

## **Carl R. Eklund Biological Center dedicated at McMurdo Station**

On February 27, 1972, personnel of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, and New Zealand's Scott Base gathered at McMurdo Station to dedicate the biological laboratory in memory of Carl Robert Eklund, biologist, who died in 1962. The selection of the biological laboratory as a memorial to Carl Eklund is an acknowledgment of his dedication to polar research and his contribution to antarctic biology. Built in 1959, the laboratory was the first scientific facility for support of research in Antarctica, and indeed for many years was the only professional laboratory in the Southern Hemisphere below 55°S. The latest professional apparatus and scientific supplies allow biologists to carry out sophisticated experiments, extending the scope of possible research and *in situ* studies.

Following an introduction by McMurdo Station's officer in charge, Commander Richard L. Mautino, U.S. Navy, and a benediction by Lt. Edgar A. Snyder, Jr., U.S. Naval Reserve, Chaplain, Dr. George A. Llano, the Office of Polar Programs' program manager for polar biology and medicine, spoke. He said, "The existence of this fine center for biological work is in no small measure due to the foresightedness of Carl, who, as a member of the Committee on Polar Research, insisted on the construction of adequate laboratories as a primary means for advancing polar biology. He was concerned with both arctic and antarctic polar research, but Antarctica was undoubtedly his first love. His dedication is revealed not only through his personal involvement in polar expeditions but also in his professional career with the Polar Branch of the U.S. Army and in his bringing to existence the Antarctic Society. His contribution to antarctic biology includes the first biotelemetric research in Antarctica, an early and important study on seal populations, and initiation of a cooperative international avian birdbanding program. Carl was a keen sportsman with a deep appreciation for the principles of conservation. He represented the United States at two Antarctic Treaty consultative meetings. At the Buenos Aires meeting, he presented the U.S. recommendations for conservation, now a vital part of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna. Above all, he was a

good leader, commanding respect and cooperation, and those who were with him at Wilkes Station in 1957-1958 recall his enthusiasm and his wonderful sense of humor. The excellent cooperation that existed at Wilkes Station between the Navymen and the scientists is shown in the research paper, 'Measuring the temperatures of incubating penguin eggs,' written by Carl Eklund and Frederick E. Charlton, a Navy electronics technician chief who assisted Carl in his work, and published in the March 1959 *American Scientist*."

After the dedication ceremony, which was held in the nearby National Science Foundation chalet, the party moved outdoors to the biological laboratory, where Dr. Llano unveiled a plaque commemorating Dr. Eklund.

## **Antarctic geologic map published**

The 1:5,000,000-scale *Geologic Map of Antarctica* has been published and may be ordered for \$6 plus \$1 postage from the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York, N.Y. 10032.

The map updates and synthesizes the 1:1,000,000 *Geologic Maps of Antarctica*, published as Folio 12 of the *Antarctic Map Folio Series*. Prof. Campbell Craddock compiled the new map, which uses sources available through May 1971. The 41- by 48-inch map is printed in color and shows, besides geology, bathymetry, ice surface elevations, and supplementary references beyond those of Folio 12. It was produced under a National Science Foundation grant.

## **Antarctic Support Activities change of command**

Captain Alfred N. Fowler succeeded Captain Eugene W. Van Reeth as Commander, Antarctic Support Activities, in ceremonies at Davisville, Rhode Island, on April 14, 1972.

Captain Fowler had been Chief of Operation, Team Two, at the Alternate National Military Command Center (JCS) at Fort Ritchie, Maryland. He is a graduate of Parks College, Saint Louis University, the Naval War College, and the Air War College, and he holds a master of arts degree in international relations from George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Captain Van Reeth has been assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research and Development) for duty in the Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation.