 13 months in Antarctica, living in cardboard huts and tents in the world's most hostile environment, at times enduring temperatures of 100 degrees Fahrenheit below zero and winds of up to 100 miles per hour.

Boarding the BOWRING, the expedition proceeded to Auckland, then to Sydney and Los Angeles. At the end of May, the expedition will



sail to Vancouver and then to the Yukon River in Alaska. The explorers will proceed in individual motorized inflatable boats up the Yukon and MacKenzie Rivers to Tuktoyaktut on the Beaufort Sea. From there, the ice team will transit the hazardous 3,000 mile Northwest Passage, wintering with Virginia Fiennes and Grimes at a fjord on Ellesmere Island, the most northern land of the North American Continent. In February, 1982, the ice team will head for the North Pole in the snowmobiles and sledges, ultimately heading south and rendezvousing with the BOWRING at the edge of the polar ice pack.

Virginia Fiennes, Grimes and the two-man air crew will maintain a base and communications camp on Ellesmere Island, then move the camp to Cape Nord, Greenland. They will rejoin the ice team and the BOWRING at Spitsbergen for the homeward voyage to England, arriving there three years after their departure from Greenwich.

Assuming its arrival in England in August, 1982, the Transglobe Expedition's polar circumnavigation of the world will have been 10 years in the planning, training and execution. In the words of the expedition's patron, Prince Charles, what the Transglobe adventurers are doing is not only in the greatest tradition of British exploration but "gloriously and refreshingly mad" as well.



TRANSGLOBE

EXHIBITION

Sponsored by
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Los Angeles, May 1981

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