

FOREWORD

The frontispiece of this issue is a photograph of Eske Brun, Departement-schefen in Ministeriet for Grønland. After leaving university in Copenhagen he served for three years in the Ministry of Finance before entering Grønlands Styrelse (now Ministeriet for Grønland). He was acting governor of Greenland from 1932 to 1936, Governor from 1939 to 1946, vice-Director of the Grønland Administration from 1946 to 1949, and has served in his present position since 1949.

A most welcome development of the last few months has been the renewal of contact between this Institute and the Arctic Institute (Arkticheskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut) in Leningrad. This has come about as a result of an exchange of visits, proposed by us a year or so ago to our Soviet colleagues.

We welcomed to this country Mr A. F. Treshnikov, a Deputy Director of the Arctic Institute, and Professor I. V. Maksimov, a geophysicist who has long worked on their staff. Between 18 and 28 April we were able to show our visitors not only the Institute and the University, but a number of scientific institutions of interest to them in London and elsewhere. Mr Treshnikov, who was the leader of the Soviet drifting station SP-3 in the Arctic Ocean from April 1954 to April 1955, lectured at the Institute on the experiences of this expedition and its scientific results, and a shortened version of this lecture appears in this issue.

The return visit by Dr B. B. Roberts and Dr T. E. Armstrong took place between 28 May and 9 June. They were hospitably received by the Arctic Institute, which arranged for them to spend some time in the Institute itself, and also to visit a number of institutions concerned with arctic work in Leningrad and Moscow. Dr Armstrong lectured at the Arctic Institute and at Moscow University on the work of the Scott Polar Research Institute and current British antarctic activity. Many publications were presented to this Institute.

Perhaps the most valuable aspect of such visits is the opportunity they afford for personal contact between specialists, and it is hoped that this opportunity, which was used to the full, will lead to a free interchange of ideas. Exchanges of literature have been arranged between this Institute and the Arctic Institute, also with other institutions including the V.A. Obruchev Institute of Permafrost Studies (Institut Merzlotovedeniya imeni V.A. Obrucheva) and the Research Institute of the Agriculture of the Far North (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Sel'skogo Khozyaystva Kraynego Severa).

The Colonial Office has made a contract with Birmingham University to finance the work of a research organization within the Department of Geology of the University. This organization will supervise the geological work of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (F.I.D.S.) under the general direction

of Professor F. W. Shottan. Dr R. J. Adie, who served as geologist at Hope Bay from 1947 to 1948, and at Stonington Island from 1948 to 1950, will co-ordinate the work as Senior Research Fellow. The full facilities of the Department of Geology will be available. Geologists will receive training in the particular problems and techniques of the area before a tour of service at a F.I.D.S. station, and research fellowships will enable them to prepare their results for publication when they return. Research fellowships will also be available from time to time for special work on the petrology and palaeontology of existing collections. The object of the work is the preparation of a geological map, and the evaluation of economic resources in the area. The contract is for an initial period of three and a quarter years, and is the first of its kind to be made in Great Britain.

L.M.F.

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Illustrated Ice Glossary

In the introduction to the illustrated ice glossary printed in the *Polar Record*, Vol. 8, No. 52, 1956, p. 4–12, it was stated that there might be some small differences “between this glossary and the World Meteorological Organization’s nomenclature, which is not yet published but will probably appear soon”.

The W.M.O. nomenclature was in fact adopted officially for international use and was issued shortly after this glossary had gone to press, and it is now possible to compare the two. *There is in fact no significant contradiction, so that users need have no fear that by relying upon this illustrated glossary they are running counter to the agreed international usage of the W.M.O. nomenclature.* Selection of terms is different in the two cases: this glossary has not included all the W.M.O. terms, and has added certain others (e.g. for land features) where the W.M.O. had no term to cover the particular concept. Of the fifty-four concepts common to both lists, the only discrepancies are between “frazil ice” (*Polar Record*) and “ice crystals/frazil crystals” (W.M.O.) and between “sludge” (*Polar Record*) and “slush or sludge” (W.M.O.). The definition of the terms, although not in every case word for word the same, are so close as to leave no room for ambiguity.

T.E.A.
B.B.R.